

YEARS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
In the Canton Registry.

Yours for freight and.....  
Advertisements, each insertion.....  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 1 cent.  
do. Continued for 3 months.....

NO. 2

by the original charter and the Morry enjoyed under a protection of the kindly disposed prince of Persia. Kockhobah conveyed the diamonds with the single mitre of a bishop, and the Dutch artillery decided the fate of the unfortunate Christian immigrants at Simbara. The civil war is said to have cost forty thousand lives; and the prince's triumph was followed by the rigid enforcement, throughout the empire, of the laws against Christians, the vanquished rebels being the first victims.

[illegible]

was this subject of the prosecution as it had to do with a religious authority of a nation to the heroic conduct of which the Japanese government adhered, and which was the first time that any foreign official was put upon the test of treason. It was a case of the Japanese and the Jemba most that arose in connection with it occurred, with incredible swiftness a fanatical hatred and martyrdom, as well as with a sentiment of barbarism unknown in Japanese history. It then remained the matter of this people to maintain and endurance between the victory and the failure, as common amongst the red men of North America. When the Japanese were weary of battling and slaying—and so in a crisis some feeling as little to the national indignity as money—the so-called "humble" were asked to go forward, their hands held up in prayer, their eyes closed, and their hearts full of faith and devotion, as the price of saving Christians to the promised form. The other side, however, refused, and the real Japanese Christian had died.

For to the second day, it is, as before, *Jeppang*, or, according to Durk, also, *Jeppang*, of Nagasaki and the adjacent principality, in order to prove his new theory. The transfer of property is performed, usually, upon a certain festival day of the national religion, and the first is after the new year's day, and the second is, and must be, that business festival, and can safely be made, as made to teach the picture with their feet. And the transfer ceremony is now conducted usually, and upon other or various the transferring ceremony is now conducted as a test to ascertain the religious, or rather the same, principle of *Jeppang*.

e. The 19th-century member of the D. H. library being  
 required to participate in this revolving ceremony, was  
 not necessarily reserved, that those among them who  
 were not, as an expression of Christianity, concerned  
 with the things heard in such, have been, and  
 will be, here; and all that is said again this  
 first time, and participation is given, partly on the  
 subject of the new organization. In addition to  
 the above, an on- and is said relative to this matter,  
 which is read from the D. H. record, and is likely  
 to be the first of the kind, as it is now attended by the  
 D. H. members, the first, and, as well as the  
 D. H. members, with respect to religion, and of their  
 most recent.

[ To be continued ]

ACANTHUS AUCUBIFOLIA.

A weeping child had rung to the edge of a water-cress, while its mother was otherwise engaged. She could not reach it with her hand, and from the edge of the water.

3 The constant recommendations of the Dutch and  
 4 missionaries, who import to each other the exclusive  
 5 foreigners from Japan, are not now worth investigating.  
 6 It is fully enough that the progress of the Jesuits,  
 7 and the acknowledgment of the Pope's authority by their  
 8 converts, should have alarmed the government, and  
 9 that the Jesuits should have been expelled, and all  
 10 their converts, as well as those who had been related to  
 11 them, were their political as well as their religious  
 12 enemies, if such considerations were to be considered.  
 13 But the pope was a Jesuit, and the Jesuits will show that  
 14 they were not so much as to be a Jesuit, and the Jesuits  
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**NOTICE.**—In this Form, and will be published from the Consul Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John P. Reid, Editor of the Canton Register.

**FOR SALE—A GOLD CHINESE CALENDAR**  
FOR 1920—with a complete appendix—Price  
\$1—also for 1921-22-23 for 4¢. Canton Register Of-  
fice Room 20, Hospital.

**FOR SALE** at the Custom Register Office, Rue de Houdan: the Census of 1836 and Paris Courant for 1836, bound in one Vol. Price 12 fr. Dm.

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 paper—1 at 910 per 100. Apply at the *Combin Register*.  
 Ofrs. Nils de Hospital.

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 Bills of Lading and Vouchers ... 100 00.  
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 N. R. The Price estimated to not be less than 100 copies.

*Manuscript customs of the Japanese.  
From recent Dutch accounts of Japan,  
and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.  
No. 1.*

[Continued from the Page 317 No. 31.]

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✓ **NOTE:** Subscription Price will be given for the following  
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1939. - Nos.  
1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.  
Canton Register Office, Route de Hanoi, 1st Jan. 1939.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JERRY AUCHIN is our own, has changed.  
**WYMORE & Co.**  
 Canton, 1st January, 1860.

THESE subscribers have this day established themselves  
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm  
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.  
Canton, 1st January 1850.

**N**OTICE—This interest and responsibility of Mr. John C. Conner, of Mr. James Adams, James and Mr. Asa L. Law, in our home, from this day, and Mr. William Adams, June, is situated a partner therein.

HUSKILL & Co.  
Boston, December 1st, 1882.

**NOTICE.**—THE firm of Russell, Brown & Co. of this place, to the day dissolved, and Mr. W. LEAVELL, JAMES, who is in the firm, solicited with the name of Messrs. Russell & Co., and second to closing out pending business.

RUSSELL, BROWN & CO.

CORNER, 51 & 53 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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at the lowest rate, on the most reasonable terms.  
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**J. O. ANTHONY.**  
Advertisements from 10 to 15 Cents.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the interest of  
Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at Manila and  
London, ceased on the 1st July 1881, and that on the  
same date Mr. JOHN WICK and Mr. ROBERT  
JAMES FARRIDON were admitted to be partners  
in our business, which will in future be carried on  
under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in  
London and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDON & Co.  
in Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co  
Tongue Bay, 2nd December, 1888.

ASTORIA.—A National Convention for 1940. Ap-  
proval of the United Nations, Dec. 10.

**WIND SALE.**—A Ball, or Exchange down by the  
Captain, and Power of the French Night Vane  
to the Master of Marine at Paris, for Power, 22,124  
units at 30 days sight. — Please apply to  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,  
or JAMES P. STURGEON, Agent,  
115 Broadway, 1872

NOTICE.  
OF RICHARD LUNGER, ESQ. Barrister  
AT LAW, LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ. and of Counsel,  
JAMES CATHRON, Esq. and of Counsel.





our property, till the declaration appeared that I had duly published. L. S. (Signed) CHARLES KILLICK,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British  
Subjects in China.

True Copy,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We are not, at this distance of time, to say how what should have been done then; but this we may say, which many of the British merchants know, that we frequently expressed our opinion in Canton at the time in favour of the merchants remaining. We pointed out to more than one person what an easy thing it was to leave Canton, but how difficult it would be to return; and more particularly to return with credit, honour, and a character for consistency. We simply make this allusion to free us from the suspicion of forming any opinions after events are passed. We because it was generally thought that the stay of the British merchants in Canton would be of little use, while the British ships, acting under capt. Elliot's public notice, remained outside. The system of transshipping goods in foreign forms was not then thought of. However, even had the British merchants remained in Canton, the manslaughter at Hongkong, on the 7th of July, would again have placed their liberty in jeopardy; for what doubt can there be that the imperial commissioner would have seized on one or all of them as hostages, when the attempt was even made to apprehend the captain (Macmillan) of an American vessel, under the suspicion that he was an Englishman, in order to keep him as a hostage for the murderer—as called by the high commissioner—of Linweihi. It is well, therefore, that the British merchants did not remain in Canton; and that most serious obstacle, the bond, also stood in the way of those merchants who had been imprisoned in Canton, for captain Elliot had positively refused to sign it; nor at that time, we think we may confidently aver, would any British merchant sign the bond.

We have heard it remarked that the British policy should have been thus managed: captain Elliot, immediately he was free to leave Canton, should have gone home, leaving the merchants to manage their own affairs. The consequences would have been—had the merchants, as on his offer, signed the bond—that the trade would not have been then interrupted, far less cut off for ever. The ships of the season would have been despatched and loaded at Whampoa; whilst captain Elliot's presence in England would, probably, have had the effect on the merchants of inducing them to withhold any further consignments to China, until all misunderstandings between the two governments were arranged.

And here again we beg to remark that we long ago expressed our conviction that had Lord Napier lived, his lordship never would have lingered in China, doing something much worse than nothing; but that he would have broken up a commission,—proved then to be utterly useless for the purposes intended,—and returned home. The country would, in that case, have been spared the expenditure of some hundreds of thousands; but his lordship died, and none of his successors had the spirit to tell up to the dignity of their station:—yet a point was gained for the Chinese when the emperor accredited captain Elliot as *Ling-shu*, or superintendent:—and now, what has this tenacity of office rendered us? All branch British trade, to speak in the most favourable terms, are languishing except one; had that branch the high commissioner was especially deputed to rust up former but H. E.'s proceedings have caused it to flourish in less than pristine vigour; whilst all the other branches are withered and dead, that flourishing life.

The first cause of our... Also, to the continued stay of British merchants in Canton, and the fleet entering the river, the opium trade on the coast presents, to some, an insuperable objection; but this difficulty has only been created by the imperial commissioner himself; for his prescription of the station, fixed there, of course, from harping any terms with him or his government. While, then, the opium trade was pushed on outside, with much greater vigour and success than it had been for a long previous, the question is to be asked

whether the high commissioner would not have re-enacted the scenes of March last, on the defenceless British subjects and ships in Canton and Whampoa?—We have had, as yet, but little proof of his intentions, for the treatment of the ships, *Thames*, *Centurion*, and *Royal Saxon*, whose captains signed the bond, can scarcely, we are of opinion, be advanced as an instance; these ships are a proper small for the appetite of H. E., after it has been gorged with 20,000 chests of opium. But had sixty or seventy sail of British vessels, with their crews and full cargoes been—or were they now—at Whampoa—H. E. would then, perhaps, "show them what he would do."

Again, there is not only the bond,—which is objectionable in all its clauses, objection to which is highly derogatory to the credit and honour of commerce, and of the nations and individuals who acquiesce in its terms—but there are the celebrated orders of the high commissioner, governor, and lieutenant governor, regarding the punishment of foreigners for dealing in opium. (See C. R. No. 14, 1850). We extract the following fearful and important paragraph:

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the operations of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the colonial court are extremely strict, it is still required that the prohibition attaching to these prohibitions against the importation of opium should be strictly proclaimed."

All you foreigners of every nation, should you not come hither, there the same shall be done; but should you come to the territory of the colonial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, as often as opium is brought in all sorts of contrivances, and the law is strictly enforced, and the property entirely confiscated. They say that it was not in a better hand.

Here, then, is a document issued by the high commissioner himself, which virtually put an end to the British trade in May last; or, to give H. E. the full benefit of a less ambiguous form of speech, and of a more particular assertion, he laid such conditions on that trade, first by the bond, and then by this last proclamation, as to render it wholly unsafe for British merchants to consign their goods to China, or for British agents to reside in Canton; for being constantly liable to these fearful penalties, they must live there under a state of perpetual anxiety and dread, lest they should be subjected to false accusations of having been concerned in dealings in opium; and all who know the Chinese character know full well that it is by implicating each other in the "net of the law" that they always seek to gratify their revenge; so men feel more strongly than Chinese:

At vindicta bonus vultu juvenit ipse.

But oh! revenge is sweet.

For instance, in Jany, last, when the police had orders to search the houses of the natives for opium, the people erected gates in the streets to impede the progress of the police until their persons had been searched; now what would be more easy for a cunning and revengeful Chinese than to conceal some opium in a ship or house, and immediately give information to government. A search would be forthwith made, the opium would be found; the voluntary bond would be produced; the innocent accused would be led to instant death, and ship and cargo would be confiscated: this may be deemed an extreme case—but who shall say it might not be, were all the conditions demanded by the high commissioner quietly, tamely, faithfully submitted to?—The conclusion is, then, forced upon us that the whole former system of trade with this country must be entirely changed, and the trade renewed on a new basis. We do not now discuss the question of the home monopoly or the common law of these subjects are well understood, and have been ever thus.

In wishing Remond's happy new year and many of them:

Long may he live to wield the grey goose quill,  
Long may we live to read his "wit as still."

Working to remark that no one ever questioned his right to say his say, but what if then the public are surprised to find, in the

We do not, however, intend to say much against his last long, rambling letter to the Editor of the Canton Press; but simply to point out, what appears to us to be, some irreconcilable discrepancies.

After lamenting the calamity of a protracted stoppage of our trade with China, and declaring positively on the means by which it is to be recovered, he says:

My contrary is for (open) war; but here is a discrepancy: has Remond completed the verse, and say

—of will.

More unexpected, I must not let them let those

Captive who need, or when they need, not show. After declaring for war, which, as our humble understanding comprehends the meaning of the word, is a trial of positive strength between the belligerents, Remond says—"if we cannot bend the Chinese government to our terms by positive strength, we may yet do so by that system of aggressive annoyance (negative annoyance, not war?) which I have recommended."

Thus, without a trial, Remond concludes that we cannot bend the Chinese to our terms by positive strength.

Now we beg leave to point out to Remond, that if war is declared by England against China, there are plenty of noble commanders by land and sea who will know how to conduct it better, we presume, than he would. The plain fact is, we were no fighting men, probably not too much among us, had ever such gunpowder in our hands, we had been brought up to a very different meter from "Spanish blades and cutting men's throats" (see *Britannicus* letter, 5th Dec.) And that the conduct of the war will be left to the commanders in chief. But if Remond means that war is not to be declared against China, but only that "hostilities are to ensue" (as they have already), but that China is to be negatively engaged by forts erected on islands at the mouths of her rivers, does he think the crown of England or the English people would ever stoop to such a humiliating system?

Moreover, this system of aggressive annoyance would entail more misery on the people than an open war. First.—The people, while the system lasted, would have to pay two masters: the English and their emperor. Second.—They would be tortured and exasperated for submitting to a foreign impost. Third.—A war would be the nearest ended, and it would be waged solely against the government and its supporters, while the people would be allowed to pursue their usual occupations, unmolested by the English.

Again, Great Britain is to "give the most solemn assurances that she would in no way aid, countenance, or abet her subjects in contravening the fiscal laws of China (has Great Britain ever encouraged her subjects to evade the fiscal laws of China?); but when is this assurance to be given? After the war? the aggressive annoyance system to be at an end? One party must be the victor, and can then impose its own laws. "But all is fair in war time"—we know the Chinese think so, and act up to their thoughts; and Remond allows (if his quotation is worth anything) that we are "perfectly justified in using all the means which God and nature has put in our hands" to fight our enemies with. Now we have opium, one of our strongest arms of war; for if all that is said is true, by that arm alone we should not only conquer the invincibles of China, but at the same time drain them of the sources of war. Consequently, until peaceable and friendly relations are re-established with China, Great Britain has nothing—our arms had now never will have—to do with the fiscal laws of China, more than she has with those of France or the U. States; and opium, by the way, as the trade is now conducted by Great Britain and the common carriers, has also nothing to do with the fiscal laws of China—nor under the fiscal laws of China have nothing to do with it. We will talk about a subject at Peking, studying the language, opening the ports, &c. when we discuss a peace, which we will venture to say, will be decided only in the right way, and for the advantage of China.

Remond's letter to the Editor.  
(Canton Press, 7th July, 1850.)

Published by S. C. Ho and Co. at the Press of the

He, he is in your brother's way. But stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but gets very little plank into every thing, but gets nothing, and has a hundred troops in the fire, but none of them is hit. I don't think one of them be hit, but that he only has a few fingers."

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER

Dr. A. S. P. has been told that the clothing involved in society, and the contrary demands arising out of the same duty and justice are constantly opposed to inclination and interest; these things must make the profession of a statesman an office rather than an avocation.

Unfortunately in the narrow circle of our small society every one has an instinct peculiar to himself and in respect to it with that of his neighbor. While the jealousy and emulation that exists among us has always hitherto proved a deadly enemy in taking up his share in our neighborhood. In our houses, however, the friends of the Cause mutually came in power to witness of it. More superintendents when he came among us to share our dangers and privations. He was then regarded as a star by a majority surrounded with thorns and covered in dangers and temptations. The halo of sanctification which his presence diffused beamed clearer and brighter with danger and we were eagerly settled at his feet. Then the policy of the statesmen and the interests of the church have gradually gone to the center, and now the truth has become so wide that no connection between them appears. I have feared, the one thing not only without consulting the other, but in taking opportunity to be kinder to the one, and to be more strict and injurious to the other. "The speedy realization of present difficulties," is talked of in a moment, and every attempt to show our liberality, or to fill our property has been frustrated by certain selfish considerations growing in. Would not the wisest plan be to draw from a month or two his conduct and policy, in a showing alliance among us and let all the superintendents feeling that all his interests to be in our condition have only convinced us to overcome and submerge them—leave us alone to pursue our own course, and not renew negotiations, which caused us without outcome, unless they prove more successful.

Yours faithfully,  
Q. R.

22nd 2nd January, 1942

### RAIN FALLS AT NADAP IN 1950

Month	Number of Fish	Percentage of Total
January	1	0.1
February	1	0.1
March	1	0.1
April	1	0.1
May	1	0.1
June	1	0.1
July	1	0.1
August	17	1.7
September	1	0.1
October	1	0.1
November	1	0.1
December	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.0</b>

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN BLADE

**Don't Miss**

With great respect for, and deference to, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal, we beg leave to say we are of opinion that he has not given the exact meaning of Mr. Jardine's speech: we say the meaning in this. Were the Chinese government to "legalize the trade in opium," that measure would inevitably lead to reduced consumption and lower prices. We bring opium in our ships to China, but the Chinese smugglers, under the connivance of the government officers who receive their fees from the smugglers, buy it from our ships and smuggle it into the country. As the B. I. company is the "father," "the sole producer and manufacturer of Bechard & Denares opium" with has consulted on every occasion the wants and wishes of the Chinese consumer—who afforded compensation when the opium, in reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranteed by the state—and who even on occasions made direct shipment to Amoy in China, that he might practically learn whether consignments packed in new forms would be acceptable to the people of that empire.—This is the meaning of Mr. Jardine's speech.

We invite attention to the sentiments expressed in the letter of Q. R.—Not the crisis of the British trade has reached its *finis*; it will certainly be the more dignified course to preserve a total silence than again to intrude either on the commission or his subordinates, petitions, explanations, or negotiations.

The nation has ever conducted a trade—  
extensive in all its branches, and valuable  
in all its items, so profitable to both coun-  
tries and to individuals, with China, the Eng-  
lish has for more than two hundred  
years.

Within the period of twenty years, numerous plenipotentiary embassies have been sent from the sovereigns of Great Britain to the emperors of China. The first ambassador had an audience of Kienlung—one of the greatest princes of his time without performing the degrading ceremony of the kowtow; and the second ambassador would have been equally fortunate, had it not been for the mismanagement of the Chinese officers. We are of opinion that three marks of friendship between the two countries cannot be entirely overlooked. But such measures for the renewal of these friendly relations are determined on by the high authorities in England—for the end of war is peace and friendship—we recommend that following quotation from a paper that has been published in London:

As the things better were than heavy and despised, being in the gift of a weak mind, despised of a strong one. A weak man is often, like a squirrel, too busy in burying eternally, but to no purpose, and to much confusion, all his wisdom in a hole, like a mouse.

YAMB, chief superintendent of the customs at M. con., issues a proclamation to the following effect:

Whereas, the custom office has revenue cutters established in order to examine as to smuggling, it is not allowed them to receive feet and pay tricks for their own private interest. Latterly we have heard that they are constantly idle miscreants who close together with persons for a bribe in the service of the cutters, and falsify reports to be to their service, and under this pretence secretly search and with fraudulent intent alarm the merchants. And they extort fees from other junks, monopolizing themselves private transportation:—truly, they do not know the law! Most assuredly it is not considered that the revenue cutters of this office were dismissed from service during the fifth month of the present year, nor have we since engaged any to serve in that capacity; so now there are no cutters! How can there, therefore, be false revenue cutters assuming the name!! Truly it is feared that this information is not circulated, so that would outside, coming in can know. Moreover, this proclamation is issued for the instruction, and addressed to the merchants of Macao, and crews of vessels for their full information. Hereafter, should any be met with who say that they are the revenue cutters, and in order to make examinations are going about secretly under that name, in hope of extorting, robbing force, and monopolizing the vessel transportation business; immediately let the men bring them to the custom house, and upon evidence they shall be removed to the mandarin office of the place for strict examination, in order to warn the disobedient. Ye merchants and businessmen ought severally to know, and have so much self-respect as peaceably to do, your duty in procuring an honest livelihood. He not covet and scheme after a little gain; such misdeeds deserve being almost every day will bring upon yourselves sorrow—  
—sentinel! A special edict.

Tsao wang 19th year, 11th month, 30th day.  
(January 4th 1940.)

Translated by I. J. R.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
For Annam 15 payable quarterly.  
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For every line exceeding 1, 10 cents.  
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**VOL. 13.**

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1840.**

**NO. 2**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE BRIDGE LADY AUGUST, 235  
Tons per Register. Capt. A. HOSKIN.  
Apply to  
Messrs. WELLS & Co.  
or to CHARLES SEARON.  
Macao, 10th November, 1839.

**THE Subscription Price will be given for the following**  
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos.  
2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.  
Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st July 1839.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr.  
JOSEPH AUGUST in one firm, has ceased.  
WETMORE & Co.  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** Subscribers have this day established themselves  
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm  
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE**—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.  
JOHN C. GARY, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.,  
and of Mr. AUGUST & Co., in one firm, ceased this day.  
and Mr. WARRIOR DELIN, JUNR., is admitted a partner  
therein.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

**NOTICE**—THE firm of RUSSELL & Co., of  
this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.  
DELANO, Junr., who remains here, associated with the  
house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing  
our pending business.  
RUSSELL, STURGES & Co.  
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

**TO LADIES** Gentlemen, Madam, and Others  
going to the East and West India, the Eastern  
Canton, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,  
having extensive Shipping connections to every part of  
the Globe, cheerfully offers his services which will be  
found to be of the greatest utility, and save to the considerable  
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him  
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.  
Mr. A. has a list of all Ships proceeding in any  
part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection  
of his friends.

Shipping and Insurance of Baggage ordered to  
Equip agents and Outlets of every description provided  
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.  
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe  
and legitimate. For further particulars please apply to  
J. O. ANTHONY.  
Attention from 10 O'Clock.

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given that the interest of  
Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at Hong and  
Shanghai, on the 1st July 1839, and that on the  
same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT  
JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners  
in one business, which will in future be carried on  
under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in  
China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co.  
of Liverpool and Manchester.  
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.  
Thames, Bay, 25th November, 1839.

**WANTED**—A General Almanac for 1840. Ap-  
ply to the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospi-  
tal.

**FOR SALE**—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the  
Captain and Power of the French Steamer Vau-  
on the Ministry of Marine at Paris, in France, 20, 22, 27  
cents at 30 days sight. Please apply to  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,  
or JAMES STURGES, Junr.,  
17th December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
Messrs. RICHARD TURNER, Esq. Director.  
WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq. and in Charge.  
JAMES WATSON, Esq. and in Charge.

Let of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, WATSON  
& Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON,  
Esq. now in Charge, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER  
& Co. having been nominated Executors in the last  
will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, Esq.,  
deceased, all persons having claims against the  
Estate of the said deceased are required to make the  
same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are  
required to make immediate payment, to MESSRS.  
TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident  
Executors.  
JAMES WATSON.  
Macao, 25th January, 1840.

**NO LET.**—For the next six months, apartments for  
an English single Gentleman, being a third of a  
house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to  
ANTONIO J. H. de CARVALHO JR.

**WANTED**—A English Thermometer, apply to the  
Editor.

**WANTED**—A Portuguese and English Dictionary,  
apply to the Editor.

**NOTICE**—Every Person, and will be published from  
the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,  
a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,  
&c., by John R. de, Editor of the Canton Register.

**FOR SALE**—ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR  
FOR 1840—with a curious appendix—Price  
84—do for 1839—37—33 price 34. Canton Register Of-  
fice Rua do Hospital.

**FOR SALE** at the Canton Register Office, Rua  
do Hospital the Canton Register and Price  
Current for 1839, bound in one Vol. Price 15 Sp. Do.

**FOR SALE**—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF  
EXCHANGE at 92 per 100 LONDON  
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but  
without of 211 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register  
Office, Rua do Hospital.

**NOTICE**—Parties for JOE PAINTING at the Canton  
Register Office.  
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.  
Ocean Order and Bills of Lading, per 100 \$1.  
Linn's Reports, Reports of Carbons, &c. " 1.00  
Police and Police papers " 3.  
Anglo-Ind. " 3.  
N. R. The above cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

## Public Notice.

The British ships *Thomas* and  
*Royal* having entered the Bocca  
Tigris, in violation of my public notice in  
the serious prejudice of general and per-  
manent British interests.

Notice is hereby given that persons ship-  
ping produce of this Empire on board either  
of the said ships for any port in her Britannic  
Majesty's dominions, till the British trade  
has been declared open under my hand and  
seal of office, will expose themselves to  
serious incovenience.

Given under my hand and seal of office  
on board her Majesty's ship *Volage*, off  
Chuenpe, this 7th day of January, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
forty.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of  
British subjects in China.

## Official Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the intended  
blockade of the river and port of Canton,  
declared by my public notice under date of  
15th September 1839, and suspended in my

public notice of the same month and year is  
hereby annulled.

Given under my hand on board her ma-  
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenpe  
this seventh day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain, and senior officer of her  
Britannic Majesty's ships in China.

## Official Public Notice.

Whereas, a British subject, seized by the  
officers of the Chinese Government on the  
27th ulto, has been detained in captivity  
without cause to this date, notwithstanding  
formal demands in her Majesty's name:

Notice is hereby given that it is my inten-  
tion, at the requisition of the chief superin-  
tendent of trade of British subjects in China,  
to establish a blockade of the river and port  
of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand on board her ma-  
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenpe,  
this 8th day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain, and senior officer of her  
Britannic Majesty's ships in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## MACAO.

JANUARY 14TH, 1840.

	LATVOT DATES.	
	6th Sept.	11th Dec.
England	6th Sept.	11th Dec.
U. States	8th July.	30th Oct.
Calcutta	25th May.	17th Dec.
Bombay	8th Nov.	30th August

**ARRIVED**—ADEN, Poonahy, GEMACHAR,  
from Liverpool, LADY GRANT, January, from Manila.  
SAIL ED—None Reported.

The *Marquis Camden*, captain Reed, was totally  
wrecked in the Mindoro sea, in the beginning of Dec.  
Her passengers and crew were saved by the French  
ship *L'Amir*, captain Deme.

By the *Water Witch*, we have received  
the *Foreign Gazette* of the 16th and 23rd,  
and the *Malacca Weekly Register* of the  
21st, 28th of November, and 5th of Decem-  
ber; but neither our Calcutta nor Singapore  
papers by this vessel have as yet been  
delivered to us.

We have been requested to inform the  
Public, that the *Canton Mail* will be de-  
patched by Messrs. Markwick & Smith  
on Wednesday and Saturdays, precisely at  
2 P. M.

We copy the following letter from the  
*Malacca Weekly Register* of Nov. 28th.  
And we would say to those who have charge  
of packets arrived in China—go there and  
do likewise.

To J. H. STURGES, Esq.  
Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*.  
Gentl—Sir, I am directed to acknow-  
ledge the receipt of your letter  
dated 28th ultimo, requesting, on behalf of  
yourself and other Editors of the *Englishman*, that  
on the arrival of Overland ships the Packets  
may be opened at whatever hour of the evening  
or night they may reach the General Post Office,  
and that Newspapers for the Editors of the





daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they begged themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schooled, also courage and exploits. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (celestial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, *Smith* (i. e. H. B. S. *Volage*), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (!) a place called Kwangchung (i. e. the neighborhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unsatisfactory designs in their hearts! It has even granted that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to ensure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown in opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy of a monarch's consideration:—we of the heavenly dynasty cherish these foreigners from afar, with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the "savage who attacks and tries to destroy his mother as soon as hatched":—that they are in the wrong, and are in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? **CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE KNOWN NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT!** As at the same time that it be already proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically shown up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have put themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye, then, O all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and ye will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if ye dare to shelter or protect the English or clandestinely to convey them for their property? Into your harbours, or even as landed out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! **Ed. Ed. Respect this!**

We, the commissioners, viceroys and governors, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, "and that the English superintendant, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and shuffling. If (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (11th December 1839), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) violations of laws, and disseminate among the foreign empire all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We might therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in punishing the crimes of the English, and driving them before all men, and forasmuch as we now proclaim the following, (that ye, the men of a foreign nation, may thoroughly know and understand)

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a *Weiyo* (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of despatching upon, and fixing of laws and regulations as to cast off the opium (only). Successively he begged that (the export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said *Weiyo*, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at *Tam-sha-tung* (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and setting a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said rioter attacked the murderers, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up *Doogles* merchant vessel (late H. M. S. *Cambridge*), and gladly disguised it as a man of war; afterwards he lured himself with the two cruisers *Smith* and *Warren* (H. M. S. *Volage* and *Albatross*), and got these to come to Canton (22) to give him assistance. Then these came to hold an in-gn in Kowloon, and there were the first to attack the others with blood! (i. e. to commence the honors of war). Next they went in Chinese boats on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, those they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our government cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and mortars! This most unprincipled procedure of theirs showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws! At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet as on then, we, the commissioner, viceroys, and governors, could not upon any account moralize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as ye receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the misleading counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought up in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for trade), the moment that the such alienating procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly moralize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-remembrance avail you? Let every man tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Tam-sha-tung, 11th year, 11th moon, 1st day.  
Canton, 11th January 1840.

## ENGAGEMENT AT CHUMPOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

China, 6th November, 1839.  
SIR—As the public mind of Fuzhou must be deeply interested in the present posture of our relations to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to an extent where supineness can no longer exist, I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the attainment of his own national honor, and as far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of her Majesty protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you, that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement, and require such terms, as honor and humanity should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and accompanied such acquisition with threats, which his previous note already point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving way from central territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 600 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty or not, to be put to death, in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government, here, of a bond; which it should be necessary, that the master and crew of merchant ships, trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, if any of them should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opinion be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should submit to Whampoa to trade, having previously submitted to such search as he might order, and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, measures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be accepted, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Coombe had gone up, signing the bond, and even his expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is nevertheless believed, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon the other, and more stringent conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force could triumph over all the power that he could collect, but we also know, that he was fully well knowing and replying with impunity, and perhaps even preparing to come out, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pass upon our dome and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ship *Volage* and *Hepburn*, anchored off Chum-poo, distant from the mainland, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the British agent of trade, went up in the *Volage*. A boat was dispatched to meet the *Volage*; the Chinese admiral, with an accom-

'daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they bragged themselves of all ships of war and clandestinely achieved, often outrage and episode. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately, off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults inherent) worthy of so stern a display of (celstial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, (Smith's, or H. M. S. Volago), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (!) a place called Kow-chung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold of fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unsavoury designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to conceive that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration—we of the heavenly dynasty cherish these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the villain who bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and are in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the latter land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by these acts, put themselves out of the pale of the law, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET REMAINS OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Let us at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically made up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have set themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this office has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations, be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English or clandestinely to convey them (for their property) into our harbours, to soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioners, victory and favour, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, that the English superintendant, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and shuffling. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (18th December 1839), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreign men of all other countries, and of the same date to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We might therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in punishing up the crimes of the English, and giving them before all men, and far and near, to proclaim the following, that viz. the men of a foreign nation, may thoroughly know and understand.

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May, 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that Wei-yang (or some equally appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of negotiating upon, and fixing certain regulations as to the sale of the opium (viz. Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Wei-yang, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tsim-shi-tau (Hongkong) on the high seas, to a number of sailors going ashore, and raising a riot, when getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderers, and would not deliver him up, and day by day grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Hongkong merchant vessel (H. M. S. Cambridge) and (gladly disguised) as a man of war, afterwards he joined himself with the two frigates (Smith and Warren (H. M. S. Volago and Hyacinth), and got these to come to Canton (??) to give him assistance. Then there were so bold as to go to Kowloon, and there were the first to smear the streets with blood, i. e. to commit the horrors of war! Next they went to Chuen-pa on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, those they placed in the middle of their fleet, and, if our government frigates came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and rockets! This most unprincipled procedure of their showed people, who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repeat of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then we, the commissioners, victory and favour, could not upon any account memorialize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the malicious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought off in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for that), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-remorse avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not appear!

A special proclamation!

Tsankwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1839.

Canton, 10th January, 1840.

# ENGAGEMENT AT CHUM-PAN.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.

Canton, 6th November, 1839.

Sir—As the public mind of this must be deeply interested in the present posture of our affairs in relation to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to such extent where superintendence can no longer exist,—I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the maintenance of his own national honor, and as far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of Her Majesty protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require such terms, as honor and humanity should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and had accompanied such acquisition with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving away from neutral territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty, or not, to be put to death in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government here, of a bond; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them, should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opium be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should proceed to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted to such search as he might order; and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, measures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be accepted, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Coates had gone up, signing the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is with reason believed, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon the other, and more strenuous conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should pass within his power the British here and shipping.

Well, when we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force rode triumphant over all the power that he could collect, but we also knew, that he was punks were puning and repining with impunity, and perhaps our grogging in some spot, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pour upon our dense and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov. her Majesty's ship Volago and Hyacinth, anchored off Chuen-pa, distant from the Point Tigris, the entrance to the Canton river, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the senior student of trade, went up in the Volago, and was accompanied by Capt. Smith of the Volago; the Chinese admiral, with an



sure for Lan, the imperial high commissioner, requiring him to withdraw his flag threatening the annihilation of the British fleet, and also to allow the British inhabitants to remain unmolested at Macao, until such time as the two governments might arrange the larger question at issue. Now again, no one could imagine anything unreasonable in these requests. The latter was taken on board the Admiral's ship, which was lying below the docks at Macao, with from 30 to 40 war junks, by a commissioned officer of the *Volage*, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, first interpreter to the commission. They were received politely by the admiral, who took the letter, and stated that an answer should be sent on the morrow. In the evening a boat approached the ship, and asked permission to come alongside, which was granted, and it proved to contain a Chinese linguist and pilot, who said they had come from Canton, and that a proper chop in reply to capt. Smith's was on board the admiral's ship, and requested that Mr. Morrison should go and fetch it. This of course was not according to, and without further communication they were dismissed, asking if they would be again allowed alongside during the night, which was assented to. They did not however come till the following morning, when they came out in a larger boat, and again from her in a smaller one, to the *Volage*. They now staged the chop to be on the larger boat, again requesting it might be sent for, which was again declined. They returned to the boat, finding all to fail, and brought it themselves. They brought it and what was it? Why the identical despatch which had been sent from the *Volage*, returned apparently as it was sent! While this was going forward we observed the Chinese fleet to be getting under way, and standing towards us, and at the same time the *Royal Scroon* was passing on, apparently going through the Bocca, as we had previously learnt was her intention; being an English ship a shot was fired across her bow, on which she halted, and anchored. The Chinese fleet were still standing towards us, and both the queen's ships rapidly weighed anchor, and were under commanding sail. The messengers were again despatched with the original letter, and as the movement of the fleet could be taken as nothing less than a hostile demonstration, a letter was sent to the admiral peremptorily requiring him to return to his usual anchorage. To this he quickly replied that no terms could be maintained until the side was delivered over to the Chinese. This was an official answer; and an answer to what was then to be done? The junks picked up a berth in line, along the line of coast, stretching to the Southward from Champe point. The number of warjunks here anchored were 16; and they had outside of them, that is between themselves and H. M. ships, 13 vessels of fire raft, each with a black flag flying.

Could the British authorities, with the threat of annihilation before them? Could they, with the recollection of all the wrongs, and the insults and hardships, which, during the last six months, had been indiscriminately heaped upon their fellow subjects?

Could they, in the recollection of the murderous, and piratical act, which but a few weeks before had been committed by the Black Joke, under the favour, is not the counsel of mandarins, as there is reason to believe?

In the recollection of the burning of the ship, under the impression that she was British? Of the barbarous treatment of her crew, under the same impression?

Could they, I say, under all these circumstances withdraw, to leave the Chinese government to work out its plans for our destruction?

To return to our fleet, we had this unqualified, and unchastened? Surely not. The admiral had advised, that we must either have been completely overpowered, and told the fleet they must remove, that we could not protect them; or the difficult alternative of paying to these people, in the only way they seemed capable of taking a pound, the power of our arms. Every attempt at consultation had been made, and each in its own way failed. The latter alternative was only left to us, and the firing began.

The first gun I received our fire was one of their fire-raids, we threw a few shot upon her in passing, and in a few moments observed

her to settle in the water, and almost immediately go down. One of the war junks was now on the beam of the *Volage*, and fired a couple of guns at her, which passed over. These were immediately returned, several of the shot telling on the junk, and almost instantly we heard an explosion, and on looking round saw through the envelope of the smoke the fragments of the unfortunate junk, floating as it were in the air. She had blown up. When the smoke cleared somewhat off, out of whatever number she might have had on board, we could see but three about the wreck. When blown up she was not distant from the *Volage* more than 30 yards. Pieces of the wreck fell on board, and the cover of the Pinnace was set on fire. A boat was sent to save what was left on the wreck—but was fired at by the Chinese, and returned. The *Hycinch*, coming astern of the *Volage* passed her, and got among the denser part of the junks. An awful warning they must have had from her, of her force! The firing was now indiscriminate upon any vessel where the guns would tell, and the admiral got his full share; more particularly from the *Hycinch*, she being further to the northward, and nearer to him. Vast destruction of life and property as much the object, as a wholesome chastisement, the *Volage* kept more to the southward, to prevent the junks escaping in that direction, and drove them back to the anchorage, to which in the morning they had declined to go; but towards which by this time they were all too glad to get, by every means in their power. The first shot or two, was the signal to many of them to be off, but the admiral and a few others kept their station longer, firing with more effect than we had been generally led to expect. Their guns and powder must have been good from the distance they carried, but not being fitted for elevation or depression, all their shot were too high to have any effect, except on the spars and rigging. The *Volage* got some shot through her sails, and the *Hycinch* was a good deal cut up in her rigging and spars; a 12 pound shot lodged in her main-mast, and one went through her main-yard requiring it to be secured. Their wretched gunnery hurt no one. The firing commenced about 12, and at one, they were all sunk, dispersed, or flying. About one, the *Hycinch* was ranging up alongside the admiral, and would soon have sunk him; the observation was already severe and she was disabled.

The result of the whole was 3 junks sunk, 1 blown up, many disabled, and the rest flying.

The last that was seen of the admiral's junk, she was standing in for the land, and apparently settling in the water. But those on board would reach the shore.

It is to be hoped the losses they have had has not been given in vain.

The ships moved to Macao for the security of the defenceless inhabitants there. On the morning of Monday the *Volage* went on for Hong-Kong to re-embark the fleet, leaving the *Hycinch* at Macao.

At Cowloon, a neighbouring bay to Hong-Kong, they have been erecting batteries.

On Sunday evening an attack was made upon some of the officers of the merchant ships—the evening of the day of their chastisement, when they could not have heard of the affair of the *Rocce*, and the mate of the *Shaw Alton* was mangled in two parts of the head.

On the whole we trust that an error has been given to them of what we can and may do. Still many rumours are about, the truth or untruth of which can only be disclosed by the progress of time. Each might be said on the general state of the country. But I look upon the late affair as in many points distinct from them, and involving other considerations.

I am, Sir, Yr. obedient servant,  
A. BROWN-SMITH.

Free Press, 20th November.

THE MOST HONOURABLE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE DEMAND OF CANTON.

By the Hon. Imperial Commissioner, a President of the Board of War, viz. of the two Hong provinces for the

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MACÃO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1940

Accordingly, after purchasing of a early breakfast, we went to the Chinese house, where we were told that the hung merchants had already gone on strike. "We got out here" therefore we made a few inquiries and learned that the strike was on, started by a





# CANTON REGISTER

The missionaries prefer to make their headquarters in the big cities, and to leave the villages and remote regions of the country. They are not interested, however, in the effort to which they must address themselves to the heathen, the pagans, and the converts of their fellow-citizens. But they believe that such an appeal is necessary. They feel constrained to do the utmost in their power to disseminate the Gospel.









## Don & Margaret

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NO. 1

OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE O'CONNOR

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Das ist die Hauptaufgabe.

designate the remainder of this paper to deal in detail with  
propositions. The last paragraph, on the very last

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for a purpose and with a view to deception, preferred to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

Yet, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor at Peking to the English trade, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they appeared, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; so this would not sufficiently impress the English, with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore the now, under this our edict, and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danish Keong and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyeen shall come down to deal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear abhor—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Tsouchwang, 19th year, 2nd day:

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notice of the 19th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the letter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or injunctions: any person might have disregarded them on his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imputation of having abandoned this trade applies in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the sixteen prescribed, whose delivery released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprehends in itself a system of rights claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own code: the will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjust the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or however barbarous and innumerable the other, founded on and supported by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be made known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be an impossibility, to be a contradiction in terms that they can ever possibly be wrong?

To undertake to punish the British trade to this country, are more justly chargeable on H. M.'s government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot for the resident merchant.

It is evident, from the petition of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese trammels. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo," for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."?

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was seen only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confirm the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on an illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenues, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment or of his own: but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the customs, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state: but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral to the emperor, (vide Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's edict, keeping out certain parts, not fitted for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermilion pencil, what scruple will he have in most remorselessly wangling the communications of the British superintendent, &c.? Therefore we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cause—even if he does not allow it to be a sufficient one—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents he has received from the commissioner in reply: for had captain Elliot published those replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the verities; but from the comings with which the translator has favoured the public it is evident how greatly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the replies of the commissioner.

We do not comprehend why the translator should be so positive as to the authenticity of this document. Having ourselves seen in a gazette, we should not but have faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, upon the most charitable estimate,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the manuscript of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mischance it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Chumpo &c., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, in toto, from the passing of Britannicus "in the line of argument," that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his victories on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Moupin, 23rd of March.

Lastly, With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declaration of war, is at least its immediate preliminary;" and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Boer, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner had, by this unprovoked and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the housekeepers, of their property; he had, by "the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and others menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannicus, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hong Kong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join the countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March: he was then considered as the lever which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first awarded the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by hoisting the British flag.

Britannicus deems with faint praise the note of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannicus first censured him for his impassioned gesture—the result, probably, of his natural temperament—and then solved his piece with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannicus should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered (four horses cannot overtake it). His impassioned representation of the three cherubs (no more than, but not three) deserves more or more—on fact from capt. Elliot joining in the general cheer—not from the presence only—but officers immediately checked that exhibition of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice to avoid, as he remarked, irritating the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square; and one of the leading merchants of Canton—indeed the facile princeps, as far as the amount of the offer surrender of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the same

See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1862.

of the foreign community, for the consideration that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the outrageous insinuations in Britannicus, second annotation on the manner in which captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on Thursday's dinner-chore; and most particularly to the overt slander contained in these words, "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself cheered, or rather think he did not, but do certainly mean to say that his vehement justification elicited those cheers, which a little more coolness and moderation might have prevented." Canton Press, 24th January. We rather think! We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—yes I'm rather married.

The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent justification; captain Elliot read the notice in the most impressive manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britannicus must know that justice is part of the act of an avenger.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to clarify the following point.

Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concert with the Chinese government in long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with those views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had—by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, unbecoming with the intruded existence of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 15th of this, and the unhelpful and steadily obstructed execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 20th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it, he had to inform the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to sever from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the press of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war on hand indeed and to be outside commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now or are in Corea. I would also observe that two American frigates are to arrive expected; I confidently rely upon the special support & co-operation of the captain in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—"that you say so, sir.") I have now only to request you to acquiesce and moderation; and I submit you all, in submission now, and as the subject of your different nations, that it is your duty to the powerful country to be faithful to the subjects of no nation whose duty we have interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, on any."

And what does Britannicus mean by the question being carried off once by three cheers?—What question, and how did the cheers settle it? And we "appeal to any

man of common sense," yet it would appear that Britannicus thinks himself the only one present on that occasion possessed of this vulgar but somewhat rare faculty—whether the cheers were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the gratitude of capt. Elliot?

But what does Britannicus mean by the assertion "that circumstances compelled Lord Napier, virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away"—is it founded on the following documents?

Canton, 16th September 1861.

To W. ROBERT BORN, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

Sir—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th September 1861, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further proceedings on my part to render the excellent the governor's edict more perfectly clear of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the Hon. Mr. Elliot, in his copy of the 7th September 1861, as a British firm Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the edict should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 16th September 1861.

Gentlemen,—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I have not yet considered it expedient to print in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties most anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject is so important and of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, including I hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty in the early part to carry his majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so in the utmost effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to make any further advances.

I hope, gentlemen, that in the course of the next month or two, I shall be able to say that I have continued to proceed in your behalf in the most judicious manner.

Yours very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 16th September 1861.

To W. ROBERT BORN, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

Sir—Lord Napier's intimation regarding it being his wish that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the agitation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and

that his departing from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the Hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Yours obediently, T. R. COLEMAN.  
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendent.

Or what "retraction" did Lord Napier offer to the governor of Canton? We have heard of any; and it is not this mention of Britannicus a libel on the memory of Lord Napier?

When in Canton we saw a translation of an edict from the governor, dated the 9th of June (see C. R. 11th of June), in which the commissioner and governor informed the happy as follows:

It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned us, saying that the foreign ships fast taken have left Whampoa, and, off immediately get under weigh to return to their country. Sir, do."

"We refer you to what we have about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this edict, that capt. Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to handle with the commissioner; to humiliate that man who had said to all the foreign consuls: "after the full completion of the present difficulties let it be done as requested, I shall be left with authority to return to your countries able you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards, no inconsistency, no delay investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Macao, after the contumacious refusal by himself and his government—for in each light must the proceedings of the commissioner and the English merchants be viewed by the commissioner—the ever appeared to us that strange—most unexpected. The attempt of the removal of the British trade still the port, and the customary concessions then made by the British superintendent, only added to our astonishment and wonder; which were increased by the letter to the governor of Macao, partly capt. Elliot must have either forgotten the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Macao, 16th Nov. 1861, and signed by himself as secretary, to which under the two superintendents then expressed themselves.

The superintendent has during the last few weeks devoted their entire attention to the duty in which past conversations have placed H. M. Commissioner in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following summary statement of their views on the subject.

Any communication in regard to the Chinese, which it may be desirable to have in the wisdom to adopt, the superintendent will be prepared to communicate. It has been his duty to be to







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**VOL. 13.**

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH 1940.**

NO. 5.

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 ply to  
**BURROUGHS MANFRIE,**  
 and HORNUMS FRANKS.  
 5th January, 1868.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON**  
**T**HE first sailing took back **MR. EARL**  
**OF BALCANRAS, NEW ZEALAND,**  
**JOHN VICE,** will have prompt despatch.  
 The greater part of her cargo being already engaged. **W. S. ROYD.**  
 Freight apply to

**WANTED.**—A Carpenter in the United Kingdom

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisioned dividend of 8 Shenn (13) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1907, on application to the general agents in Canton.

**FOR SALE.**—I have the Ship **GENERAL KYLE** of  
TUNKER. CAPTAIN GOVERNMENT COAST ROVER, of  
class, from 14 to 17 in. a 24 a year. Apply on board,  
or to **JOHN A. MENCER**,—Macon.

**THE Subscription Price will be given for the following  
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos.  
2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 26, 25, 29, 30.**

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mrs. Laura Ancuta in our firm, has ceased.

Poston, 14 January, 1939.

First-class tickets only (the only restriction) guaranteed  
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm  
of American Road & Co.  
A. J. BROWN & SONS

JOSEPH COULIDOE, Jr.,  
Canton, 1st January '810.

**N**O TICE - The ignorance and responsibility of Mr.  
JOSE C. GAZZO, of Mr. JOSEPH J. COLLIERA, JOHN  
and of Mr. ROBERT A. LAW, in our hands, covering days  
and Mr. WALTER DOLING JOHN, is admitted by them.

NOTICE.—THE firm of ROSS & CO. has removed to the new premises, and is now carrying on business at the same place as before.

At this place, in the day described; and Mr. W. D. L. who runs here, associated with the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., will attend to closing our meeting business.

RUMBLE, STURGEON & Co.  
Capt. 314 Avenue of the Stars

Mr. ROBERT WISE in our shops at home and abroad, closed on the 1st July 1888, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the name of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in Chancery and Molesin, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. in Lombard and Mark Lane.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

**FOR SALE**—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French brigate *Venus* on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Freight, 50,224.00 cents of 50 days date.—Persons apply to  
M. J. MONTAGNIER, A. G. of Genoa.

or JAMES P. STURGIS, Mount.

WANTED—A Register Transcriber, apply to the Editor.

**WANTED**—A Portuguese and English Dictionary.  
Send to the Editor.

**The Canyon Hotel, Reno**

(From a Correspondent of the Colonial Quarterly)

This is, and ever<sup>8</sup> more clearly at the present moment,

in subject of great interest and importance. With the advantage of having co-edited papers long familiar with this branch of research on, we shall therefore endeavor

Alphons has been used by the Chinese for the three centuries during which a Koro-poko has been acquainted with them—used with a great deal longer, for it is ascribed to them from Arabia and India before they ever saw the face of a Koro-poko. Even in the year 1793 the emperor of China was a legitimate possessor of aluminum in China; the drug being valuable on the account of its being the most common one. In the year of the present, and from the time previous, when the manufacture of aluminum, and the discovery of the substance

and vast export system of contraband trade which is now four times as large. In 1783, the whole consumption of opium was 5,000 chests. In 1816, it was 2,719; and the value less than a million and a quarter. At this time commenced the influx of European capital through the free trade,—the general peace, and the acquisition of new provinces producing opium on the part of the British government of India. In four years' time the consumption of China rose to 6,700 chests, and the value to 1,750,000*l.* In 1836, the quantity was upwards of 22,000 chests, and the value upwards of 3,700,000*l.* In 1837, the consumption is computed at 24,000 chests, while the value amounted 4,000,000*l.* In the last year a fresh cause contributed to the augmentation—the freedom of the China trade. Instead of taking twenty-five or thirty millions of pounds of tea from the Chinese we now send down rivers, we export from forty to fifty millions; and we import from fifty to sixty millions of opium. We have taken of least a million and a half pounds of raw silk. This is enough to show the history of the trade.

There were the effects on the vast demonstration staged in on the Chinese people. We are brood at once to order upon the subject of saying, that there have been been pointed on the public a greater mass of domestic stagnation, and of palpable ignorance, than we have ever known demonstrated upon any similar topic. The essence of these is contained in a volume of 178 pages, very largely illustrated, and compiled by a Master of Arts of Cambridge; who admits that he never saw India, or China, or an opium paper,—and indeed, for that matter, that he never heard of such a thing as the opium-trade, until a few months before he was requested by friends to write a book on the subject. "I do—no," says the author, candidly, on the facts of the case, "on this relevant evidence, and then he makes his elaborate page and his chapter proving this "The Significance of the opium trade." A man in such a temper of mind and in such a state of real ignorance, was necessarily not to a condition to offer any opinion, still less to dictate any new line of action of the subject, commercial, political, or moral. We shall proceed to point out a few examples of ; ignorance, or misrepresentation—certainly we believe very trifling, but acting out of want of familiarity and thorough acquaintance with the topics which

For the article printed on the human condition by the use of opium they quote the reports of travellers in Turkey, and of travellers and missionaries in China and Java. The first example is on the authority of Hamall; who states that one Mustanga Chama was the habit of using three drachms of crude opium daily, and could not "take himself from his bed without first swallowing half a doblan." The said Mustanga then was what was equal to one hundred and eighty-four grains of opium in this country, while his morning dose was equal to the full allowance of a hospital ward with thirty full-grown patients, all requiring a morphia! According to Wedd's, the usual dose in Turkey is from three-grains to a doblan;—or from the allowance of three grains up to that of six. Pennell's says that the opium-eaters, who begin at the age of twenty, can scarcely report to live on "an or of the utmost sixteen grains. His full dose is also a doblan,—or a dose for thirty full-grown Englishmen. The effort to all these cases was of course, terrible. Dr. Pennell is so much at a loss for words to describe it, that he says it "can be compared to nothing but itself." Meade's *Academy of Druggists* is also quoted, which represents the opium-eater as "the victim of an almost perpetual misery"—"provided sufficient doses are taken." The descriptions of Dr. Meade, the Chinese Missionary, are still more governing. In one place, he is of opinion that the twenty thousand Chinese, consumed in China when he wrote, are sufficient to demonstrate "nearly three millions of persons." The same writer "endeavors to convince that this poisonous drug annually destroys six hundred individuals." He even refers to statistics on the subject, and very curious statistics they are. "And if it be true," says he, "that the Chinese increased at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum before the Chinese export of the traffic, and at the same rate since per cent. production alone, it would be that there would consider whether the duty is not to be ascribed to some degree to opium, and the gold laid at the doors of these Chinese monopolists in inducing it." What the production of opium according to the census between years back, the change indicated by the Chinese Missionary, in this case amounts to an outlay of 7,000,000 of such persons. Meade and others have expressed the production of opium to be "very extensive."

[illegible]

In every case of the opium smoked in Java it is cut the same but the enormous amount of opium which is destroyed; and the very same thing might be said, with slight change of difference respecting the abuse of the opium, viz. brandy, port wine, or claret; there is not one of them which, taken in moderation, may not be used with impunity, or even advantage, whereas there is not one of them also, of which the excess will not make a man a beast, disgrace his person, and shorten his life. A man may take two glasses of brandy a day with impunity, but not a hundred and twenty glasses. A gentleman will take a quart of port a day, but the excess will take away his reason, and he will never again be able of least an enjoyable or an agreeable notion of either. To French, or English, or it in China.

To the great object of consideration which has been so ably presented forth, we express the opinion of the late Mr. Warden, author of the History of Sumatra, and Barrister in the Admiralty. After describing the mode of preparing the drug, he thus states its effects. "The use of opium among these people, (the Batta race,) like that of intoxicating liquors among other nations, is a species of luxury which all ranks adopt according to their ability, and which, when once become habitual, is almost impossible to shake off. Being, however, like other luxuries, expensive, few only among the lower or middling class of people can compare the regular enjoyment of it, even when its use is not restrained. Thus the gratification of smoking opium must be, in some degree, prejudicial to the health in highly probable; yet we are inclined to think that efforts have been contributed to such some persons in the country as that in reality reason. To Rango, millions of others in the Malay Peninsula where we must attribute to it, and who are in it to some extent, cannot only acquire a taste for it, but there are in other respects enlightened and debauched. The Lascar and Chinese have good influence on the country, who are an active laboring class of men, but yet incline so freely to obtain an idea others whether are notwithstanding the most healthy and vigorous people to be met with on the island." These are the sentiments of a man who had long years' experience on the spot, and who, before receiving the passage just quoted, had lived thirty years in various his opinion, and who was conversant the very model of dispassionate and impartial inquiry. It is pronounced that, with all the graving of our ships, there is not a man but with this passion.

On the other hand, to which the use of opium is carried in China, there is also a great deal of recuperation. During the last ten years, the average price of opium has been about 2500. The Government has paid to the importer for this opium to be added into the charge for the risk of smuggling, the profit of the first purchaser, the charges of transport throughout a vast country, the charges of preparing the drug, and the profit of retailing it. Altogether, it is impossible to suppose that the consumers now have been paying the equivalent for his indulgence even at the rate of 5000. per chest. Opium, then, is a luxury which most of humanity, he confined to a small number. Mr. Marston is right—it is not easily to be enjoyed secretly by a very few. We have, indeed, the great testimony to the effect of the American Chinese, members of the Privy Council and of the Board of Works, a profound genius of the wisdom of this country—a conservative of the first order. "The great majority," says he, in his commend to the emperor, "of those who at present smoke opium, are the soldiers and dependents of the official government, whose attention has extended the practice to the remote shores and has indirectly contaminated the inferior officers, the military, and the scholars. Those who do smoke are the common people of the villages and hamlets." This is quite accurate. The effects of the very early smoking were—the very same continued to this day.



[illegible]

The next charge is, that the Europeans trade to running markets, and committing murder. This does not, however, apply to the Chinese, who are too well known not to run a wick, but to the Malays, Javanese, and others. "Macks do not occur," says Mr. Merdoun, speaking of the Malays, "from any intemperance except that of their own cruel passions." He takes some pains to refute the idle and vulgar opinion; which was hardly worth his while, when it is considered that a man who is drunken or half asleep from an opium, or in that state of debility to which an excessive use of it leaves him, is more fit for his bed or his grave, than for an out-of-door or a physical education.

Our more blunder, and we have done. An abolitionist writer, quoted with approbation in the inquirer of the apian trade, avouches, that "many thousands of acres, with millions of the inhabitants, are employed in the cultivation of the poppy." If he had not written with random ignorance, he would have said that "thousands of inhabitants" were employed in the cultivation

## PATENT.

The Queen regent of Spain opened the session of the Cortes on Sunday the 1st instant. The day was fine; the royal cortege unusually brilliant; the populace in excellent temper; and the speech from the throne, though uninteresting, except to Spaniards, exhibited attention to the various interests of the kingdom and its dependencies. A cheerful view of the war was taken, but the news of Murillo's desertion and the rapid progress of the Queen's arms had not then reached Madrid. On the 3rd instant, the deputies were summoned by an extraordinary notice "to their house," to hear Espinosa's despatch. The joy of the whole body was unbounded. It had been feared that on the occasion of granting the fueros, some dissatisfaction would have been elicited: nothing of the kind appeared.

Str. 9.—The French papers contain the following telegraphic despatch:—  
"Don Carlos has dismissed the whole of his court and his ministers. He has returned to Leucoberry. M.M. de la Pascina, Berro, &c. have taken refuge in France. The Navarrese battalions commit every species of excess. General Moreno was shot yesterday at Urdax."

14. The captain-general don Belandier Espartaco will warmly recommend to the government to carry into effect their formal engagement, to propose to the Corps of the kingdom the conversion or modification of the fueros.

"3. Those who shall adopt the first course, and continue in the service, will be drafted into the corps of the army as effective, or supernumeraries, according to their seniority in the scale of the instructions of the army to which they may belong.

"5. As those who may ask for temporary leave of absence for a foreign country cannot, according to the royal order, receive any pay until they

return, the captain-general, don Bal-domino Espartaco, will have them furnished with four months' pay, in virtue of the authority with which he has been invested. This article includes all ranks, from general to private.

"6. All the preceding articles apply to all the civil employes who shall present themselves within twelve days after the ratification of this convention.

"7. If the Navarrese and Alaves divisions shall present themselves in the same form as the Castilian, Biscayan, and Guipuscoan divisions, they will be entitled to all the concessions expressed in the foregoing articles.

"8. All parks of artillery, magazines, depots of arms, clothing, and provisions, in the power of lieutenant general Don Rafael Maroto, will be placed at the disposal of captain-general don Balduino Espartaco.

"9. The prisoners belonging to the corps of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and of the Castilian division, who shall conform to all the articles of this convention will be enjoy the benefits contained therein; but those who do not conform to the articles will be continued as prisoners.

"10. Captain-general don Balduino Espartaco will represent to government, for them to lay before the Cortes, the consideration to which may be entitled the widows and orphans of those who have died in the present war, and who belong to the corps comprised in this convention.

"This convention is ratified at the head-quarters of Bergara, 3rd of Aug., 1830.

"The Duke de la Victoria.  
"Rafael Maroto."

#### THE UNITED STATES BANK'S RUIN DISCOVERED.

(From the Morning Post, September 13.)

Extract of a letter from Havre. "This time, of rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a confusion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world. You see of course aware that Havre is the great outlet of the products of the New-World as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet-ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are, therefore, the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufacturers of England, and consequently to dispense with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton. One of the fatal results of this speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunderbolt. The mortgage bill of the United States Bank for a sum little short of a million of francs was de-bounced by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and now a-ill with the house of Baring, Brothers and Co. of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here, neither injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unwarranted, and says in strong terms the certain solvency of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a great blunder and well managed now. It is difficult to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1827, than in plain terms, overtrading their too-credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion divides among the majority of men of business in Havre. On this, however, as I say, the American merchants in the town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the Western Continent, are so well informed as the house in question, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, so long every thing with the French nation, are now so much out of humor as they never before professed by

them. Since Havre became the Liverpool of France, never was change in its position so great as it had been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt once more."—*Engländer*, Nov. 13.

"We learn that the French Agents of the U. S. Bank have refused their papers the extent of 10 millions of francs.

Mr. J. J. de la Harpe, the London agent of the bank, had gone to Havre in consequence, and that these bills would be taken up. It was considered a death blow to the credit of the bank."—*overland intelligence*, 10 Sept. 1830.

"A letter from Canton, dated the 10th inst., through the territory with which the United States of America is in connection, has been received and sent into prison, and the opinion of the American consul at Canton. This has evidently been done in obedience to Chinese demands, this state being tributary to the imperial empire."—*Admiral*, Nov. 4.

"The following resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendix, introduced with sundry maps & diagrams, was presented to the house of Representatives from the committee on roads and canals by Mr. Meyer, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The resolution was adopted by the house, and the report, &c. ordered to be printed."—*Standard*—that the president of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or restoring so far as the government of other nations, and particularly with those of the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of amending the act, for establishing a treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigation such canals in all nations, on the terms of reasonable tolls."

ALL SHIPPING MUST BE VERY CAREFUL.

## CHINA.

February 6th, 1831.

### LAZY DATES.

England	11th Sept.	Nagasaki	11th Dec.
U. States	21st Nov.	Yokohama	21st Nov.
Canton	21st Nov.	Manila	14th Jan.
Batavia	21st Nov.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—P. M. S. from Liverpool, 6th September. B. M. S. from Hong Kong, 10th. W. M. S. from Canton, (Sp.) from Manila, 10th. (Am.) from New York.

PASSENGERS.—For Lyons, Mrs. Gresham, to Lyons Park. For Canton, Dr. Don Haller, Delegate from the government of Manila to investigate the effect of the destruction by fire of the Spanish ship *El Estero*, by the orders of the high commissioner, under the pretence that she was the English vessel, *Virginia*.

RAILED.—HARRISON, from Liverpool, Lady Havre, P. M. S. 20th inst. for Manila. 2nd inst. S. M. S. from Canton, for Hong Kong and Batavia. 2nd inst. B. M. S. from Canton, for Hong Kong.

Today, Thomas Green, Warper, for London. UNDER DISPATCH.—Queen Ma, for Liverpool. THAMES, Earl of BACCHUS, for London. CANTON HENTY, for Manila. EARL OF CLARK, COLUMBIA, CHARLES FORD, for Singapore and Batavia. THURSDAY, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—For Suez, Castle, Mrs. Elliot, child, and servants. H. M. Clarke, — Garden. — Maclean, Singapore. For Canton, Dr. J. J. P. Voss, B. M. S. from Hong Kong, and two more from Canton, Doctor.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the use of some Bengal papers received by the Water Witch; we have made some extracts, which, although they cannot be new to our local readers, may serve to refresh the memory of those who are interested in the progress of the war.

Our own paper, the Water Witch, has never been delivered. Dr. Johnson said that the man who would make a paper would pick a pocket; and we add that the man who would publish the newspaper from distant parts belonging to no Editor, the very publication of his existence would be a scandal.

We have been told that the Tao-tai has no discretion allowed him in executing the orders of the commissioner, he is imperatively commanded to drive the English from Macao, and for this purpose it is reported from Canton that two thousand troops are now on their march for that settlement. The Tao-tai has returned to Canton, to be present at the departure of H. E. the governor, to take possession of his new appointment, the government of the provinces of Kwichow and Yunnan, which is fixed for the 1st of this month—the 8th inst. The execution of the commissioner's tyrannical orders against the English, is, in consequence, suspended for five days, after the expiration of which period the troops will proceed to act upon them. It is said if the English have not left Macao at the appointed time, his first course will be to order all the Chinese out of the city—time will reveal his next movement. Rather than involve his Portuguese friends in any serious inconveniences or difficulties, we conclude the English must again seek refuge on board their ships.

The boxes of dollars on board the American ships, Ann McKim, Linton, & Valparaiso, are not, we are informed, yet in the possession of the troops, and we think they never will be, for we suppose our American friends will never tamely surrender their own money.

This fact, dear of the commissioner is a proof of the right control to which he intends to subject the trade of all nations with the province under his government. Why, it is only a few years since when the American vessels imported scarcely any thing but dollars.

We much regret that our contemporary has published the title on the first page of his last number; and we trust he will, for obvious reasons, withdraw it from his next.

The Tao-tai has begun his career with the usual weapon of Chinese officers—a threatening proclamation. We shall soon learn whether he will put his denunciations in force while H. M. ships Volage and Hyacinth are in Macao roads.

We do not think it has been before remarked by any writer on the opium question, that during the many discussions between Lord Amherst and the Chinese emperor who escorted the embassy in 1816, no allusion was ever made to the opium trade. The correspondence of the Colonial Gazette has the credit of first drawing public attention to this fact, which we think is both singular and important, and we have italicized the remark in the extract from that paper.

From the extract from the *Agre Ulthar*, our readers will learn that opium is introduced into China through Bucharin, by the caravan; that the constant assertion of Hon Nartso improved to be false, by the fact of traffic in the drug in a quarter where, probably, it was the least suspected to exist; and which confident assertion the reverend A. B. Threlwell parades in capitals at page 100 of his *imagination*.

It is reported that Messrs. Wetmore, Dulano, Nye, Ryan, American merchants and Mr. B. A. Barretto, a Portuguese merchant, have been ordered to leave Canton by the commissioner; of the cause of this order we are ignorant.

It was one of those American proscribed who said to an English gentleman, who was lately at Whampoa, whose ship he was to go to, "what do you do here, Mr. John?"—regarding our trade, I guess? Englishman: this is rather too capital; why we calculate the Americans will next be managing and commanding the coasted ships, the Donkeys, horses and mules, against the English had they any thing to do with it—

Now again it appears that the resident civil and military authorities (the Tao-tang and Macpherson Yung) have just communicated ~~to~~ by petition, that on the 18th day of the present moon (23rd January) the five following English foreigners, namely: Johnston, Thom, Gutzlaff, Heenleeman (Anderson?) and Chinnery, bringing with them foreign women, went to different houses; there to reside (permanently). This then looks as if they had a disposition to oppose us, which is a crime of such magnitude as should not properly escape extermination! I, the said Tao-tang, have received express orders from the high officers of government, to collect and array soldiers and proceed to Macao, and taking Elliot and the others specified, surround and seize them one by one. And as I enter at a moment's warning, I really fear that the natives and foreigners living at Macao may all and every be filled with fear and dismay, and that thieves and vagabonds may take advantage of the circumstances to create confusion and disorder, and forasmuch therefore I now pour this my edict, which is addressed to all shopkeepers and others, Chinese people dwelling at Macao, as also to all Portuguese and foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand: I, the Tao-tang, come hither for this sole purpose of calming the English and no other: with you, the affair has not a half breadth concern to do. Ye ye then every one of you continue to live in peace and quietness, do not be under the slightest alarm; and if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of circumstances to create confusion, I hereby permit you to point them out by name and duly punish me thereunto. I, the said Tao-tang, will immediately bring my soldiers, and once then, and publicly put them to death in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, that I may thus tranquillize the Chinese people, and set the minds of all good foreigners at rest! Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! Approved and stamped.



**TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
**In the Canton Register.**  
 Transp. for freight &c. ....  
 Advertisement, each insertion. ....  
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 50 cents.  
 do. continued for 3 months. ....

NO. 2

public notice of the same month and year is hereby annulled.

Given under my hand on board her majesty's ship *Vulgate*, at anchor off Chicago this seventh day of January, 1840.

**Official Public Notice.**

Whereas, a British subject, seized by the officers of the Chinese Government on the 27th ult., has been detained in captivity without cause to this date, notwithstanding formal demands in her majesty's name:

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the requisition of the chief superintendent of trade of British subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand & heard her majesty's ship Volage, at anchor off Champs, this 8th day of January, 1840.

**D. SMITH,**  
Captain, and senior officer of her  
Britannic majesty's ships in China.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

**MACAO.**  
JANUARY 14th, 1900.

	Letter	Date	
England	8th Sept.	Singapore	11th Dec.
L. Hoang	8th July.	Sava	28th Oct.
Cebu	28th Aug.	Manila	17th Dec.
Bombay	28th Nov.	Australasia	28th Dec.

ARRIVED—Aves, Pennsby, Osmar, from  
New Liverpool. Lady Gair, January, from Manila.  
HALL—None Reported.

**Public Notice.**

The British ships *Thomas Cope* and *Royal Aaron* having entered the River Tigris, in violation of my public notice to the contrary, to the prejudice of general and permanent British interests.

Notice is hereby given that persons ship-  
ping produce of this chapter on board either  
of the said ships for any port in her Majesty's  
dominions, will the British trade  
has been declared open under my hand and  
seal of office, will expose themselves to

Given under my hand and seal of office  
on board my majesty's ship, Volage, off  
Chuenno, this 7th day of January in the year  
of our lord one thousand eight hundred and  
forty.

.. • CHARLES ELLIST,  
Chief Superintendent of the trade of  
British subjects in China.

**Official Public Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that the intended alteration of the river and part of Canton street road is my public notice under date of 14th Sept. 1900, and comprehended in the

The *Mirgin* Camden, captain Reed, was totally wrecked in the *Midway* run, in the beginning of Dec. The passengers and crew were saved by the French ship, *L'Air*, captain Drou.

On the Water Witch, we have received the Pacific Gem of the 10th and 21st, and the Malacca Weekly Register of the 21st, 28th of November, and 5th of December; but neither our Calcutta nor Singapore papers by this vessel have as yet been received.

We have been requested to inform the Public; that the Canton Mail will be despatched by Messrs. Markwick & Smith on Wednesdays and Saturdays, precisely at

We copy the following letter from the Malacca Weekly Register of Nov. 20th. And we would say to those who have charge of pockets arrived in China—go them and do better.

To J. H. Storer, Esq.  
*Proprietor and Editor of the Englishman.*  
 Dear Sir,—I am directed by the War-  
 Department, to lodge the receipt of your letter  
 under the High Commission, requesting, on behalf of  
 General and other Editors of the Englishman, that  
 on the arrival of Overland Mail the Passports  
 may be issued at whatever hour of the evening  
 or night there may reach the General Post Office,  
 and that Newspapers be the holders of the

**FIND BARK.**—A Bill of Fare was drawn to the Captain and Purser of the Freight Steamer Varna on the Ministry of Marine at Paris, for Freight, \$2,000,000 for 60 days afloat. — Please apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co of Canton, or JAMES F. STUNGAS, Mene.

17th December, 1892

**NOTICE.**  
 DEATH OF RICHARD TURNER, 222, Broadway.  
 WILLIAM JACOBUS, 150, 4th St. is Foreign.  
 JAMES MATHEWSON, 224, 4th St. of Lane



daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardi-  
hood to be the first in firing great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they dragged themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schooled their crews and discipline. At that time, although they awarded them the chastisement (due in their madness), yet did we not immediately nullify all their commercial inter-  
course, not drawing (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (colonial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, the *Smith* (L. & H. M. S. *Volage*), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having opened upon (!) a place called Kowching (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hong Kong) as a stronghold of fortress, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and nefarious designs in their hearts. These were grating that they were at this time to give the duly prepared band yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners knew not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the wicked old bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the lower land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then then said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the law, what concern is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them! CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE KNOWN NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORWARDED DRIVEN OUT! Leave at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crime (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the voluntary dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English or clandestinely to convey them (for their property) into your harbours, as soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioners, victory and favour, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, that the English superintendent Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly chiding and chafing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (11th December 1859), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) delinquencies, and disseminate it among the lords and all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China coast. We ought therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in answer to the crimes of the English, and having thus before all men, and far and near, proclaimed the following, that ye, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand!

First, after having delivered up the opinion (May, 1859) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that the *Volage* (for specially appointed officers) might come to Macao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations, as to what the opinion (with) themselves had agreed that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said *Volage*, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from playing the duty prepared band, and entering the port. These, (the English ships) by resigning a long time anchored at Tuen-chi-shan (Hong Kong) as the high seas, and to a number of sailors going ashore and setting a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said riot screened the murderer, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only gave more scandal and obstacle! At first he took up the English merchant vessel (late H. M. S. *Cambridge*) and gladly displayed (as a man of war) afterwards he began himself with the two cruisers *Smith* and *Warren* (H. M. S. *Volage* and *Avonmouth*), and got these to come to Canton (22) to give him assistance. Then they came as bold as to go to Kowling, and there were the first to engage the ships with blood! &c. &c. concerning the harbour of war! Next they went to Cheung-shan, the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial totem! With the same levity they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, then they placed to the side of their flag, and, if our government officers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and shot! This most unprincipled procedure of their's showed people, who had an fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the law! At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared band, yet on then, we, the commissioners, victory and favour, could not upon any account generalize the empire in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have sullied themselves, and the can have no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as you receive his friendly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, obstinately to give ear to the malicious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought in to their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for trade), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your representatives avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Taken and read, 18th year, 1st moon, 1st day, Canton, 12th January 1860.

ENGAGEMENT AT CANTON

To the Editor of the Free Press and Opium.

Canton, 6th November, 1859.  
SIR—As the public mind of this must be deeply interested in the present posture of our relations to the Chinese empire, and more having been driven, as you will have undoubtedly where supineness can no longer exist, I feel the idea of one upon the spot, who has no further interest in the matter than the maintenance of his own national honor, and as far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of her Majesty's protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you that negotiations had been going on between Captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had secured premises secure in returning to Macao, when that commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every promise, arrangement and require each term, no longer unconditionally should forever (as far as a moment is time to go, and had accompanied such negotiation with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in writing way from neutral territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the P. ringuan territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. It required, that a man should be handed over, guilty, or not, as he put in doubt, in expectation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a magnanimity on the part of the British government, of a kind; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships trading here should sign—the nature of which band was, that they, or any of them, should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opinion be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should allow us to Whom to trade. Having previously submitted to such search as he might order; and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, he would send his troops, for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be accepted, much less submitted to, though the Chinese could have gone up, signing the band, and even had voluntarily passed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such band, it is not to be believed, he only wanted to get within the power sufficient life and property to send upon the other, and cause strenuous retaliation.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We knew well that on the ocean our small force could, triumphant over all the power that he could collect, but we still knew, that he was justly were punning and repeating with impunity, and perhaps we forgetting in some spot, unknown to us, where in the darkness and vision of night, they might pour upon our dome and our fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with out destruction of property and life.

Such as idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ship *Volage* and *Avonmouth*, anchored off Canton, distant from the great light, the entrance to the Canton river, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the emperor's agent of trade, went up in the *Volage* to demand the surrender of the said ships of the British, the Chinese, with an accom-



daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they begged themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schooled, when covered and defended. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (selfish) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Valage), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (?) a place called Kwang-chang (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hong Kong) as a strong hold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! After thus granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to ensure that they would not be having and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration—of the heavenly dynasty cherished those foreigners from afar, with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners knew not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, set the part of the faithful who bled (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that, they are, in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the lower land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the law, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE, THAT THE TRADE OF THE KNOWN NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Hence at the same time that it is solemnly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes of the (English) be duly and specifically brought up in order, and discriminated among the people of all countries showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this order has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye, then, O all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English or clandestinely to convey them (for their property?) into your harbours, be soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioner, viceroys and governors, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, and that the English superintendent, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report in the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (15th December 1856), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) violators' crimes, and discontinue it among the twenty nine of all other countries, and of the same time to draw out these

ships, not permitting them to continue in the China seas! We sought therefore to give the compliance to the imperial commands, in answer to the crimes of the English, and being the before all men, and foremost by, we proclaim the following, that ye, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand.

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1856) and gone down to Moan, cruelly treated the Weyang (for illegally deposited opium) might come to Moan for the purpose of disembarking opium. Being certain regulations as to cut off the opium (with) the arrival of the boat that (respect) cargo might be sent down to Moan, and then forthwith appeared and broke with the said Weyang, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from playing the duty prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tuen-ming-shan (Hankow), on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and selling a rind, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. Therefore Elliot screamed the word war, and would not deliver him up, and day by day calogned more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Hoang's merchant vessel (John H. M. S. Cambridge) and (gladly) dispatched it as a man of war—afterwards he charged himself with the two cruisers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. Valage and Albatross), and put these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these came as bold as to go to Kowloon, and they were the first to engage the others with bloodshed, to commence the business of war! Next they went to Cheong-poo, the high seas, and shot off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they recoiled under their protection the boats of our native boats, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our government oris- came after to examine or order them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and bullets! This most unprincipled proceeding of their's showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the law! At this present time then, even were these said English to repeat of their crimes, and beg the answer, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet as on their side, the commission of slaughter and fury, could not upon any account commemorate the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have offended themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye, then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as ye receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the forbidden counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for their), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly commemorate the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-remembrance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Yuan-sheng, 15th 1st moon, 1856.  
Canton, 15th January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Canton Press.

China, 6th December, 1856.

Sir—As the public mind will be much more deeply interested in the present posture of our relations to the Chinese empire, and affairs being more driven, as you will learn, to an extent where suspension can no longer exist, I feel the idea of one upon this spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the maintenance of his own national honor, and as far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A division has taken place between the force of her Majesty's protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could effect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you, that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Year will be by the same medium, approved informed, that those negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, where the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require each term, as longer and ultimately should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and had accompanied such acquisition with threats, which his previous course clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving away from neutral territory with British inhabitants as desired to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 600 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the harbor, separating Moan from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty or not, to be put to death in execution of an unfortunate homages which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government, that of a bond, which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any article of opium be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should purchase to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted in such search as he might order, and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the company within three days, measures should be taken, for their destruction, by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be assented, much less submitted to, though the Thames could have gone up, against the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is with some believed, he only wanted to put within the power sufficient life and property to tempt from the other, and more atrocious conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, when we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We knew well that on this ocean our small force would triumph over all the power that he could collect, but as this knew, that his war junks were passing and repassing with impunity, and perhaps co-operating in some spot, unknown to us, where in the darkness and silence of night, they might pass upon our dome and coast, and throw their fire ships upon us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ships Valage and Effingham, anchored off Canton, distant from the Great Light, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the senior agent of trade, went up to the Valley (where all reported by capt. Smith of the Valage), the Chinese admiral, with an entire

safe for Jan, the imperial high commissioner, requiring him to withdraw his ship threatening the inhabitants of the British fleet, and also to allow the British inhabitants to remain unmolested at Minow, until such time as the two governments might arrange the larger question.

New supplies, no one could imagine any thing unreasonable in these requests. The letter was taken on board the imperial ship, which was lying, below the Yung Yung, from 80 to 40 masts, by a commissioned officer of the Valage, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, first interpreter to the commission. They were received politely by the admiral, who took the letter, and stated that an answer should be sent on the morrow. In the evening a boat approached the ship, and asked permission to come alongside, which was granted, and it proved to contain 12 Chinese linguists and pilot, who said, they had come from Canton, and that a proper ship in reply to capt. Smith's was on board the admiral's ship, and requested that Mr. Morrison should go and fetch it. This of course was not necessary, and without further communication they were dismissed, asking if they would be again allowed alongside during the night, which was assented to. They did not however come till the following morning, when they came out in a larger ship, and again from her in a smaller one, to the Valage. They had stayed the ship to bring the larger boat, upon requesting it might be sent for, which was again declined. They returned to the boat, finding all to fail, and brought it themselves. They brought it, and what was it? Why the identical despatch which had been sent from the Valage, returned apparently as it was sent! While this was going forward we observed the Chinese fleet to be getting under way, and standing towards us, and at the same time the Royal Saxon was passing us, apparently going through the Bocca, as we had previously learnt was her intention; being an English ship a shot was fired across her bow, on which she halted, and anchored. The Chinese fleet were still standing towards us, and both the queen's ships rapidly weighed anchor, and were under commanding sail. The messengers were again despatched with the original letter, and as the movement of the fleet could be taken as nothing less than a hostile demonstration, a letter was sent to the admiral peremptorily requiring him to return to his usual anchorage. To this he quickly replied that no terms could be maintained until the homicide was delivered over to the Chinese. This was an official answer; and an anxious moment. What was then to be done? The junk picked up a birth in line, along the line of coast, stretching to the Southward from Cheung point.

The number of warjunks then anchored were 16; and they had outside of them, that is between themselves and H. M. ships, 13 vessels of five masts, each with a black flag flying. Could the British authorities, with the threat of annihilation before them? Could they, with the recollection of all the wrongs, and the ironies and hardships, which, during the last six months, had been indiscriminately heaped upon their fellow subjects? Could they, in the recollection of the murderous, and piratical act, which but a few weeks before had been committed by the *Black John*, under the favour, and the counsel of the mandarins, as there is reason to believe? In the recollection of the burning of the ship, under the impression that she was British? Of the barbarous treatment of his crew, under the same impression?

Could they, I say, under all these circumstances withdraw, to leave the Chinese government to work out its plans for our destruction? To return to our boat, with this unattended, and unprotected? Surely not. The moment had arrived, that we must either have barely succeeded, and told the fleet they must remove, that we could not protect them, or the direct alternative of paying to these people, in the only way they seemed capable of taking a proof, the price of our arms. Every attempt at consultation had been made, and each in its way had failed. The golden alternative was only left to us, and the firing began.

The first vessel to receive our fire was one of their fire-ships, we threw a few shot upon her in passing, and in a few moments observed her to settle in the water, and almost immediately go down. One of the war junks was also on the beam of the Valage, and fired a couple of guns at her, which produced no effect. These were immediately returned, several of the shot falling on the junk, and almost instantly we heard an explosion, and a burning sound came through the air, and the smoke the fragments of the unfortunate junk. Scarcely as it was in the air. She had blown up. When the smoke cleared away what we saw, of whatever disaster she might have had, we could not but think about the wreck. When blown up she was not distant from the Valage more than 50 yards. Pieces of the wreck fell on board, and the cover of the Pioneer was set on fire. A boat was sent to see what occurred on the wreck—but was fired at by the Chinese, and returned. The *Hyacinth* came in astern of the Valage passed her, and got among the denser part of the junks. And a fearful warning they must have had from her, of her force! The firing was now indiscriminate upon any vessel upon the guns would tell, and the admiral got by fall, there were particularly from the *Hyacinth*, she being further to the northward, and nearer to him. Fast destruction of the *Hyacinth* was the object, as a welcome chastisement, the Valage kept more to the northward, to prevent the junks clumping in that direction, and drive them back to the anchorage, to which in the morning they had declined to go; but towards which by this time they were all too glad to get, by every means in their power. The first shot or two, was the signal to many of them to be off, but the admiral and a few others kept their station longer, firing with more spirit than we had been generally led to expect. Their guns and powder must have been good from the distance they carried, but not being fitted for elevation or depression, all their shot were too high to have any effect, except on the spar and rigging. The Valage got some shot through her sails, and the *Hyacinth* was a good deal out of her rigging and spar; a 12 pound shot lodged in her main-mast, and one went through her main-yard requiring it to be secured. Their wretched gunners hurt an one. The firing commenced about 12, and at one, they were all sunk, dispersed, or firing. About one, the *Hyacinth* was ranging up alongside the admiral, and would soon have sunk him; the admiral was already severe and she was recalled.

The result of the whole was 3 junks sunk, 1 blown up, many damaged, and the rest firing. The last that was seen of the admiral's junk, she was standing in for the land, and apparently sitting in the water, but there on board would come the shore.

It is to be hoped the losses they have had has not been given in vain. The ships moved to Minow for the security of the defenceless inhabitants there. On the morning of Monday the Valage went on for Hong-Kong in the merchant fleet, leaving the *Hyacinth* at Minow. At Cowloon, a neighbouring bay to Hongkong, they have been meeting brethren. On Friday evening an attack was made upon some of the officers of the merchant ships—the evening of the day of their abandonment, where they could not have heard of the attack of the *Hyacinth*, and the state of the *Black John* was stabbed in two parts of the head. On the whole we trust that an account has been given to them of what we can and may do. Still many rumours are about, the truth or strength of which, can only be decided by the progress of time. Each night beyond the general state of ignorance. But I look upon the late attack as a many points distinct from them, and involving other considerations.

I am, Sir, Yr. obedient servant.  
A. B. Morrison.  
First Press, 26th November.

THE MORE MODERATE COMMERCIAL MEN OF CANTON  
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.

Let, high importance to the Government, a president of the board of war, to every of the two Hong Kong, Sir, Sir.

There, a president of the board of war, Sir, Sir of the two Hong Kong, Sir, Sir.

I am, Sir, Yr. obedient servant.  
A. B. Morrison.  
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R. A. the president of the board of war, Sir, Sir of the two Hong Kong, Sir, Sir.

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## to the...

MACAO, TUE-DAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1902

Is it, who has broken all the promises which heaven has implanted in the hearts of all men?

[illegible]

You are, however, as has been away the greater of our  
 spiritual loss, as only do you thereby obtain food and  
 support for your own recovery by the loss of the  
 stimulus to other nations recovery by the loss of your  
 soul. If you would only realize this, that the right  
 would be to let it go, how can you possibly  
 attempt to force it upon a land that is hostile to you, and  
 an avowed enemy of the faith that claims to know the  
 heavens. Let us suppose that foreigners come from  
 your country and brought upon into England and  
 acquire the people of your country to make it, would it  
 not be the overthrow of the most honorable country, I ask  
 you, is it a pleasure with care, and in your in-  
 dignation endeavor to get rid of it? How can you  
 otherwise have that your barbarous passions a man's hand  
 and tongue of the, surely then you are incapable of  
 doing or saying to be done upon anything, that which you  
 should not wish another to do upon you? We have at the  
 present time your very own tribesmen in Canada,  
 and are of them every day a most cruel and  
 high-handed rule, as which are not a third would  
 be so able and not in fact a cruel and greedy  
 rule that the ship's crew that shows that the loss of  
 your barbarous rule that which is the most and we  
 are not only ready to do for the ship's crew  
 but have been very much more than that we  
 are given to work and justice, I ask for the reason  
 of it that we are always you public discontent, if  
 you are only have been there and are at the time  
 of the colonies do not, and most certainly you will come  
 that they are not against you, but are for it.

"We have been obliged to leave the house of  
 some of these places.

from this will protect the security and standing of your  
(the students)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Let your Highness immediately cause the effect of this  
order to be known where we previously of 2. state of affairs,  
and of the measures you are pursuing efforts to put it  
into the open end. Please let your reply be as early as  
possible and not without the cause of communication.

A man, however, who is not a member of the organization, is not allowed to join the organization. The man, however, who is not a member of the organization, is not allowed to join the organization.

That unusual effect was recorded on the 25th day of the

6 months of the 10th year of Kuang-wang, (1886), at which the period of great famine, and rain, to the 5th day of the 12th month of the 22d year of T'ung-wang (12th January, 1910), when it is said to

The above is a true and correct translation from the original to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
 Moscow, 16th January, 1966. B. Tamm.

Mr. Hill's account of the antislavery captain is  
 George and his officers had of the type of  
 non-violence. Mr. Hill was surprised at the  
 bonds.

The remarks of the commissioner on the opium trade must have been highly pleasing to the governor, making for his late friend, H. K. no less a fatal mistake when he said—that the Sunda's attitude and conduct would prove that any later intervention by Captain Elliot as to the safety of the lives of his countrymen, were they to return to Canton, were entirely groundless, as they—the Sunda's crew—were then completely in his power, and he had no the slightest wish to do them any injury. Thus assuming his forbearance to injure men thrown upon the hospitality of the Chinese by an act of God, as a mercifulness shown in an other world with the highest powers and ability representing the omnipotence of China, whose heart overflows with benevolence and compassion for all worldwide sufferers!

Why, had the imperial crown been placed on a hair of one of the heads of these poor oppressed people such a deed would stamp him as the most cowardly, cruel and tyrannical of all tyrants. And M. E. can scarcely even now deny the gravitation, as he declared one of the few men engaged in the effort at Lincoln, against injustice, to be delivered up to stand for the murder of Lincoln: the yes, one of the few guilty or innocent—this is a matter of the utmost indifference to the high commission.

The English, ridiculing, and unscrupulous liberties of R. took with the general military and with the governments of the nations, to make the allies the in which of the Dutch factory are obliged to perform before the emperor of Japan, as in the case, at the annual visit to the capital.

Yonkers, January 1st, 1861.

Admirer of what is the efforts of the Liberator, the 14th (Mon), we were surprised by one of the Liberator to present an interesting article from the Citizen has, in his editorial, several communications, he denied however, as such a view that otherwise. The reach by the body of all these notes we found to large numbers of people, noticeable in the neighborhood of the Citizen would disseminate perhaps an interesting life in other, where our own manifesto and most of the long to educate had already considered. Several American papers were well known to introduction, and one to get a sight of the "great Yonkers." After writing however for nearly two hours we were interrupted by his business, but he left us with his promise that afternoon, but that in all probability we would be called out to an office on the following Monday. The Monday afternoon one of Synagogue called, and said that the Yonkers of that to be an agent for only party in the following morning or after he requested words his permission to proceed by next week.

Accordingly, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, we went to the Union House, when we were told that the long marchers had already gone on there in 1910 and had been there for a week. We were then informed that the marchers had been there for a week and had been there for a week.





**THE**

W-22 OF ADVERTISING  
 IN THE CANTON REGIONS.  
 Weight of Weight 10.....  
 Advertising, each insertion 100.000...  
 do. For every five standing 2, 10...  
 do. Continued for 3 months.....

**NO. 2**

The committee wishes to make this point to the people of America and the entire Empire of the East. They are not interested, however, in the extent to which they might address themselves to the leadership of the nation and the interests of their fellow-citizens. But they believe that each one of us is responsible. They feel especially in a time of such a crisis, to demonstrate the power of









# THE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
 In the Census Register.  
 Space for eight lines..... \$ 2.00  
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NO. 1

Minneapolis, Minn. July 1, 1900.

of the carboys are in America, to be assigned to the child and other superintendents, the existence of that trade. The object of appointing such superintendents is expressed to be "to protect and preserve such trade." The phrase "and in respect of the trade," which we are to give to and so to control under authority of this act, can, under circumstances whatever, be construed into power to abolish the trade altogether. Even the "directions and regulations" touching the said trade and commerce, and for "the government of her subject's subject" are to be "made and issued" by the Queen in Council and not by the superintendents. I cannot therefore gather from this statute that there was any intention to draw to the legislature (much less to) gather the following (very) to the benefit of maintaining the power itself to dispose of the property of persons or to even to make laws or to make the laws of the Queen's subjects — any other power or authority than that in which is vested by the constitutional law of England.

Interference of that the law of nations may require it would be a desirable and mischievous that even an authority should be an detached and original one of our publicists apart from the constitutional position of the nation would become the arbiters of the mutual interests of both countries and might injure these interests, interrupt the unity between them, and even, under a premature assertion of the reasons, and without the cognisance of facts or grounds, give occasion for war. They might deal with the interests and property of the fellow-subjects as so to affect it that would be tantamount to a condemnation of them with out notice, and they might be placed in the attitude of either assuming to punish, or at their own discretion, the removal of the British government to recompense such confessions, or of leaving these fellow-subjects unprotected altogether.

But it may still remain for inquiry whether, legally or otherwise, the privy council has assumed, under authority of the cabinet, to delegate to the chief minister, indeed the power in question. Of this I am of course altogether ignorant. I use but only that, if it has, no man is bound in my opinion, to every order emanating from a functionary to whom no such legal power has been delegated. I do not say the' it was inadvisable that it was advisable to resist by force the exercise of any such assumed power, be a committee of authority acting prudently and honestly in the performance of a delegated duty. But I conceive legal aid was open to a party fairly compelled to stand alone, a preferable mode, which is another in contravention of the 'Union as in our municipal laws: and I do not think a party has a legal right to any compensation for trying innocent men so charged to be defended, when committed from a party who has not the legal authority to leave them.

Whence difficulties or ill consequences may be imputed to the Chinese government as its constituents are two orders the Quans (functionaries or subjects,) I consider that regarding any question of a consequent stoppage of all commercial intercourse the action ought to be referred to the consideration of the respective governments. In short, no much as the decision of any question of war or peace. Moreover to the settlement of any such question I consider that the English government would take all possible measures to prevent loss and over-sight of interests as far as possible by wisdom and prudence.

(Signed) **GEORGE LORTON.**

and, the Bureau of the U. S. Attorney General.

The superintendents of British trade in China grasp on shipping all British subjects from trading with the country, and intend making the prohibition what encompasses the whether British subjects are liable to any such action or not and involve the trade on shipping not only with the country.

It is as if it happens that the Chinese themselves may stop the trade. In consequence of some default in the British in carrying out the rules and orders of the government, to suit this following up the whole of the 10,000 shares of the two or other other companies may refuse them to do so. In the case before you A. B. started a ship from London to Madras, Bombay, and Hongkong in China, and agreed to pay in 6 months a certain sum for the use of the said ship, or of the ship after the date of the end of the ship of Hongkong.

[illegible]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**S**HARE Holders may receive a pro-rata dividend of \$500 (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1887, on application to the general agents in China.

**FOR SALE**—The brand the Ship General EYE of  
TONGEE. CAYMAN GOVERNMENT COAST MARK, of  
class, from 14 to 7 in. a 300 a pound. Apply on board,  
or to JOHN A. MENCER, —Master.

**T**HE Subscription Price will be given for the following  
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1939.—Nos.  
2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30.  
Canton Register Office, One de Montcalm, 1st Jan'y 1939.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr.  
Jesse Atkins in our firm, has ceased.  
**WILLIAM W.**  
Oxford, 1st January, 1890.

**THE** Subscribers have this day established themselves  
as a **House of Agency**, in Canton, under the firm  
of **Accountants Heard & Co**  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD.**  
**JOSEPH COOLIDGE Junr.**  
Canton Jan. 1st 1846.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr.  
JOHN C. GORDON, of Mr. JAMES HENNING, JOHN  
and of Mr. ARTHUR A. ... in our house, on this day;  
and Mr. WARREN B. ... JOHN, is admitted a partner  
therein.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Canton, December 2nd, 1879.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of Brown, Brown & Co. of this place, in the day described, and Mr. W. H. Adams, joint and several buyers, associated with the house of Messrs. Brown & Co., will attend to showing our gaming business.

**MURRAY, STURGE & Co.**  
Canton, 21st December, 1864.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the interest of **MR. ROBERT WISE** in our firm at and on and about the 1st day last, and that, on the same date **MR. JOHN WISE** and **MR. ROBERT JAMES FARMIDGE**, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in China and Manilla, and **WISE, FARMIDGE & Co.** of Liverpool and Manchester.

**ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**  
Traders No. 20th November, 1860.

**FOR SALE.**—A Bill or Exchange drawn by the  
Captain, and Purser of the French Brig-  
ade of the Ministry of Marine at Paris, for France, 20,22,25  
cents of 60 days sight.—Please apply to  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co of Canton,  
or JAMES P. STUBBS, Boston.  
15th September, 1860.

**THE LATE.**—For the most efficacious, expeditious cure on English and German, being a third of a pound in the Box of Hospital. Apply to  
**ANTONIO J. DE CARVALHO JR.**

**WANTED**—A Register Thromometer, apply to the Editor.

**WANTED**—A Portuguese and English Dictionary apply to the Editor.

**NOTICE**—In von Pöten, and will be published here the *Chinese Register* (Hsin), to soon be published a *Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China*, &c., by John Smith, Editor of the *Chinese Register*.

**NOR BILLY-ANGLO CHINESE RAILWAY**  
FOR SALE - with 2 complete engines - Price  
\$7500 - See also No. 100 page 69. Contact English Co.  
Box 200 de Hongkong.





We, the said commissioners and vicar, find upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the vessel, the name of her owner or captain, the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from, written distinctly on her stern, and if any one of any other country should at any time buy another country's ship, so that it be known who the owner and responsible person is, and that the circumstance be known at sight—this is a law current among all countries. Then, in the case of the ship now lying at anchor at Whampoa, they have all their names written on their sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—Tan nam kwang (Danish: Koenig)—that has on her stern board written the English country—and Rhineland (German: Rhein), in foreign characters: and further, the merchant ship Norden (Norden) has written her ship's name and country's name—written on her stern. We find that the Danish Koenig, before that the port was shut, petitioned so clearly that he had bought her from the country (merchant's) Master (?), if he had really and truly bought her, there is naturally no reason why he should not have put the name and changed it. But having so firmly written the English country's name upon her, quite unlike it is that the said ship is still English property, and has not been bought by a Danish subject: there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel, Norden, he reported to us that he was proceeding from Manila to Canton, next, however, we find upon enquiry that he is actually one of the English vessels, that he at anchor at Whampoa, and that he has absolutely changed his flag and sailing himself at the common port.

for a purpose and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

By the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they appeared, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to land cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English, with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Furthermore, the new letter this day's edit; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danish Kongs and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyuan shall come down to seal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear China—Hasten, hasten.—A special edit.

Thanking, 10th year, old day.

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notice of the 10th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the latter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or enjoined; any person might have disregarded them as his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imposition of having abandoned this trade applies, in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the duties prescribed, when duty was released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprises in itself a system of rights claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own coded will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjust the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or how-  
ever headstrong and incorrigible the other, founded on and nourished by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be truly known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government: claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be an impossibility, to be a contradiction in terms that they can ever justify by wrong!

To subordinate residents the British trade to this country are more justly chargeable on H. M. government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot or the resident merchants.

It is said at, from the position of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese transients. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo," for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was born only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confirm the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenue, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment as of his own; but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the custom's, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state; but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioners, governor, and admiral, to the emperor, (vide Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's edict, keeping out certain parts, and still for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermilion pencil, what scruple will he have in most wantonly snatching the communications of the British superintendant, &c. &c. Therefore, we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cases—even if he does not allow it to be sufficient excuse—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents he has received from the commissioner in reply; for had captain Elliot published these replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the very letter; but from the sample with which the translator has favoured the public it is evident how greatly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the copies of the communications.

We do not comprehend why the translator should be in position as to the authenticity of this document. Having ourselves been in a gondola, we should put but little faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, under the most charitable construe,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the receipt of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mistake it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Champo &c., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, in toto, from the leading of Britannica in the line of argument; that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his statement on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Macao, 23rd of March.

Lastly, With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own country, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declaration of war, is at least its immediate preliminary," and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Bessel, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner, however, by this unprecedented and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the burgomasters, of their property; he had, by "the usual assemblings of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannica, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hong Kong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join his countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March. He was then considered as the lover which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first occupied the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by rebuking the British flag.

Britannica comes with faint praise the act of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannica first confuses him for his impassioned gesture—the result, probably, of his original temperament—and then serves his purpose with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannica should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered (or better cannot overtake it. His incoherent representation of the three officers by no means long but not (apt) deserves credit as correct, as far from capt. Elliot joining in the general cheer—not from the grounds only—that officers immediately checked that outbreak of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice, to avoid, as he remarked, wounding the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square; and one of the leading merchants of Canton—indeed the family prince, as far as the amount of the other carriers of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the name

See Supplement.



## CANTON REGISTER.

WAPAC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1886.

of the foreign community, for the consideration that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the negroes' provocations in British waters, and annotation on the manner in which Captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on the latter Sunday dinner occasion, and most particularly to the overt slander contained in these words: "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself chose to, or rather think he did not, but he certainly took to say that his voluminous calculation elicited these errors, which a little more diligence and moderation might have prevented." Captain Pratt, 14th January. We rather think? We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—yes I'm rather married.

The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when Captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent perturbation; Captain Elliot said the notice in the most unimpassioned manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britishers must know that justice is part of the act of an orator.

Whampoa Elliot had finished reading this notice he addressed the meeting in a few words to clarify the following: a post.

Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concert with the Chinese government as long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with some surprise he had interfered with the spirit of Whampoa. They had for some months past been causing a crime like the present. But as the Chinese government had, by a horrible crime and tyrannical determination, with the intruded existence of a Chinese in the waters before the factories on the 13th of July, and the unhelpful and steadily affected execution of another Chinese in the house square on the 29th of February—what all the confidence he was at one time slow and to place in it, he had to inform the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing could induce him to serve from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the port of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed Captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war on hand indeed and to be made command by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners except as are in China." I would also observe that two American officers are to be expected; I cordially wish you the good support of co-operation of their captain in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—) "that you represent the?" I have now only to add you are, sympathy and admiration; and I thank you all, as Christian men, and as the subjects of your different nations, that it is your duty to this frontier country of peaceful commerce of the subjects of no nation in your duty and interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, can you."

And what does Britishness mean by the question being arrived at now by these errors?—What question, and how did the error commit? And we appeal to any

man of common sense?—and it would appear that Britishness thinks himself the only one present on that point, possessed of the vulgar but universal rule society—whether the errors were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the graces of Captain Elliot?

But what does Britishness mean by the question "that circumstances compelled Lord Napier, directly to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away"—is it founded on the following facts?

Canton, 14th September 1884.

To W. Roberts Esq., Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

Sir—Having read the translation of the special order of the 11th September 1884, forwarded to the governing, I find that any further expressions on my part to refuse to exercise the governor's power to pass judgment on cases would be quite unnecessary; and obviously has been caused by the reply of the 7th September 1884, on a petition from Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the order should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for England. I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British order, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I am to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 19th September 1884.

Gentlemen—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I have not yet been able to expedite in respect to a course by which you yourselves are made in order. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject territory is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal to reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, including a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty in the year 1881 to carry the majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so for without effect, though nearly accomplished on one occasion, I cannot but myself understand any longer bound on your behaviour.

I hope, gentlemen, that to the end of the world to be the most active of activity, and that it may be continued to the end of the world in the most active of activity.

I am very truly and obediently, your servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 19th September 1884.

To W. Roberts Esq., Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

Sir—Lord Napier on the 11th September 1884, said that it was his duty to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away—was it founded on the following facts?

that his departure from Canton would be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have understood, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the necessary arrangements with the long merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Yours obediently, T. R. Canton.

Superintendent.

On the 11th September 1884 Lord Napier said to the governor of Canton: "Whampoa is not a part of the territory of British subjects; it is a part of the territory of the Chinese."—What is the meaning of this?

Where in Canton we now a translation of an order from the governor, dated the 11th of June (see C. R. 11th of June), in which the commissioner and governor informed the merchants as follows:

"It appears that the British superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned to, saying that the foreign ships that have been at Whampoa, and on the 11th of June, got under way to return to their country. Sir, the order is to return to what the ships should be permitted to load cargo at Whampoa, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this order, that Captain Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to handle with the commissioner; to suppose that men who had paid to all the foreign countries, after the full completion of the present order, to return to what the ships should be permitted to load cargo at Whampoa, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this order, that Captain Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to handle with the commissioner; to suppose that men who had paid to all the foreign countries, after the full completion of the present order, to return to what the ships should be permitted to load cargo at Whampoa, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Whampoa after the customary clearance by himself and his countrymen—for in each light and the proceedings of the commissioner and the British merchants as viewed by the commissioner—then over appeared to be still living—after the commissioner. The effect of the removal of the British trade out of the port, and the contrary consequence is made by the British superintendent, only added to the commissioner and wonders which were suggested by the letter to the governor of Whampoa, partly Captain Elliot and his order to be forgotten the official order to British subjects in China, dated March 1884, and signed by himself as secretary, in which order the superintendent said that expressed forthwith.

The superintendent has during the last few weeks derived their entire contribution to the state in which part concerns have placed the British community in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following account statement of their views on the subject.

Any determination to regard to the future, which it may be said to be the duty in the wisdom to adopt, the superintendent will be prepared to cooperate. It has been his duty to be ready to

World shot him through the head, in the king's early life, rank in his own place, and he still the full force of his example to avoid an error the chance of offending a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and to refrain to seek to placate from allusions to the past or anticipations with regard to the future of 1844 had been observed by the chief superintendent from 1840 to 1844. With himself and his countrymen made them have been opened many ho-

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_, December, 1948.

[illegible]

Yes, by imperial appointment, began at

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

• Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, John Mack, West 4th Street.



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 do. Continued for 3 months.....

20. 5.

On the system to which the men of system are devoted in China, there is also a great deal of exaggeration. During the last ten years, the average price of opium has not been under \$200. It is not true that the Chinese are offered no other goods than opium, paid to the importer, and to this extent he is obliged to charge for the cost of transporting the profit of the first purchaser, the charges of transport throughout a vast country, the charges of packing the first, and the profit of retailing it. Moreover, it is impossible to suppose that the customers are here having paying, throughout, less for his indulgence than at the rate of \$200. per pound. Opium, then, is a luxury which most of consumers are confined to a small number. Mr. Meadows is right—it is not easily to be enjoyed except only by a very few. We have, indeed, the Chinese inventory in this effect of the Chinese Government. Thus, a member of the Perry mission and of the Board of Missions—a professor of the sciences of the sciences of the sciences—of the first order. "The great majority," says he, in his account, to the emperor, "of the Chinese are almost entirely ignorant of the sciences and dependence of the government, these sciences have not reached the people in the most useful sciences and has gradually concentrated the inferior classes, the military, and the scholars. Thus who are concerned on the common people of the sciences and, however. This is quite certain. The effect of the very few

The writer has examined the population of the Chicago  
employ to be 375,000, and the amount to be  
estimated. There is a total of 1,000,000 in the population  
of the city and its suburbs. J. C. R.

5. As those who may ask for temporary leave of absence for a foreign country cannot, according to the royal order, receive any pay until they







## THE

**INDEX OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
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and wish the British community to withdraw from Mass. her majesty's ship shall immediately leave the harbour, and I shall lose no time in making your sentiments known to my countrymen. I have &c.

Index to the second half from Crystallo. Sheet

M. M. S. Volz, Mason Road,  
4th February, 1949.

But,—I shall not attempt of conceal from Y. E. that the agitation, edict lately promulgated by the Chinese authorities, and posted on the walls of Macao, has caused considerable anxiety and alarm to the British community residing there and as you are well aware that I am charged under heavy responsibilities with the protection of the lives and property of her Britannic majesty's subjects, I have felt it incumbent on me at this momentous crisis to move one of her majesty's ships into the inner harbour, a position as well not only afford full protection to them, but a place of refuge in case of emergency.

As her majesty's ship enters the harbor with no hostile intention, I feel assured that this measure will strengthen Y. E.'s hands in maintaining a strict neutrality, which I am convinced you are most desirous to do, and with the warmest wishes.

Y. E.'s most obedient humble servant,  
H. SATSU.  
Captain of M. M. ship Volagr and Sento  
Office in China.

To His Excellency  
Don Adrian Azaola de Sotomayor  
Sr.      Sr.      Sr.

Answer to the 1<sup>st</sup>. letter of contents 844

**Honourable Sir.**—Before I call the Senate to meet, which conjointly with me is the legislative authority to decide on all political matters, I declare to you, that I cannot but look upon the entrance of the ship of war under your colours into the port of Macao, as an act of deliberate hostility to the government Her Most Faithful majesty, because such a transgression has been prohibited, nor can you have instructions from your government to stretch well known and most ancient rights, no ship of war, even in Admiral Drury's time, having ever entered the port of Macao. I therefore protest against you, as regards the consequences that may result from the step taken by you without justifiable motive, since your views were very different in November, as I shall make known to the respective governments of Great Britain and Her Most Faithful Majesty. My God protect you.

ANZIAN ACCASIO DA SERRAVALLE PRIMA.  
To Captain H. Smith, ...  
Commander of H.P.M. Local Forces in these areas

4th February, 1969.

(She.)—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date's date, and I beg leave to put it plainly to Y. E. whether you are inclined to give protection to her Britannic majesty's subjects now residing under the flag of Portugal, or whether you will permit them to be harassed to the uttermost they shall have during the last six months.

NY. E. will have the grounds to say at once that you cannot afford the required protection.

H. SERRIN,  
Captain of U. S. ship Volago and Senior  
Officer in China.

To His Excellency  
Don Antonio Aguado de Alvega y Pantoja,  
Gov. Gen. of the Prov. of Mexico.

Index to the second half from Crystallo. Sheet

Illustrious Sir,—With the clearness which it becomes the representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty's government in this country, I shall answer the questions you put in your speech of this day.

This establishment is very different from all other possessions of H. M. F. M.; it is only under peculiar circumstances that it can admit strangers, and their simple toleration cannot furnish you with an excuse to expose that establishment to the horrible consequences that threaten it. Have not the English on various occasions of trouble gone on board their ships and done this notwithstanding the decided protest which, according to my means, I was ready to afford them? This is most certain, and no gentleman will deny it; for on one occasion they did so under the recommendation of the British superintendent of commerce, and on another occasion by your own recommendation, proceeding no doubt from an exact knowledge of the peculiar situation of this establishment, where very thing must perish if the Chinese were to withdraw our means of subsistence; nor need I mention the trouble entered into between the Chinese government, and that of H. M. F. M., treating well known to you, so much so indeed that no vessel of your nation ever entered the port except for necessary repairs.

I therefore require, as representative of H. M. F. M.'s government, that you will come forth with the stamp Hsinchath under your arms to leave the port, and with the assurance that I shall afford to H. M. M.'s subjects such protection as I am able, I shall not insist on their remaining in this city should they not think it efficient. (and this business would be very necessary for the quiet of the city) for I cannot consent to the treatment which binds us to the Chinese empire being violated, in order to observe the strict neutrality of which you speak in your first note. The circumstances are delicate, and upon you will fall the weight of the enormous responsibility which must accompany the precipitate step you have taken in connection to the laws of this establishment.

This is written in the Senate, where I am in  
 session with the members that compose it. You  
 point out the hardships suffered by the few British  
 subjects resident here, and do not weigh the  
 heavy losses and great sufferings which have fallen  
 upon 5000 Portuguese inhabitants, to maintain  
 their friendship with the English. These  
 concerns completely stamped upon the minds  
 of the superintending, and the heavy duty that  
 has fallen to the Portuguese, ought to weigh  
 over the safety of the English. I wish to express  
 some consideration on your part. Indeed, you  
 do not remember expressions which have been  
 said. This government will not have in  
 the whole world whether has been with  
 the has some mention, and it is very much  
 whole world with do it that justice which  
 deserves.

FOR LONDON, DINE, &c.

**T**HE first class ship ROYAL BACON of 400 tons, Captain, E. TOWN-  
MASTER, having been completed to dis-  
charge the whole of her cargo before at Whampoa in  
company with a schooner from captain FINEA to the ship-  
go a full 10 days of the moon and ready to receive cargo  
in Wednesday the 12th instant. For freight or passage  
apply to the master on board, or to Messrs. W. & A. G. S. JAMES P. SCURRO.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
**THE Ship CHARLES FORSTER, Capt.**  
**THOMAS WILKS, will be dispatched**  
**on the 14th Proximo. For freight apply to**  
**BURJOMEE MADA KIEK**  
**and HENRIEKE FRANKER.**  
 18th January 1888.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
 THE fast sailing teak hull Ship **KARL**  
 OF **NALCARRAS**, 1400 tons, Capt.  
**JAMES VALL**, will have prompt dispatch,  
 of last Cargo being already engaged. For  
**W. S. BIRD**

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they voluntarily contributed during the year 1907.

**FOR SALE.**—The board the ship, **GENERAL KYLE** of  
Tromsø. CAYMAN GOVERNMENT COAST GUARD, of  
class, from 14 to 7 in. x 24 in. Apply on board.

**T**HE Subscription Price will be given for the following  
 Numbers at the Canton Hospital for 1939.—Nos.  
 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29.  
 Canton Register (U.S.M., Rue de l'Hopital, 1st June 1939)

**NOTE**—The interest and responsibility of the  
 Joseph A. Deane is our firm, has owned,  
**WITMORE & CO.**

Canton, 1st January, 1932.

of Augustine Heard & Co.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH LOOLIGER, Junr.  
Canton, 2nd January, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES C. GROSS, of Mr. Justice (declines, JUDGE of Mr. ABRAHAM A. LAW, in our hands, across this day; and Mr. WALTER BROWN, JUDGE, to submit a further therein.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

**NOTICE**—THE firm of **ROBERTS, STEVEN & CO.** of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. STEVEN, Jnr. who remains here, associated with the house of **ROBERTS & CO.**, will attend to clearing up the business.

ROUSELL, STUBBS & Co.  
Canton, Mass. December, 1898.



(Illustration of the model of the brain in our last number.) As before, it is for the first the effort of opinion as to construction and shape, and is only shown by the fact that the system by law and religion to use actual opinion to any extent—than the kind of illustration, and the force of living education, which have caused the change in the government of the spirit. There is no law of such a nature of evidence, and in the illustration, the system is shown. There is no law of evidence, and in the illustration, the system is shown.

[illegible]







CHINA, TONGKAY, FEBRUARY 1974, 2000

To ascertain the popular value on this or any subject "from one end of the empire to the other" by one resident in Szechwan, a rather difficult task, we attempt, in question if the new paper is ever heard in China, or whether the Chinese of any

Or rather, was not the first side overboard, the  
first to be cast into this quagmire by the unscrupulous,  
by the betraying of the Chinese to the  
English on the 18th of February last, and others  
of this Chinese? Common sense says, Yes! And  
the same old and unchangeable maxim, but a trifle

We were greatly surprised that our ship-board meteorologist came out long on this glass as well as the Portuguese and Spanish boats of Maceo. We trust they will have good luck. If any steamer can get to Cuba and anchored for such a long and successful voyage as our vessel.



it short, a horrible accident in the streets of Canton the police seized him—and when, on his way to the Academy of the foreigners, he passed the entrance of the committee of any crime, his body was surrounded by the crowd of the police—Villain as you are, must you not add false charges to this?”

And yet not the barbarous and piratical attack made on that vessel and the final murders committed on board, by the orders of the commissioner? And was not the commissioner's proclamation dated the 31st of August a declaration of war, followed up by the true Chinese system of pinning the criminals while all Hong Kong?

Sally. At page 484 in Y. K. a letter of the Commissioner to the Y. K. is given in Canton in March last, the opium trade was flourishing. With the opening of the consular office of the drug and banishment of the opium, the traffic was driven from the factories.

The first sentence is false, and C. R. must know this to be false, for he, of course, read the leading article in the Canton Press at the 8th of last March; and he was present at the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 31st of March, when a leading member of the Canton chamber stated the important fact that not a chest of opium had been sold in Canton for the last five months.

With what words with what face, then, can C. R. state that the opium trade was flourishing in March last?

As to the second sentence—was the traffic ever in the streets? And what proof has C. R. that it ever was?

In a note at page 572, C. R. this disolute teacher of nations—proposes to object to the British crown employing its subjects in any service it deems fitting; the governor general should not, according to C. R.'s vote, be empowered to receive an appointment (the preceding controversy, the Chinese industry). With equal propriety might this Journal propose to make objections and objections to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the office of President of the U. S.—And C. R., who is a subject of the U. S., writes in this note as an Englishman; he says, “Not for nothing of our delicate and important cause be given over to the Calcutta council.” Merry, come up, our guests! Is C. R. then one of us? For an answer to this question, we refer our readers to the letters of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., C. C., and many other allusions, which have appeared in the Chinese papers.

Edict, further confirming the shutting of the British trade with China.

Yes, by Imperial appointment, Hoppo of Canton has, he has, hereby issued this edict to Hong Kong and the other nearby merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, on the 28th day of the 12th moon of the 11th year of Tschung (18th January 1860), I received an official injunction from their excellencies the commissioners to the following effect.

Whereas, on the 8th day of the 12th moon of the 11th year of Tschung (14th December 1859), we, the said commissioners and viceroys, in conjunction with Y. K. the Hoppo, and their excellencies the Keyson K. and the Admiral Kwan, addressed a duly prepared memorial to the emperor relating to the constant shifting and changing of the English foreigners, and that in obedience to the Imperial decree, we did not permit them any longer to hold commercial intercourse with us;—this is to say, that on the 22nd day of the 12th moon (15th January 1860) we received from the grand council of war a letter written in the emperor's own hand, addressed to Lee, viceroys of the two Kwang provinces (Sh. et. Ka.

On the 22nd day of the 12th moon (15th January 1860) we, the grand council of

war, received the following Imperial edict. “Whereas, Lin and his colleagues having duly memorialized us (the emperor) relating to all the circumstances of the engagement with the foreign ships, I previously sent down my decree, commanding that every one of the ships of that sort should be driven out, and that commercial intercourse with them should be prohibited; and that the little petty trading vessels of that sort should not be regarded as worthy of a moment's consideration;—all of which we previously have been acting up to in conformity.”

Now we have this day again received another memorial from Lin and his colleagues regarding the transportation and available contact of the English;—the which, after careful perusal, we fully understand. The constant shifting and changing of these foreigners is now quite evident, and as we are actually engaged in prohibiting opium with the utmost rigor, how can we permit these said renegade foreigners to profess to submit, while they are really engaged in, hoping to spy on our strict prohibitions and to be able to get it smuggled into China, there to dispose of it;—and further, in reference to our law and the law, we also fear that the foreigners of other countries may be buying increased quantities, which under false pretenses they may send for the ships (of the English);—if we are now in reality going to prohibit the English trade and yet have upon these shelves of opium, this would not at all be a proper way of conducting the matter;—consequently, that Lin do forthwith take up these matters of abuse, and deliberating (with his colleagues) adopt the best plan to deal them up. As Lin is now appointed to the trust of the two Kwang provinces, let him not show the least leniency or weakness in that he is about to be should take advantage of this stage of things when all is alarm and excitement; he makes an strenuous effort and thereby obtain everlasting repose! As regards the oversight of defalcation of the Hoppo's petty trifling duties, that is a circumstance which I (the emperor) do not take into consideration for a moment! Forasmuch that take this Imperial edict and make it known to those whom it may concern. Respect this.”

Which document having been respectfully received by us, we (the grand council of war) now forward it as directed.

And this same having duly reached us (the Imperial commissioner), we find, we re-foresee, that we previously received an Imperial edict, commanding us to cut off the English trade, and of that time we issued commands to all the foreign merchants of every nation, that they should not be permitted to bring by clandestinely goods from the English ships, and dispose of them for them (the English), all of which is recorded. Now again having, with the most profound respect, received the above, besides reminding the Governor of the provinces to submit to the judges of the province and Yih, the viceroys of Lee, show the said Kwan that (as he is in accordance with the Imperial will) the English ships may be utterly driven out and not allowed to enter, and let that every source of abuse and evil may be effectively stamped up.—broken duty this, it is right and proper that I respectfully copy out the Imperial edict, and forward it to Y. K. (the Hoppo), and furthermore show make this

communication to Y. K. that Y. K. may see the same conformably to the intention of.

This coming before me this morn'g, I find that their excellencies, the Imperial commissioner and viceroys, in due submission to the emperor's decree, have already commanded the English ships to be driven out, that they may not on any account be permitted to enter. It is, however, much to be feared that the foreigners of all other nations who continue to hold commercial intercourse with us, may clandestinely proceed to other countries and render themselves obnoxious in opinion and perpetrate similar irregularities. It is, therefore, proper that when foreign ships enter our harbor a secret investigation be instituted upon this head, and as it is further to be feared that the foreigners of other countries may be purchasing an enormous quantity of tea and cloths, and other wares, to assist the English, we ought as soon to take before precautionary measures, than the said foreign ships leave the port. As the Hong merchants oversee and control all foreign business, the provincial measures that should be taken when foreign ships enter or leave the port, it is particularly their duty to observe;—and verily we now leave this our edict, and when it reaches the said Hong merchants for their immediate use in conformity rigorously enforce themselves to this matter; let there not be the slightest collusion or violation of illegality! Should any of these said abuses be discovered in relation to the foreign ships, it will involve the said Hong merchants in the most fearful consequences. Let every one tremble and obey!

Do not oppose! A special edict. Tschung, 12th year, 12th moon and 22nd day. Canton, 21st January, 1860.

Now we have this day again received another memorial from Lin and his colleagues regarding the transportation and available contact of the English;—the which, after careful perusal, we fully understand.

The constant shifting and changing of these foreigners is now quite evident, and as we are actually engaged in prohibiting opium with the utmost rigor, how can we permit these said renegade foreigners to profess to submit, while they are really engaged in, hoping to spy on our strict prohibitions and to be able to get it smuggled into China, there to dispose of it;—and further, in reference to our law and the law, we also fear that the foreigners of other countries may be buying increased quantities, which under false pretenses they may send for the ships (of the English);—if we are now in reality going to prohibit the English trade and yet have upon these shelves of opium, this would not at all be a proper way of conducting the matter;—consequently, that Lin do forthwith take up these matters of abuse, and deliberating (with his colleagues) adopt the best plan to deal them up. As Lin is now appointed to the trust of the two Kwang provinces, let him not show the least leniency or weakness in that he is about to be should take advantage of this stage of things when all is alarm and excitement; he makes an strenuous effort and thereby obtain everlasting repose! As regards the oversight of defalcation of the Hoppo's petty trifling duties, that is a circumstance which I (the emperor) do not take into consideration for a moment! Forasmuch that take this Imperial edict and make it known to those whom it may concern. Respect this.”

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communication to Y. K. that Y. K. may see the same conformably to the intention of.

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1902.

**WINDMILL COURT—Wednesday.**

Mr. Baron MAULE took his seat this morning at nine o'clock.

**NON-FULFILMENT OF AN ORDER.—BLAIN AND ANOTHER V. DANIELL.**

This was a special jury case, in which Mr. Blain and Mr. John Bewley, tea-dealers, of this town, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. N. Daniell, of London, a partner in the house of Daniell & Co., of Canton, the defendant; and the action was brought to recover damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of an order.

Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Wightman and Mr. Crompton, for the plaintiffs; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Casby for the defendant.

Mr. Crompton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Cresswell state the case. He said, that Messrs. Blain and Bewley were tea-dealers in this town, carrying on business under the name of Blain & Son. Mr. J. N. Daniell belonged to the firm of Daniell & Co., carrying on business in London and Canton; and the action arose out of the vast speculations in tea entered into by the merchants of this country soon after the tea trade had been thrown open. In 1834 or 1835, the plaintiffs had had with the defendants a transaction previous to that which was the subject of inquiry on the present occasion, and had then some reason to be dissatisfied. About that time it had been ascertained that, from the immense quantity of tea imported into this country, a great part of which was very bad, everything but good tea had become a perfect drug in the market. A small difference in the price in China, made a great difference in the price which could be obtained here. The plaintiffs, aware of those facts, sent out, in the autumn of 1835 and the spring of 1836, orders to the defendants to ship a certain amount of tea of a particular kind in the coming season, and answers were returned expressive of the willingness of the defendants to act up to those orders. The tea season commenced in autumn and ended in spring. The defendants had pleaded that they had received no such instructions, that they had not consented to act or be bound by them; and lastly, that they were bound by them and had fulfilled them faithfully. The jury would find that the instructions sent had been of the most specific character, and he should produce a letter of the defendants, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions, and agreeing to execute them. He should also show, by evidence of the most undoubted character, that they had not been performed, and that in consequence the plaintiffs had sustained a loss of between six and seven thousand pounds. The first letter, from Messrs. Blain & Son to Messrs. Daniell & Co., stated the amount and quality of the tea to be sent to them. There were to be 100,000 lbs. of small, black, very strong and full pekoe flavoured judsons, free from admixture of brown and faded leaves, to cost from sixteen to twenty taels per picul; 25,000 lbs. of twankee, small, curled leaf, on the bloom—the lowest of the qualities to answer their description; 15,000 lbs. of hyson, very fine, bright, wiry, bluish leaf, in two qualities from 30 to 40 taels per picul. To that letter the defendants returned an answer, stating that they had carefully studied the contents of the letter, and that nothing should be wanting on their part to carry the wishes of Messrs. Blain and Son into effect, and to secure the successful

order in the terms mentioned—so long in any way inferior to the descriptions were to be forwarded, inasmuch as the plaintiffs were satisfied that nothing of an inferior kind would then sell in the glutted state of the market, and referring to the necessity under which they had been of rejecting a parcel of inferior order executed by the Messrs. Daniell. In case the order could not be executed, by the impossibility of obtaining such tea in the Canton market, then the money of the plaintiffs was to be returned, either in good bills on London or Liverpool or in the shape of a remittance. And it was moreover distinctly stated that on the strict execution of the order depended the continuance of the transactions of Messrs. Blain and Son with the house of Daniell & Co., and whether the investment should prove a profitable or a losing matter. To those letters the defendants replied that Messrs. Blain & Co. might depend upon the best attention being paid to accomplish the completion of the order; and in a letter announcing the shipment of the tea on board the *Inglesborough*, they stated that, "In remarking on the shipment we may confidently express our sense of the soundness of all the tea, and we have no fear of the comparison with any that have been shipped this season." He (the learned counsel) supposed that they should now be told that the tea shipped were the best of the season; but what of that! The express words of the order were, "If you cannot get the tea we want, send back the money." The *Inglesborough* arrived, and the plaintiffs immediately sent their broker to examine the tea. As soon as the tea was sampled, the broker reported unfavourably. Samples were then sent to persons considered the best judges, and they all concurred that none of the tea agreed with the order, except the "best middling" hyson, and that might pass. Some correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and Mr. J. N. Daniell on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Daniell said that the Messrs. Blain seemed to be taking a capricious objection to the tea on account of the state of the market. To this charge the plaintiffs returned a respectful but positive denial, and offered to allow Mr. Daniell to take samples of the tea, and to submit the question as to their quality to three competent persons, one to be chosen by the defendant, another by the plaintiffs, and the third by the two arbitrators thus selected. They added—"We consider this a fair proposal; and as it is known in the trade that we are not outwitted, an award in thy favour would be the most telegraphic thing for them." The defendants refused to accede to that, alleging that they had previously been threatened with an action, and stating that it was now too late to do so. But held at law, the plaintiffs had no other alternative than to sell the tea by auction, and they sent notice to Mr. Daniell of their intention to do so. The tea was accordingly sold at a very good price, and the plaintiffs, on an action was brought, and would have done for the last year ago, but the defendants, when the time for trial approached, asked for a delay, in order to allow them an opportunity of sending a commission to examine others in China. The commission was obtained, but they did not send out for a long time afterwards, so the result was that the action could not be tried until now. Mr. (Mr. Cresswell) had to

loaded, at the then market price, (and supposing that they had been shipped according to order,) and then the plaintiffs would have been about £4000 better than they now were. If, however, they had been sold from time to time, as the market would bear them, and at the market price, Messrs. Blain and Son would have been in pocket about £7000. He felt, however, that that was not the true measure of damage. The defendants had no right to invert the money in the manner they did, because they were limited to the purchase of particular descriptions of tea, and if they could not obtain them, they were bound to remit in bills or goods according to the other alternative of the order. The question of the advance in goods was waived in the present action by the plaintiffs; and if they had received the money at the time they ought to have done, they would have been £4000 in pocket.

Several witnesses, engaged in the trade, were then called, and deposed that the tea, with the exception of one parcel of hyson, were very inferior to the description given in the order.

Mr. Williams, clerk to Messrs. Bewley, proved that the gross proceeds of the tea were £12,100 16s. 2d.

Mr. Martin proved that the amount charged for the tea was £12,843. The interest of that sum, from the time it would have arrived, if remitted according to order, would have been £1199 17s. which would increase the amount to £14,043. The net proceeds of the rejected tea were £7001. Deducting the sum brought by the accepted tea £1033 would be left.

Mr. Alexander then addressed the jury, contending, on behalf of the defendants, that they were only the agents of Messrs. Blain & Co., and had executed the order with all the diligence, care, and caution, that could have been employed; that they had sent tea corresponding as nearly to the qualities as could be possibly purchased, and that in so doing they had faithfully executed the office of agents. The plaintiffs were known by them to be extensive dealers in tea, and he put it to the jury whether, with a knowledge of that fact, and seeing before them an order for 200,000 lbs. of tea, Messrs. Daniell would not have acted more judiciously in retaining from sending them a single pound, than in forwarding the very best that the market afforded. They, as far as in their judgment and discretion went, executed the order, and although the tea shipped in answer here was inferior to a falling market—a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. having taken place, according to one witness—but was no fault of theirs. He thought that the proper test of the execution of an order by an agent should be, not what the buyer wished, but what was obtainable, especially when it was remembered that purchasing tea in the market of Canton was a very different thing to purchasing an article in England. He thought that they should have been satisfied with the present action if the tea had come to a falling market.

Mr. Archer was then called and examined. He stated that he had once held the situation of inspector of tea to the E. & L. Co. Company as well as to various others. In the course of 1836-7, the tea was so decidedly and much inferior to what they had been in preceding years.

Mr. Layton.—He was the tea inspector

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1906.

**MISS PRISON COURT—Wednesday.**  
Mr. Baron MAULE took his seat this morning at nine o'clock.

**NON-FULFILMENT OF AN ORDER—BLAIN AND ANOTHER v. DANIELL.**

This was a special jury case, in which Mr. Blain and Mr. John Reesley, traders, of this town, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. N. Daniell, of London, a partner in the house of Daniell & Co. of Canton, the defendant; and the action was brought to recover damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of an order.

Mr. Creswell, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Crompton, for the plaintiffs; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Cossby for the defendant.

Mr. Crompton opened the pleadings. Mr. Creswell stated the case. He said, that Messrs. Blain and Reesley were traders in this town, carrying on business under the name of Blain & Son. Mr. J. N. Daniell belonged to the firm of Daniell & Co., carrying on business in London and Canton; and the action arose out of the vast speculations in tea entered into by the merchants of this country soon after the tea trade had been thrown open. In 1834 or 1835, the plaintiffs had had with the defendants a transaction previous to that which was the subject of inquiry on the present occasion, and had then some reason to be dissatisfied. About that time it had been ascertained that, from the immense quantity of tea imported into this country, a great part of which was very bad, everything but good tea had become a perfect drug in the market. A small difference in the price in China, made a great difference in the price which could be obtained here. The plaintiffs, aware of these facts, sent out, in the autumn of 1835 and the spring of 1836, orders to the defendants to ship a certain amount of tea of a particular kind in the coming season, and answers were returned expressive of the willingness of the defendants to act up to these orders. The tea season commenced in autumn and ended in spring. The defendants had pleaded that they had received no such instructions, that they had not consented to act or to be bound by them; and finally, that they were bound by them and had fulfilled them faithfully. The jury would find that the instructions sent had been of the most specific character, and he should produce a letter of the defendants, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions, and agreeing to execute them. He should also show, by evidence of the most unimpeached character, that they had not been performed, and that in consequence the plaintiffs had sustained a loss of between six and seven thousand pounds. The first letter, from Messrs. Blain & Son to Messrs. Daniell & Co. stated the amount and quality of the tea to be sent to them. There were to be 100,000 lbs. of small, black, wiry strong and full pekoe flavoured goods, free from admixture of brown and faded leaves, to cost from nineteen to twenty talers per cask, 25,000 lbs. of (wavy), small, curled leaf, on the bloom—the lowest of the quality to answer their description; 15,000 lbs. of hyson, very fine, bright, wiry, bluish leaf, in two qualities from 50 to 60 talers per cask. To that letter the defendants returned an answer, stating that they had carefully noticed, the contents of the letter, and that nothing should be wanting on their part to carry the wishes of Messrs. Blain and Son into effect, and to secure the successful result of their operations. Subsequently other letters were sent by the plaintiffs to the defendants, one altering the amount of goods to be sent from 100,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs., still retaining the former description of the quality, which was to be the very best, and taking of all limitation as to price. All the letters, however, strictly bound the defendants to the execution of the

order in the terms mentioned—no loss in any way inferior to the descriptions were to be forwarded, inasmuch as the plaintiffs were satisfied that nothing of an inferior kind would then sell in the glutted state of the market, and referring to the necessity under which they had been of rejecting a great deal of inferior order executed by the Messrs. Daniell. In case the order could not be executed, by the impossibility of obtaining such tea in the Canton market, then the money of the plaintiffs was to be returned, either in good bills on London or Liverpool or in the shape of discounts. And it was moreover distinctly stated that on the strict execution of the order depended the continuance of the transactions of Messrs. Blain and Son with the house of Daniell & Co., and whether the investment should prove a profitable or a losing matter. To these letters the defendants replied that Messrs. Blain & Co. might depend upon the best attention being paid to accomplish the completion of the order; and in a letter announcing the shipment of the tea on board the *Ingborough*, they stated that, "In remarking on the shipment we may confidently express our sense of the soundness of all the tea, and we have no fear of the comparison with any that have been shipped this season." He (the learned counsel) supposed that they should now be told that the tea shipped was the best of the season; but what of that? The express words of the order were, "If you cannot get the tea we want, send back the money." The *Ingborough* arrived, and the plaintiffs immediately sent their broker to examine the tea. As soon as the tea was sampled, the broker reported unfavourably. Samples were then sent to persons considered the best judges, and they all coincided that none of the tea agreed with the order, except the "bad middling" hyson, and that might pass. Some correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and Mr. J. N. Daniell on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Daniell said that the Messrs. Blain seemed to be taking a capricious objection to the tea on account of the state of the market. To this charge the plaintiffs returned a respectful but positive denial, and offered to allow Mr. Daniell to take samples of the tea, and to submit the question as to their quality to three competent persons, one to be chosen by the defendant, another by the plaintiff, and the third by the two arbitrators thus selected. They added—"We consider this a fair proposal; and as it is known in the trade that we are not satisfied, an award in the favour would be the most triumphant thing for them." The defendants refused to accede to that, alleging that they had previously been threatened with an action, and stating that it must now be brought. This held at arm's length, the plaintiffs had no other alternative than to sell the tea by auction, and they sent notice to Mr. Daniell of their intention to do so. The tea was accordingly sold for a very great discount. That brought no action was brought, and would have done for fifty-two years ago, but the defendants, when the time for trial approached, asked for delay, in order to allow them an opportunity of sending a commission to examine witnesses in London. The commission was obtained, but they did not send out for a long time afterwards, so the result was that the action could not be tried until now. Mr. (Mr. Creswell) had to inform the jury that he knew of no amount of damage claimed. They had been engaged in two or three different goods. First, it was supposed that if the money invested in their bad tea had been invested according to order, the plaintiffs would in that event have been in pocket about £500. The second allegation was on a supposition that they had been sold, immediately on being

loaded, at the then market price, (and supposing that they had been shipped according to order,) and then the plaintiffs would have been about £500 better than they now were. If, however, they had been sold from tide to time, as the market would bear them, and at the market price, Messrs. Blain and Son would have been in pocket about £700. He felt, however, that that was not the true measure of damage. The defendants had no right to hoard the money in the manner they did, because they were limited to the purchase of particular descriptions of tea, and if they could not obtain them, they were bound to remit in bills or goods according to the other alternative of the order. The question of the advances in goods was waived in the present action by the plaintiffs; and if they had received the money at the time they ought to have done, they would have been £500 in pocket.

Several witnesses, engaged in the trade, were then called, and deposed that the tea, with the exception of one parcel of hyson, was very inferior to the description given in the order.

Mr. Williams, clerk to Messrs. Hawley, proved that the gross proceeds of the tea were £12,100 16s. 3d.

Mr. Martin proved that the amount charged for the respective tea was £12,812. The interest of that sum, from the time it would have arrived, if remitted according to order, would have been £1199 17s., which would increase the amount to £14,013. The net proceeds of the rejected tea were £700. Deducting the sum brought by the accepted tea £1033 would be left.

Mr. Alexander then addressed the jury, concluding, on behalf of the defendants, that they were only the agents of Messrs. Blain & Co., and had executed the order with all the diligence, care, and caution, that could have been employed; that they had sent tea corresponding as nearly to the qualities as could be possibly purchased, and that in so doing they had faithfully executed the order of agents. The plaintiffs were known by them to be extensive dealers in tea; and he put it to the jury whether, with a knowledge of that fact, and seeing before them an order for 300,000 lbs. of tea, Messrs. Daniell would not have acted more injudiciously in refraining from sending them a single pound, than in forwarding the very best that the market afforded. They, as far as their judgment and discretion went, executed the order, and although the tea happened to arrive here when there was a falling market—a reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent. having taken place, according to one witness—that was no fault of theirs. He thought that the proper test of the execution of an order by an agent should be, not what the buyer wished, but what was obtainable, especially when it was considered that purchasing tea in the market of Canton was a very different thing to purchasing an article in England. He thought that they should have heard nothing of the present action if the tea had come to a strong market.

Mr. Archer was then called and examined. He stated that he had once held the situation of inspector of tea in the *East India Company*, as well as to various other companies. In the course of 1836-7, the tea was decidedly and much inferior to what they had been in preceding years.

Mr. Layton. He was for two years inspector of tea for the *East India Company*. After the trade was thrown open in 1834, he carried out another appointment. He had been in Canton six years and a half. His late father was a tea-trader in London, and he had been with his father ten years. His mode of inspecting tea was by taking from the "master" the weight of a silver 6d. and putting it in water. He had inspected from



seven to ten millions' worth of tea, and most have taken during the time he had been importer, about one hundred thousand caps of tea. The ~~case~~ commenced about the beginning of September & terminated about April. During that period the tea and tea-men continued to come down from the interior to Canton. Contracts were usually made in the April and May preceding the beginning of the season in September. To secure purchases, the hong merchants were obliged to send up a portion of the purchase money into the interior beforehand. Contracts were made according to the course of the parties, without specifying the price. That was settled in Canton, at the time of taking. The earlier that the contracts were made, the better. There was a great competition between the hong merchants and the English merchants. The English losses in Canton have great difficulties to contend with. There are some facilities also; but they have no proportion to the difficulties. The hong merchants (of whom there were only five) formed a monopoly. He knew the firm of Messrs. Daniell & Co. in Canton, and saw the orders sent to them by the plaintiffs. He was employed by Messrs. Daniell & Co., to inspect and value the teas purchased by them for the Rygleborough. It was the order of merchant to employ inspectors. Teas were rather inferior in 1867 & 1868, exceeding years. The consigns shipped were as good as could have been obtained in most seasons. There was not one chop of low consigns. He should say that the quality of the whole of the tea shipped was good. He remembered having made a remark at the time that the cargo was exceedingly well chosen. It was such as the agents could have chosen if they had been shipping for themselves. Using the term 'very best' in the sense usually understood, the plaintiffs should have been satisfied with the teas shipped.

By the Judge.—Did the consigns shipped answer this description in the order "small, black, wiry, strong, and full of brown and faded leaves?" I have not "small" down; but they would be none the worse for being a little large. They were a strong; tea—"either strong," I have it—and they had a police flavor, though not perhaps a full flavor. They were not free from any admixture of brown leaves, but there was nothing to infer them. You could not meet with black, wiry leaves tea without some admixture of brown leaves.

Examination continued.—The order for consigns could not have been exactly fulfilled, neither could the amount ordered of very best consigns have been obtained in the market. It was ordered as far as it was possible to execute it. With respect to the price, the order had not been executed, comparing his characters with those of the order. It was not "very fine, bright, wiry, blackish (blackish?) leaf." To correspond with that, it should have been of a higher character. Such tea could not have been purchased at the price mentioned, not say what they thought would sell.

Mr. Cro's reply and submitted a minute calculation, the correctness of which was admitted, estimating the loss sustained by the plaintiffs, at £3,718.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict. In twenty minutes they returned, having agreed on a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, £3,000.

#### FORGOTTEN FACTS.

REPORT ON TEA.

August 25th.—In answer to a question put by Lord Pembroke, Lord W. Russell said he had received a French consular report respecting the tea in the India. The above trade department had, already, issued a report on the tea in the India, and a majority of 11, although the Duke of Wellington.

July 5th.—After tea, over 6000 and passed the tea. The tea was of a fine quality, and the Duke of Wellington congratulated his objections to it, as it was to be the only tea in the world of the present time or America perhaps—where ships use the tea in such.

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been established; that in Bombay they had been in a great degree successful, but that still in Madras there were considerable difficulties to be met and surmounted. The report of the tea in the India, and a majority of 11, although the Duke of Wellington.

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then proceeds with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The two powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and I trust that this determination will secure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe. It has afforded me the greatest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mehemet upon presenting for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can send my aid in an opportunity of removing any misunderstanding between other powers. I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention which is a point of honor for the difference which has arisen of late years between the interests of Great Britain and France. This convention, by removing a source of dispute, will tend to cement the union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both and so conducive to the general interests of Europe. I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged to promote all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the future extinction of the slave-trade; and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in this righteous cause will be successful.

I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Tehran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia. In order to fulfil the engagements assumed to you at the opening of the present session, the government of India has moved an army across the Indian; and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed; and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will be finally obtained. I have observed, with much apprehension, the attention which you have bestowed upon the arms and condition of the country. I entirely agree to the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order in this metropolitan; and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important objects of generally extending the civil power throughout the country.

Consent of the House of Commons.  
I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have aided the supplies for the service of the year. It has been with satisfaction that I have given my assent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the net which has passed on this subject will be a relief to the merchant and trader; and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much mutual advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary steps should be taken to give effect to the intention of parliament as regards the income and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed. The advantages which have been secured by the reduction of the interest of the national debt have been converted into such other a satisfactory proof of the wisdom placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

My Lords and Gentlemen.  
It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of violating by force the lawful authority, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The order of proceedings of course of justice, and the further administration of the law all who are engaged in this duty have cleared the law of attempts at subversion; and I rely anxiously upon their good sense of our people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are so necessary for the preservation of the peace and for the welfare of the whole of the country.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command said—

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**VOL. 13.**

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH 1900.**

**NO. 7.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 THE new Clipper Ship, **MOE, 600**  
 Tons captain Adam Young, to sail  
 immediately. For freight apply to  
**W. S. BOYS.**



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 THE fast clipper ship **ROYAL TACON,**  
 of 500 tons, under R. Turner  
 master, having been consigned to dis-  
 charge the whole of her cargo before at Whampoa in  
 consequence of a notice from captain Flett to the ship-  
 ping, will be clear of the canal and ready to receive cargo  
 on Wednesday the 18th instant. For freight or passage  
 apply to the master on board, at Tientsin, or to  
**JAMES P. STURGEON.**  
 Messrs, 10th February, 1900.



**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
 THE ship **CHARLES FORBES,** Capt.  
 Thomas Willis, will be dispatched  
 on the 18th proximo. For freight ap-  
 ply to  
**BURJORKE NAWATJEE**  
 and **MORNING FRAMER.**  
 3rd January, 1900.



**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
 THE fast sailing ship **KARL**  
 OF **BALCARRAR, 1400 tons,** Capt.  
 John Vane, will have prompt dispatch,  
 the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For  
 freight apply to  
**W. S. BOYS.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. Henry R. Harber is admitted a  
 Partner in our House in China, his interest com-  
 mencing 1st January, 1900.  
**W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.**  
 Messrs, 10th February, 1900.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
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 of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums  
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 Tientsin. **CANTON GOVERNMENT** Coal Bore, of  
 class, from 25 to 7 in. a 50¢ a piece. Apply on board,  
 or to **JOHN A. MENCER,**—Messrs.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr.  
 Lewis Adams in our firm, be record.  
**WETMORE & Co.**  
 Canton, 1st January, 1900.

**THE** Subscribers have this day established themselves  
 as a House of Agency, in Canton, and the firm  
 of **ADAMS, WATSON & Co.**  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD.**  
**JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.**  
 Canton, 1st January, 1900.

**NOTICE.**—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.  
 John C. Goss, of Mr. Joseph Goss, Junr.,  
 and of Mr. Anna A. Low, in our house, from this day;  
 and Mr. Warren Sumner, Junr., is admitted a partner  
 therein.  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
 Canton, September 31st, 1899.

**NOTICE.**—THE ship **STURGEON**, Stevens & Co. of  
 the place, is this day delivered; and Mr. W.  
 Holland, Junr. who remains here, associated with the  
 house of **STURGEON, STEVENS & Co.**, will attend to clearing  
 our pending business.  
**RUSSELL, STURGEON & Co.**  
 Canton, 31st September, 1899.

**NOTICE.**—It is hereby given that the interest of  
 Mr. ROBERT W. WILSON, in our firm of house and  
 cleared (closed) on the 1st July 1900 and that on the  
 same date Mr. JOHN WILSON and Mr. ROBERT  
 JAMES FARRIBRO, were admitted to be partners  
 in our business, which will in future be carried on

under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in  
 China and Manila, and **WISE, FARRIBRO & Co.**  
 at Hongkong and Shanghai.

**ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**  
 Douglas Bay, 26th November, 1899.

**THE LADIES' Clubhouse, Manchester, & Others**  
 going to the East and West India, the Eastern  
 Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,  
 having extensive shipping connections in every part of  
 the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be  
 found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable  
 trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him  
 for any information they stand in need of as to the subject.  
 Mr. A. keeps a list of all ships proceeding to any  
 part of the Globe, which ships depart of, for the inspection  
 of his friends.  
 Shipping and Clearance of cargoes attended to  
 by Agents and Office of every description provided  
 at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.  
 Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe  
 underwriters. For further particulars please apply to  
**J. S. ANTHONY.**  
 Attendance from 10 till 5 o'clock.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published from  
 the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,  
 a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,  
 &c., by John Wade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**TO LET.**—For the next six months, apartments for  
 an English clerk, Canton, being a third of a  
 house in the Run do Hospital. Apply to  
**ANTONIO J. M. de Carvalho Jr.**

**FOR SALE.**—**ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR**  
 FOR 1900.—with a map of appendix.—Feb 6  
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 Canton Register and Price Current for 1899,  
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**EXCHANGE** at 92 per 100 **LONDON**  
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**Manners and customs of the Japanese.**  
**From recent Dutch accounts of Japan,**  
**and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.**  
**No. 1.**

**[Continued from the Page 12 No. 2.]**

**ON GOVERNING THE FAMILY.**  
 The president. It is in the highest degree gratifying  
 to me to meet the last governor in perfect health, and  
 I congratulate him thereon. I also owe thanks for the  
 assistance which his lordship has so graciously rendered  
 of the Netherlands in matters of trade, and, therefore,  
 in the name of the last governor-general of Batavia,  
 the goods offered are presented to his lordship, which,  
 according to old custom, are destined for his lordship,  
 and consumed in the last that I have already deliv-  
 ered.

The governor. It is very agreeable to me to see the  
 president well, in which, as well as on the happy  
 prospect of matters of trade, I congratulate him, and  
 accept heartily the promise that, according to old  
 custom, to be offered me as to some of the high govern-  
 ment of Batavia. At the same time, the departure of  
 the ship is now at hand, the president will have to  
 bid me that they are specially in readiness to sail,  
 and as soon as they are at sea, I shall be known to  
 the governor.

The president. It is an honour to me that the last  
 governor has accepted the present offered him. I shall  
 take care that the ships are specially ready for their  
 departure, and not neglect to make it known to the  
 governor as soon as they are ready.

The audience over, the president repairs to another  
 room, and afterwards a separate visit to the extra-  
 dition. The audience room, the usual compliance in  
 paid, and the following short dialogue ensues.

The president. It is gratifying to me to see Messrs.  
 the secretaries well, and I thank them for the trouble  
 they have been good enough to take about the trade.  
 The first secretary (in the name of both). We shall  
 be glad to see the president well, and wish him to be  
 content.

AT THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The president. After having wished the last govern-  
 or his health, I make known to his lordship, that the  
 day after to-morrow, the 20th, the ship will remove to  
 the Papenburg, they being, thanks to the assistance  
 afforded by the last governor, ready to depart.

(In obedience to an imperial edict, the Dutch ships  
 are bound to quit the harbour of Nagasaki, whether  
 ready or not, on the ninth Japanese month. They  
 may, however, under colour of waiting for a fair wind,  
 be yet awhile at anchor under the Papenburg, and there  
 take what is still wanting of their cargo. The soldiers  
 of discipline, therefore, always take place on the  
 10th of the ninth Japanese month.)

The governor. It is satisfactory to me that the ships  
 are ready to sail, and the president is desired to let  
 them depart on the coming 20th. I will now read  
 what, according to the imperial command, the president  
 has to do further, and the president will listen.

The president. I thank the last governor for the  
 leave granted to depart, and will listen to the imperial  
 commands.

(The governor then reads in Japanese, and the in-  
 terpreter in Dutch, a document, the purport of which  
 is, that if the Dutch desire the continuance of their  
 trade with Japan, they must neither bring Portuguese  
 neither, nor hold intercourse with Portuguese, but make  
 known to the governor of Nagasaki whatever they can  
 learn respecting Portuguese hostile designs against  
 Japan, and must respect such Chinese junks as are  
 bound for Japan, as well as all vessels belonging to the  
 Low China Islands, they being subject to Japan. This  
 done, the dialogue is thus resumed.)

The governor. Three imperial commands you will  
 duly observe, and the president will moreover com-  
 mand the Netherlands who remain behind to behave  
 likewise.

The president. I shall duly observe the imperial  
 commands, make known to me, and communicate them  
 to the high government of Batavia. Moreover, I will  
 command the Netherlands who remain behind to  
 well.

The president always consists of a vessel of timber,  
 and of two toys, one of sea-fish, the other of re-  
 wood.

This may complete the sketch of life at Desima; and  
 a few words only need be added touching death there,  
 which is permitted to the Dutch, though not to the Ja-  
 panese. The goods belonging to any specific temple  
 are assigned to the factory, as their place of sepulture.  
 They pay a yearly sum to the temple, but refuse to  
 the form of a gratuitous offering than to the  
 price of their privilege. The forms of burial are, of  
 course, not Christian; but the dead are treated with  
 respect. The priests of the temple assigned to the  
 Dutch perform the same rite at the funeral of the  
 deceased stranger, and take the same care of his grave  
 and monument, as though he had been their fellow-  
 countryman and fellow-religionist.

[To be continued.]

**MERCANTILE LOCALITY: HIGH TAXES.**  
 (From the Spectator, September 14.)  
 Taxes are terrible plagues. They eat  
 out, make cheap things dear, curtail com-  
 fort and recreation, increase the merchant  
 and manufacturer, and oppress the opera-  
 tive, but they tempt multitudes to beg and  
 pauper. We have heard that, China, a









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Subject to be reviewed in our next.



**TWO**

**TAKES OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
By the United Kingdom,  
To be paid by the advertiser.  
**Terms for Single Ads.....**  
**Advertisements, each insertion.....**  
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NO. 21

interruption with the greatest concern and apprehension.

On 1—Tia afternoon, upon all American occasions, the stoppage of the trade has been unaccompanied by any acts of personal violence towards British subjects, the restraint to which in the present instance, H. M.'s superintendent and the foreign merchants have been subjected are of such a nature as to render the future residence of British subjects in Canton not only repugnant to their feelings but absolutely insecure both as regards their lives and properties.

and that which she owes to the moderns.

3rd.—That while they leave to the wisdom of H. M.'s ministers the results of the assault offered to Hon. McKinley in the person of her Representative, they think it incumbent upon them, on behalf of their friends and constituents in Canton, and for their own immediate interest, to call upon H. M.'s ministers to take instant measures to protect them in the exercise of their lawful pursuits in China; to preserve the large mass of property now there, as well as that on its way to Canton; and to place the great mercantile and manufacturing interests involved in this branch of commerce upon a secure and permanent basis.

4th - A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, Mr. Loring, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Bates, Mr. Glendon, Mr. I. Abel Smith, Mr. W., Mr. Wendell, Mr. Melrose, and Mr. Palmer, or in his absence, either of his partners, have been hereby appointed to prepare an address to H. M.'s government, in conformity to the above resolutions, and that the same be offered for signature to all the mercantile houses connected with the China trade in the metropolis.

Adj.—That the said committee be pleased to undertake to correspond with H. M. government, and to urge personally, or otherwise, upon prominent Palmerston the necessity of adopting early and vigorous measures in regard to the important subject, and to communicate with delegations from Liverpool and the out-ports, and from time to time to report the result, of their labours to the association, for the information of the trade in general.

Q.—That Mr. I. S. S. do not as yet  
 say is the committee.

● ● ● ● ● ● ●

To the Right Honorable Lord Mayor

Mr 1000.—The undersigned British merchants

and others engaged in the trade with China, in  
their own behalf and of that of their friends and  
acquaintance in that country, have to compare

to H. M.'s government the very great appreciation and esteem with which they view the

...of the ... ..

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the London India and China Association in September last.

impressed with the magnitude and importance of the trade with China, signed the

so general a kind was used against British res-  
cience, but in the present instance

have been adopted against the whole body of members of such a character as to render the

continuance at Canton, in the opinion of H. W. Superintendent, incompatible with the nature

By the intent contracts (High Miley Inc.) is

power that under the authority vested in him  
H. H. 's government, the chief representative

of the trade of British subjects in China, to  
withdraw from Canton, and closed the Five

factory; and that in compliance with the request of the whole of the British race-traits in Canton to

...to do so, whereby the British trade w...

1. **Case 1:  $\alpha = 0$**











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was not only favorably received by the emperor, but he forthwith ordered the governor of Canton and his colleagues to consult on and devise the speediest means for carrying its murderous intent into execution. The effect, we conjecture, has been witnessed in the attempt to destroy by fire the British fleet on Sunday morning; the memorandum (see text) the attempt to burn, the sermon; it is not now time to cry "To your arms O Israel; and now, Tanshuang, look to thine own house."

We beg to invite the attention of our readers to the spirited reply of the Circassian chiefs to the emperor of Russia and his general; and to their letter to the queen of England. Any event in Europe that can employ the attention of the Russian government, and check its power, is full of interest to the English now here, considering their present position in this country.

**Portuguese Trade.**—Several of the Portuguese ships were assailed by the Chinese officers on the 1st inst., and it is expected the Portuguese trade will be **soon** re-opened.

#### Accidents, Overboard, &c.

##### Abortive attempt of the Chinese to burn the British fleet in Tientsin.

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning two small junks were observed to arrive among the shipping to Tientsin bay. About half past one, on Saturday morning they were observed coming down from the eastern end of the bay in flames; but the wind being too westerly they drifted inshore of the shipping through the mass of small Chinese boats and foreign schooners; our launch the "Devil," subsonor, and we fire to her forward, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire with the loss of the job and damage to the bowsprit. These junks, or rafts, were filled with all kinds of combustible, cotton oil, bamboo guns, or rather tubes, thickly mounted in several tiers, that threw out fire balls as the fire reached them. Some of the ships slipped their cables, and the Coomjee Family was a ground for a few hours, but without receiving any damage. It is the opinion of an experienced eye witness that had there been twenty such junks chained together the shipping would have been greatly injured.

This abortive attempt, however, has had the good effect of awakening the captains & officers of the ships to the danger to which they are exposed, and they are, therefore, more on the alert; several have taken to their berths, and got springs on their cables.

Since writing the above, we have been told another attempt was made to burn the fleet, on the succeeding night, but, from some unknown cause, was not prosecuted.

About 3 past 9 on Saturday evening, the 23rd ulto, an English gentleman was knocked down and stunned by some Chinese in the street at the back of the Praya Grande, and then robbed of a gold watch & chain valued at \$305, and of six dollars in cash. We recorded the attack on, and robbery of, an English gentleman in the last Register; and we have heard of other instances, but we do not know the particulars.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock in the evening, two Portuguese soldiers were attacked by Chinese banditti near the Batale square; one of the soldiers was dangerously wounded, and is now in the hospital.

On Sunday evening captain Dumbor of the Coomjee Family, shot Mr. Miles the chief officer of that vessel. We do not know the cause of this infernal catastrophe. Captain Dumbor is in custody on board H. M. S. Volcano.

Reports have reached Meaco of an affray between some of the crew of the Balaaras and the Chinese on shore; two persons of the Balaaras were speared, and are said to be mortally wounded; but we do not know the full particulars of the affray.

##### Memorial of Tsung Wangyen to the emperor, recommending the stoppage of the foreign trade and the massacre of the English.

An express from the board of war has just brought a despatch from the grand military council, addressed, To Lin vicerey of Kwantung and Kwangse &c. &c. &c. E. Poyson of Kwantung &c. &c. Egon admiral on the Kwantung station, and, Kwo, commander of the land forces, also to be communicated by them to

Yu, by imperial appointment happe of Canton—three:

On the 11th day of the 11th moon of the 11th year of Tsuchwang (14th Jan.) we (i.e. the grand military council) received the following high-larger edict.

Whereas Tsung Wangyen has this day handed up to us a duly prepared memorial—the preamble of which is—"Seeing that the disposition of (foreigners) is still and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them—that access from our shores be prohibited—and that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of (the foreigners), by which means the source of evil may be perished." &c. &c. and besides this there is another document (from the same officer) commencing, "I beg likewise to propose that a limit be put to the trade carried on between us and the foreigners of Meaco &c. &c." (which having been carefully perused by us, the emperor, we hereby decree)—command his colleagues carefully to deliberate on the contents with the most perfect attention, and to that end let the memorial and edictum be fairly copied out and transmitted them for perusal; and at the same time communicate this my edict to Lin, E. Kwan, and Kwo, that they in their turn may communicate it to the happe Yukwa. Respect this.

We (the grand military council) do hereby in obedience to the imperial command, transmit the same.

Tsung Wangyen hereby respectfully memorializes the great emperor; that seeing the disposition of (or circumstances connected with) foreigners is still and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them, that all access from our shores be prohibited, that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of all foreigners; thereby to cut off the greedy views of (the foreigners), and cleanse the impure fountain of evil;—each of these are the motives which induce us to lay before your sacred majesty my most limited view of the subject, hoping that it may be honoured with the imperial glance.

It appears that the opinion poison had overruled our central head almost beyond the possibility of cure, when looking up to the great emperor we relied upon him, as occupying the east of heaven, to settle the question with his single will; and he then commanded three different boards and high

Tsung Wangyen, y to the Canton people all him Tsung Wangyen, is a native of the very district of Hongkong, in which Meaco is situated. He, therefore, is to be presumed, ought to know something about foreigners; but the following terms of promise with every one else to the reader of the Register do indeed that pervades the minds even of the most educated. Chinese in all things that relate to foreign countries, Tsung Wangyen is perfect of Hongkong, the district in which the city of Peking is situated. Although possibly reaching only a dozen, yet he is said to be of the age of all the others. We do not know how far it is to the mind of the last mayor of London to be the mayor of the city. What a pity that such a high grade dignitary can produce nothing better than such stuff as this—(Tanshuang's son.)

officers to deliberate upon it & fix the eternal statutes, and the viceroys and fengyens of the different provinces to exert themselves to the utmost in searching and seizing criminals; and so well did this answer, that within the last year the people of the land have trembled with terror; and out of every ten men eight or nine have already given ear to the dreadful admonition. And we further find that when your majesty specially deputed a high officer as imperial commissioner to proceed with all haste to Canton, there to regulate the affairs of the ports so utterly paralyzed by terror were the foreigners at the display of celestial dignity, that on the first day of his arrival, they took twenty thousand odd chests of opium and delivered them up; and gave a bond that in time to come they would never more dare to bring opium to our shores—all this looked as if these said foreigners were perfectly won and subdued, and at that time nothing out of the way was to be apprehended.

But I have heard respecting the English foreigners that from the time when Lin took the newly arrived vessels of this year, and detained them in the outer ocean, they have had several vessels arrive laden with opium, which they have not delivered up; and, moreover, their ships of war have sailed into the inner sea, and roamed about there for amusement; nay, they have even dared to exchange blows with our mandarins and soldiers; this plainly shows, then, that as for the land, which these said foreigners gave before, they look upon it as mere waste paper; their object is nothing more than to disguise their real sentiments for a short time, and wait till the high commissioner shall have left Canton, when they will continue to bring opium as before, and get the depraved common people of the country to disguise of it for them; their cunning craftiness is perfectly apparent; and as they now see that we are putting down the use of opium with the utmost rigor, and that if they don't deliver up their opium, they won't be permitted to enter the port, (these English foreigners), give full reign to their violent and contrary dispositions, they won't undergo check or restraint, and to wind up all, they even dare to fire off great guns, thereby wounding the celestial audacity; for such a horrid crime they may not be exempted from absolute annihilation.

I have also heard that their merchant vessels, several tons of sail at them, remain anchored at Hongkong on the outer ocean, where they keep staring and looking about, and won't go away. Their line of the matter no doubt is this—"The amount of duties (derived from the foreign trade) is a million and several myriads (of taels); all these mandarins who are involved in the question must surely take an interest in the revenue of the country; they will, therefore, unless we can, give way a little, and we may then mutually accommodate matters."

—Little do they know that the wealth of our celestial dynasty is as the low sand; that our various products abound to overflowing; how, then, is it to be supposed for a moment that we depend upon the little, petty, trifling duties arising from the foreign trade to pay our expenses, pay?—But, on the other hand, what chance could foreigners stand to preserve their lives, and what they cannot do a single day without,—are ribbands and tea; and those (be it remembered) are the products of our inner land.

In my humble opinion, then, the very head or chief secret of our plan lies in short—

See Supplement.

**DIED.**—Mr. Frederick H. Miles, on the 27th inst. Coomjee Family's Balaaras Eq., to the great regret of his numerous friends in China. Aged 60 years and 8 months.

# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1900.

ding the ports. No matter what country these foreign ships may come from, do not let a single one of them hold commercial intercourse with us. The cargo which they bring in their several tons of ships—minting as food would, they cannot but be embargoed thereby; and when we shall have entirely cut off their supply of tea and shochu, and caused our merchants and people to trade with them no longer, we shall thus have their lives more in our power than ever: and thus of these said foreigners there will not be one who won't come beseeching us with fear and trembling. Perhaps it may be objected that—these foreigners, expecting something of the kind, have laid their plans with great foresight, and that they have already, in former years, exported from this a supply sufficient for more than ten years' consumption. But are these cavaliers aware, that though shochu may indeed be stored up for a long time, yet tea, when kept for two or three years, there is no kind which has not lost its flavour, it becomes mouldy, and is unfit for use. Or, perhaps, it may be urged—but there are only the English foreigners who won't submit to restraints, therefore the ships of all other countries may still be permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual. Little do such cavaliers know that of the foreign ships which have in their time conveyed and sold opium, there is not a single country that do not insist on it: if, therefore, we permit the foreigners of other countries still to trade with us, how are we to be certain that they may not take opium on board and tranship it to English vessels, there to be stored (as formerly was the custom in regard to the opium ships that lay off Lintin) that they then take on board other descriptions of cargo with which to enter the port; and when they load their tea and shochu to leave the port, how are we to know that they may not actually be transporting that very cargo for the English? I must, therefore, beg that your sacred majesty will issue an imperial edict to the effect that—"All foreign ships which have carried opium, no matter what country they belong to, we shall not permit (the ships or people of that nation) to trade with us, thereby giving the officers and common people of China and of foreign parts a chance to know and understand that the holy land is sworn to dam up the very fountain of opium and do away with the confirmed bad habit; and that as for the petty trifling amount of duties, there is really no difficulty in giving them up entirely, and thus getting rid of the whole concern."

The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all export from our possessions, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all.

I have heard that along the seaboard of our different provinces the pirates are not entirely pacified. Moreover, in Kwangtung there formerly existed a class of fish crab barons, whose only profession was smuggling, and at the time when the trade between natives and foreigners (was in its flourishing state), these blackguards gave themselves the most unbridled license, and had no fear whatever before their eyes. Now I have lately heard, that since the enactments against opium have been put in force with such severity, these villains being quite reckless of life, congregate together, and going on board their "fast-crabs" proceed to the high seas, where they rob and plunder the merchants, and taking on board rice and bread, supply themselves with the vagabond foreigners. If we do not then utterly exterminate this cannibal, then they will do the bidding of the foreigners and lead themselves to their service, which might gradually bring about a very great calamity.

I have therefore to beg of your sacred majesty that you will be pleased to issue orders to the viceroys and feyongs, the general, and commanders of the forces of Kwang-tung, Fokien, Chekiang, Kiangnan, Shantung and Kansu, that they despatch their war crafters with the most stern commands to catch or exterminate every one of these piratical plunderers. At the same time all the commanders of our different military stations, and the frontiers, must be caused to examine with the utmost strictness all the boats and craft that ply upon the rivers and which may not be legitimate; but beyond these, all vessels belonging to the people, whether large or small, should not be permitted to proceed to the high seas. And regarding those who catch fish as a means of livelihood, they must be required to take their fish in the immediate neighbourhood; and if we discover any who under a false pretence carry on clandestine dealings, or afford assistance to the foreign ships, let such be immediately seized and put to death. And any mandarin or soldiers convicted of receiving bribes, or conniving at these illegalities, let such pay the same penalty for their crime.

I find again that in the different little islands adjoining our coast, there are places where fresh water may be procured; we ought, therefore, to dispatch officers and soldiers to such ports, that being so guarded foreigners may no longer be able to land and draw water. For here, the common people who inhabit the villages by the seaside ought all to be drilled and formed into a sort of militia in order that they may be able to defend their different parts of the country; and should any foreigners attempt to land, let the people rally forth to beat them back; and if any one (of ours) is discovered to hold clandestine communication (with the enemy), let his crime straightway be punished with the utmost rigor. Not only in the single province of Kwangtung ought such measures to be taken, but the same precautions should be secretly enforced in all these provinces which border on the sea. The supplies being thus cut off entirely from the foreigners, and they finding it impossible to obtain food or water any longer, will must no doubt repent of their crimes, and dropping their hands submit to await our sentence.

But supposing that these foreigners do not yet submit, that they still keep looking about them, and dare contemptuously to offer resistance; as these people rely on their ships being large and strong, as they handle their great guns both quick and well, and as they are accustomed to the sea, I fear (under these circumstances) that even our cruizers are prepared to catch and slaughter them on the high seas, such were an undertaking beyond our strength. But who is ignorant of the fact that these foreigners bring crusty and fraudulent, fierce and overbearing, despising the laws of the land, and not breaking their oaths, traitors, the soldiers and people of Kwangtung have for a long time abhorred towards them a violent animosity, and every man bearing with impatience to give vent to it. It is only because the successive viceroys and feyongs, being unwilling to do anything that might light the torch of war, have for a long time rigorously held in our people and not allowed them to give it a trial, that the Kwangtung men have kept their patience till the present day.

My humble idea of the matter then is this. As we have hitherto appeared so weak and they so great; as we are on shore and they are all-out, it does not seem necessary to no longer these circumstances to send our cruizers a long way to sea to give battle to them; but as the viceroys of the other provinces are all out, and

they being but scantily supplied with ammunition, the pressure of their sufferings will not allow them to remain a long time anchored in the outer ocean; they must of necessity again enter our inner waters, and ramble and spy about as before. Now I would still further notice them to come in by means of our cruizers, and fit the meantime I would call out and get ready several hundreds of the people living on the sea-coast; of these who are the stoutest the bravest, and the best swimmers and divers, I would cause them at night to divide into groups, to go diving straight on board the foreign ships, and taking the said foreigners at unawares massacre every individual among them. Or I would fit up several hundreds of fireships beforehand, and cause the most skillful swimmers and divers to go on board of them; these should take advantage of the wind and let the fireships go, and blow in the wake of these should come our armed cruizers. But before going into action, I would proclaim to all the soldiers and people that he or they who should be able to take a foreign ship, the entire ship and cargo should be given them for encouragement; and, being made known every one would be more eager than the other in pressing forward to the capture; and what say, I ask, would these resolute foreigners have to cling to any longer? Would not their hearts, on the contrary, die within them for fear?

Whether or not my simple view of matters may be correct may I beg your gracious majesty to send down orders to the commander, and viceroys and feyongs of Kwangtung, that as an opportunity offers the experiment may be made? Only let a plan be laid for a general massacre, and these said foreigners cannot but fear, and tremble, and come to implore us. Afterwards, if we find that they can with a conscience and contrite heart repent them of their crimes, then a memorial may be addressed to your sacred majesty, praying that, out of the abundance of your heavenly goodness, you will again permit them to resume their commercial intercourse. But even then a strict watch must be put to the export of tea, shochu, and such commodities and they must on no account be permitted to exceed the prescribed bounds. This is what I call keeping a strong hold upon them (literally the plan of the snipers). If, however, they dare afterwards clandestinely to carry opium into the inner land, then at one and the same time I would permit the offending parties with death, according to the new statute, and again cut off for ever their admission to our markets: this then would most certainly cut off their greedy views, and cleanse the fountain in ocean circulation.

Whether my stupid, foolish notions may be put in force or not, I humbly pray that my august sovereign will bestow on this paper a single holy glance. — A most respectful memorial.

## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

I further find that the Portuguese foreigners who dwell in Macao, a place subject to the jurisdiction of the Hongkong magistrates, have received the support and fostering tenderness of the heavenly dynasty now upwards of 300 years. These said people depend entirely on commerce for subsistence, they follow after to other calling whatever, and were we, in cutting off the intercourse of the English and other nations, of the same time to stop their admission to our markets, I really fear that these said Macao foreigners would not have wherewithal to exist; and this would not be a pleasing colonial consequence. And yet, if we do not put a limit to their intercourse, it will be difficult to secure that the Portuguese won't convey clandestinely (tea and shochu) and sell them to the English



Portuguese commerce from this time henceforward, and that on no account they be permitted to exceed the quantity of cargo which they shall be so restricted to buy and sell. If we find that these Portuguese foreigners do convey goods or merchandise, or supplies of food for the foreigners outside, we shall then order our native people dwelling at Macao immediately to leave the place, and interdict all intercourse between them and us. It is my humble opinion of matters that, after having adopted these magnificent plans and reduced things to a proper footing, and when the English and other foreigners shall have truly repented of their crimes and transgressions, we should compel the Portuguese to become security for all the other foreigners. And should, in time to come, any opinion be brought to China, besides making the offending foreign criminal or criminals and putting him or them to death, in conformity with the new statute, and stopping the trade, we shall take the commercial relations existing between us and the Portuguese and cut them off for ever, and drive them back to their own country. If we only make a severe statute to this effect, so the wives and families of the said Portuguese have now resided in the inner land for a long time, there is not one of them who won't lament at such a calamity, and act with the greatest circumspection; and so it to be supposed that any of them will dare to show the slightest symptom of opposition.

Whether or not I may beg the imperial decree commanding the high officers of Kwangtung province to elaborate upon certain regulations to the foregoing effect, which shall afterwards pass into laws, has now humbly waiting the decision of my holy master. With the deepest respect I annex this to my memorial.

The above is a true translation from the original, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
R. Tamm.

## 2d art. to the Chinese Repository for Jan'y.

We now proceed to conclude our remarks on the "views and wishes" of C. R.

This individual is to us a riddle; we do not, we cannot comprehend his principles or character. We are loath to accuse him of being a dissembler in either morality or religion; that he is one with whom prayers are the first and kneeling the last; yet his conduct is very inconsistent with his professions; but we are certain he is not the angel who can.

Ride on the whistled and direct the storm.

Nor will the fulfillment of his "views and wishes" bring back those agitated elements to quiet and order."

At page 481 he commences his recommendations to the American community and with the most glaring inconsistency, after having been the very first to engage to pursue the same course (i. e. never to buy, sell, receive, or deliver, nor carry of opium or one tael of silver; and to use his best efforts to discourage all men from the injurious traffic) under the penalties desired by the government" (vide Mr. King's reply to the commissioner's proclamation, dated Canton, 23d March, 1839); and after capt. Benson, of the ship *Morrison*, consigned to Messrs. Olyphant and Co., had been the first of the American commanders to sign the bond, he commences his countrymen as having "gone to the very verge of dishonour, of having acted 'sternly beneath the American character,' in following his own example: for did he not shrink, unconsciously, and without making one objection, first engage to submit to the penalties desired" by the Chinese government: and was not this voluntary but unhesitating engagement an encouragement and an invitation to the commissioner to insist that foreigners should sign any bond he might desire to dictate?

ed their neutrality" by having lent themselves to the transference of ships, and engaged in the irregular commerce carried on in Hong Kong bay. Here, also, we have C. R. blaming others for following the very course he himself pursued as long as he considered it beneficial for his own pecuniary interests; but when these interests were sufficiently provided for and protected, then C. R. discovers that for others to pursue in carrying, in the same manner, for their pecuniary interests is wrong; thus imitating the insolent observation of the Roman consul; and saying to his fellow-citizens what is right and proper for me is not so for you—*Nam, canibus canis*. And under the opinion we suppose, that "to the pure all things are pure." C. R. not only profaned the Sabbath himself, but obliged a whole ship's company to profane it also. This breaking of the fourth commandment has more than once elicited the remarks of wonder of the foreign community; but C. R. defended this violation of the decalogue by saying it was a "work of necessity" thus making it a work of necessity! but it was neither a "work of necessity, nor mercy;" neither C. R.'s carrying on had fallen into a pit this profanation, this making himself "lord of the Sabbath" brought its own punishment; for from the hurry and disorder in which the cargo was transhipped, the American ship *Adina* did not carry as many bales as her capacity would have admitted had the cargo been properly stowed; and, consequently, C. R. lost freight in proportion.

Now it appears as wonderful misconception of his own powers, talents, and influence, that C. R. should hope that his opinions will have any weight with the foreign community in China, after those glaring inconsistencies have been proved against him; such intrusion, as the article in question, on the public appears to us to be almost an aberration of intellect.

It was not our work the evil, nor us  
To see ourselves on others' way  
It was his crime a blunder from us  
And foolish action:  
What else is done on 't and what left us,  
And 't's decision!

At page 484, C. R. enters upon the somewhat difficult question of "the action to be expected or desired on the part of the western governments," and of the indemnification to the surrenders of opium in March last.

With reference to this indemnification, we never had a doubt that Great Britain would set up to her high character on this as on all other matters of public faith and credit; fortunately for us and our opinion on this subject high legal opinions have been given in England in favour of the indemnification; but even were the claims of the surrenders based on law, legal, less equitable grounds, policy would dictate the justification of captain Elliot's guarantee by the British government, the house of commerce, and the people; for should that guarantee be dishonoured, what would be the effect? Our national faith and credit would receive a mortal stab, and the consequences of our loss of character would quickly be felt throughout all of our political and commercial connections, and most speedily and especially throughout those of India. There are the places on which we defend the claims for indemnification, not on the "two obligations" of C. R.

C. R. then proceeds to discuss the "obligations of Great Britain to China." Before we can reply to his discussion, we must know what these obligations are: they are not apparent from his long article.

An American citizen then proceeds to speak as to the manner in which Great Britain is to manage her quarrel with China, and C. R. repeats his opinion (page 476) that "every peaceful resort must be exhausted before force is employed against China."

and we ask him on what foundation he grounds his hope that China will receive any advantage from foreign powers? for without he can inform us that he has some hope that China will receive a possible advance, his denunciations are worth nothing. We think we know China as well as C. R., and we are of opinion that the reverend editor of the *Repository* is much nearer the truth when he says—in the article immediately preceding C. R.'s— "A few points, however, are certain—at least to us they seem to be so."

1. Correspond or communications with foreign officers, on terms of equality, the Chinese will not.

2. Any reparation for the opium confiscated, or for losses sustained by the removal from Canton, they will not make.

3. No apology will they offer for the detention of the subjects or representatives of foreign governments.

4 They will not yield the right of apprehending and executing those who are guilty of murder or homicide within their jurisdiction.

5 Nor will they dissent from their efforts to prevent the introduction of opium and the exportation of syren.

To the first three points we reply, not until they are made to do so. To the fourth, that they have yielded this point more than once; namely, in the case of Edward Flood and in the *Lochin* affair. To the fifth, that they will soon know better, for commercial wisdom vindicates our course.

But when the reverend editor says,—"No doubt the British government will do whatever it can to suppress the illegal traffic;" and C. R. says,—"the drug, in all its connections, must be swept from the path of Great Britain for ever,"—we differ from them; not that we would encourage the traffic in opium, but because the sacrifice that Great Britain is assumed to certain to make, is not called for on any defined and well understood principle.

China might as deftly prohibit the importation of cotton; twice because it interferes with the means of subsistence of a portion of her people. In fact, the prohibition of, and the monomania against, opium is not founded on any principle; it is only founded on sentiment, feelings, opinions, and the will of a despotic government; now all these may be wholly, or partially, right or wrong; but we do not understand why these feelings, opinions, and this will, should effect or dictate the commercial policy of Great Britain. Shall Great Britain prohibit the manufacture of machinery because by its operation the native weavers of India have been ruined; it is even a question whether our machinery has not been the source of greater evil to India than the carrying of opium to the Chinese waters to China. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. Almost every improvement in art and science whilst it benefits some injures others, and the accumulated knowledge and happiness of one generation is purchased by the sufferings of the preceding.

We are not short in our observations, and relieved from further pursuing this "still vexed" question, by the memorial of T'oung Wang yan: this precious document, received and approved by the emperor, and by his orders transmitted to Canton to be executed;—"so opportunities may offer the Europeans are to be made"—will, we imagine, exhaust all the patience of the western governments and as put an end to all their peaceful resorts; and this state of things will be brought about by the acts of the emperor of China himself, not by the acts of the western governments.

We repeat this interruption, as we conceive it would be an easy task to displace C. R. from the seat he has assumed as the doctor on the great questions that are now bringing the extremes of east and west into contact; we have only space and time to refer him to the posterity;—"even thus a man who is in the world, truly there is more hope of a good than of him."

THE  
CANTON REGISTER.

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**TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1940.**

**NO. 10.**

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & PONDICHERRY.

**T**HE French Ship **BOUVE LA DUNES**,  
Captain **La Roche**, for freight, or  
passage (having good accommodations)  
Apply to **A. A. de MEILLAN**,  
Marso, 2nd March, 1848.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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a cutter from captain Child to the ship-  
or of the same and ready to receive cargo  
by the 15th instant. For freight or passage  
master on board, at Tientsin, or to  
**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

Br. Ship CHARLES FORMER, Cap. THOMAS WILLS, will be dispatched on the 15th Proximo. For Freight apply to J. M. MANNING, Agent, 100 N. MICHIGAN ST. FRANKF.

**NOTICE**—In conformity with articles of and of New York in August last, the interest and corporate duty of **MR. R. W. GOLYPHANT** and **MR. CHARLES N. TALBOT** in our H-<sup>rs</sup>. has expired. The shareholders, in connection with **MR. WILLIAM R. TALBOT**, will continue to represent business in this plan, under the firm of **GOLYPHANT & CO.**  
**CHARLES W. KING.**  
**WM. HOWARD MORSE**

Cont m, March 3rd, 1942.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the At right for Lloyd's in the meantime.  
Messrs. 7th March, 1864. H. M. MUNTER.

**NOTICE.**—For Sale Black Canton General Price Currents, at 10 cents each.—Canton Register Office.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. HOOKER AND LANE have this day been appointed Agents in Charge for the Western Fire of Cuba, and in addition to the general business of that Corporation they will in future transact for the prompt delivery of the coupons of Cuba's consolidated sinking bond from Mr. Wigham, and on his own note and at the option of the Corporation.  
Messrs. Hooker and Lane 1888.

**NOTICE**—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of **GORDON & TALBOT** ceased on the 1st inst. The associated business of the Cannery in the United States will be conducted by **Mr. O. N. GORDON**, and in the place by **Mr. W. R. TALBOT**. **GORDON & TALBOT**  
Canton, February 12th, 1920.

**NOTICE**—Mr. Henry R. Hanson is admitted Partner in our House in China, his interest commencing 1st January, 1902.  
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.  
HONG KONG, 15th February, 1902.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of three (3) per cent, on the amount of payments which they promptly remit during the year 1897, on application to the general agents in China.

**FOR SALE**—In large No. 100 General E. of  
Tombard City, on the main line, of  
since, from 14 to 19 in a 1/2 of a year. Apply on board,  
or to JOHN A. WENCK, — Boston.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of the  
 Los Angeles in our firm, has ceased.  
**WETMORE & Co.**  
 Chicago, 1st January, 1900.

THE following have also been established there: one  
as a House of Liberty, in Canton, and the firm  
of AUGUSTINE HEARD  
JOSEPH LOULIDGE, junr.  
Canton, 1st January, 1846.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. John C. Oakes, of Mr. Joseph C. Oakes, and of Mr. Arthur A. Low, in our house, ceases this day, and Mr. William B. Oakes, Junr., is admitted a partner therein.

**STICKELL & Co.**  
Canton, December 21st, 1858.

**NOTICE**—THE firm of RUMELL, STURGEON & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved, and Mr W. DEAN, Junr who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs Russell & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

**RUMELL, STURGEON & Co.**  
Canton, 31st December, 1854.

**FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE HANDBOOK**  
1898 1899.—A complete appendix.—PUBLISHED  
CONTAINING—A List of Ports on the coast of the Indian  
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of the do, General general report of the statistics of the  
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comparison of value of tea, Statement and comparison  
of packages of various goods.—Anglo-Chinese  
Handbook, for 1898-99. 20 price 9/-

**NOTICE**—It was Pagan, and will be published from the Customs Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Smith, Editor of the Customs Register.

**TO LET.**—For the next six months, apartments for  
on English canal, Georgetown, being a third of a  
house in the Law of Hospital. Apply to  
AUGUSTUS J. M. de CASSANO JR.

**FOR SALE** at the Chester Register Office, the  
Carton Register and Patent Company for 1890.  
Issued in one Vol. Price 12 1/2 p. 1890.

**FOR SALE**—CALCUTTA BANK BILLS (100 EXCHANGE) at 90 per 100 LONDON. PRINTED BILLS IN LONDON on hand just, and presented at 91 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Central Exchange Office.

LIFE AND LABORS OF DR. CHRISTIAN

[illegible]

In the *Illustrated* *Review*, published in our journal for March 1885, which was compiled from a thorough examination, partly in his own hand writing, of various trustworthy details of his life, that we should not be justified in entering the same ground, though the biography was before us in, of course, more minute, exact, and comprehensive. Our readers are aware that Mr. Livermore's origin was not disputed, that his parents, though respectable, were not opulent, that his labors overcame the disadvantages of straitened circumstances, and that he ultimately fulfilled his lifelong ambition, and won his property and rank upon his own merits. We might have said (without the quibble) the House of Commons.

Does not in Dental field for specialized training,

**At various times of Gracie Dean's life**

[illegible]

First, who was he? He appeared to be an armed man, a machine gunner, and a steady pistol, even by night or in the darkness of the night.

through my overhauling the charge of ignorance  
 and incapacity constantly brought by society as a  
 of my right and simple words against mis-education—  
 and that of a self-contradictory institution against common-  
 sense. All the sad labours and rare attainments  
 of Dr. Morrison go to establish from necessity both  
 maintained and observed by the sensible man who  
 founded the London Missionary Society

Thirdly, The direct influence of Dr Martineau's literary and editorial labours, in connection with China has not only had a weighty religious bearing on the minds of those anxious men in his own country, America, and the continent of Europe, but also on public men in England, both before and since, connected with religious

[illegible]

• *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Robert Hooke*, 2 V. 7 1/2 S., 8s. Compiled by the Widow with Historical Notices of his Literary Works, by Samuel Ayscough, and an Appendix containing Original Documents in Fols. 40. London, 1740. Longman and Co.







there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne; and ginger shall be hot in the mouth yet.

The writer of this letter is Mr. C. W. King, head of the American firm of Messrs. Oliphant and Co.

It is evident that Mr. King has not had greatness thrust upon him, from his incessant endeavours to attain merely notoriety. But his own vanity, which has whispered to him that the public comments his yellow stockings; and wishes to see him ever cross-gartered, has deceived him; as witness *Review*, and his own countryman, S., in the *Register* of the 19th and 25th of February; another of his countrymen. *Nos sine causa*, and even the note "of his oldest friend in China—a man familiar with the language"—prefixed to the article signed *N. sine causa*, in the Chinese Repository for February; who observes, "In the article by C. R. in our last, and in that here introduced, there is somewhat which might well have been omitted."

Thus, Mr. King is a *theadipper* edition of Falstaff, the celestine stuffed with vanity—and his inflated opinion of himself is not only the cause of sin in himself, but is the cause of sin in other men; would that Mr. King had a thought by contact with which might gain a cause of wit; but he is too foolish to be blooded a subject for the airy images of the brain.

If Mr. King has not the innocence of the dove, he has the cunning—we cannot call it wisdom, which is only the attribute of great and excessive minds—of the serpent. Knowing that youth and its recollections are always interesting, he introduces himself to his readers, in the first page, as "when a more boy". Let us now see how he has preserved the candour of boyhood, in his letter to captain Elliot.

At page 3, Mr. King inadvertently calls the alliance of the emperor on Hsu Naitse's memorial, ominous. H. N. M. was as com-missive on a question newly mooted, as he usually is; but to enable our readers to judge for themselves, we republish the replies of the emperor to the memorial of Hsu Naitse and the counter memorials of Chootsue and Hewker.

But we first stated that the facts of the emperor having received the memorial, and entertained the question of legalizing the trade in opium, and, to promote that end, having ordered a copy of the original memorial to be forwarded to the high provincial authorities of Canton, directing them first to deliberate and then report on the subject, three directions being at the time given in direct contradiction to the prohibitions of the last 35 years, and in the face of the fulminating edicts of his father and his own, yet, in the opinion of an honest and candid reasoner, the converse of omens to the final success of the proposed measure.

REPLIES OF THE EMPEROR.

Hsu Naitse, vice-president of the judicial court, has presented a memorial in regard to opium, representing that the mere severe prohibitions against it are waste, so much the more widely do the evils, arising from it, spread; and that of late years, the foreigners, not daring openly to give it as bait for other commodities, have been in the habit of selling it clandestinely for money, thus occasioning an annual loss to the country, which he estimates at above ten millions of taels. He therefore requests that a change be made in regard to it, permitting it again to be introduced, and giving in exchange for other commodities. Let Tang Tingchung and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then report to us. Let a copy of the original memorial be made for their personal, and sent with the edict to Tang Tingchung and Ko Kung, who are to enjoin it also on Wan. Respect this

The councillor Chao tse has presented a memorial, representing that the severity of the prohibitory enactments against opium may be lessened. The sub-governor Hsu K. v. also has

led before as a respectful representation of his views; and in a supplementary statement, a recommendation to punish severely Chinese traders.

Opium, coming from the distant regions of barbarians, has perverted the country with its baneful influence, and has been made a subject of very severe prohibitory enactments. But, of late, there has been a diversity of opinion in regard to it, some requesting a change in the policy hitherto adopted, and others recommending the continuance of the severe prohibitions. It is highly important to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, surveying at once the whole field of action, so that such measures may be adopted as shall continue for ever in force, free from all failure.

Let Tang and his colleagues anxiously and carefully consult together upon the recommendation to search for, and almost strictly apprehend, all these traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions in it, the brokers who purchase it by wholesale, the boat-men who are engaged in transporting it, and the moral militia who receive bribes; and having determined on the steps to be taken in order to stop up the source of the evil, let them present a true and faithful report. Let them also carefully ascertain and report, whether the circumstances stated by Hsu Kew in the supplementary document, in reference to the foreigners from beyond the seas, be true or not, whether such things are mentioned there in hard or mild or taken place. Copies of the several documents are to be herewith sent to those officers for perusal; and the edict is to be made known to Tang and Ko, who are to enjoin it also on Wan, the superintendent of maritime customs. Respect this.

At page 4 Mr. King says—"And abroad we know the cheer was sent up. 'A few more doses of the drug and all is over! (what all is over?) The opium trade for ever!' Where abroad and from whom did Mr. King hear this cheer? The expectation that the trade in opium would be legalized—which legalization was not desired by the importers, as the trade would be then under the control of the hongmerchants, who would monopolize all the profits—was founded on the recommendations of the provincial government, the following letter from the hongmerchants, and general report.

OPINION LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification. We have been verbally instructed by the governor that opium being classed in the hoppers' lists as a medicine, it has been deliberated and concluded to request (the emperor) to rescind the prohibitions, &c. according to the regulations, make it subject to a duty only, with some other name of charges, more than which not the value of a hair shall be received. When opium is allowed a free entry into the port, the ships that bring it can only exchange it for goods; they are not allowed to export specie on their return voyage.

As to the receiving ships in the outer waters; as the foreign merchants have only used them as opium stores, when opium is admitted into the port and a free traffic in it allowed, there will then be no further use for the receiving ships; and the foreign merchants should make them all spread their sails and return to their countries. Hereafter, when the imperial will is received permitting the new regulations to commence, the period of three months will be allowed for all the receiving ships to sail away; if they exceed this time and do not go they will be immediately forcibly expelled—such are the circumstances (the instructions of the governor), ordering us, the hong merchants, to transmit them to you, venerable chief brethren, for your information, and we accordingly have prepared this extract from the instructions for your complete information, praying that you will examine and give yourselves the trouble to cause the gentlemen of your honorable nation to thoroughly understand and respectfully obey accordingly. This we pray for, and transmit this note with

The preceding one is here offered and detained by the merchant's merchants

our best wishes.

To Mr. Jardine; and others  
(Signed) BY THE THIRTIEN HONG-MERCHANTS.  
Sh. moon. 24th day. (Aug. 5th).  
(Canton Register. 9th August, 1858)

In a note, page 6, Mr. King doubts that the highest provincial officers are emissaries. "If any one has proof of such imputation, let him produce them." This question and demand are made with all Mr. King's cunning. But will he allow the seizure of the governor's son in *sin grafs delicto*, and the two following lampoons, which were posted on the governor's gate, in December 1855 and January 1856, to be proofs.

Where Yau's hands are bound yet free.  
The venerable Tang holds chief command.  
His brow falls on those who receive notice,  
His bulging back at every door.  
And drag both good and bad away!  
O Tang! if from the drug, you'd set us free,  
Youself would soon a prisoner be.

For the impostors had but broad eastern land,  
Our venerable Tang holds chief command.  
His brow falls on those who receive notice,  
Yet in the drug game he holds a stake.  
Four writing tablets his son and grandson keep  
The name the crimes of the latter day.  
And in his bath he has found on a metal stool  
Of gold, unsatisfied still he craves for more;  
Will, dear and sweet all his boys employ,  
Still the feud father against son, the boy.  
O blind to reason! a distinction none.  
The good must bow to tyrants and the great;  
But beguiled approach will restrain reason,  
And men's indignant hearts await the hour.  
[To be continued.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—The discussion of the opium question is to him, interests directly or indirectly, every nation, and every foreigner resident in that empire; many in India, and some parties in England; therefore, though somewhat (trivial), still, if a new view or idea can be thrown out, it is of value. It does not appear to me that the merit of what is under has elsewhere been noticed.

There are undoubtedly a considerable and influential party in China; in high places too—who wish to put down opium as a moral evil, yet this party are asked and elected to their violent endeavours at present by a far more numerous, a more influential, and a more powerful government party, who wish to put down opium not on moral, for which they don't care (the above), but because they think the wealth and revenue of China is enriched at the mode opium is paid for, via—other and gold.

It is to the argument or power of reasoning of this last class I wish to address myself.

When the balance of trade is against a nation, we all know that balance must be met by balance payments; perhaps this is no reason not yet resorted to for the red-tailed empire were it so, they would open more ports, grow more silk, tea, and tobacco, and their legitimate trade the balance in their favour, or at least leave it to "figure even entirely to last out."

As this is beyond their reach of political economy, let us see how opium has helped down since the year 1842.

The balance is down by nearly 100 million taels in the debt, along the whole coast, it is necessary for the safety and convenience of these Chinese dealing in it that what they give an return should be in the another and least obnoxious way, you then force them to use bullion in the sale mode of payment. Now, regarding opium, it enters into the transactions of China on every other article of commerce and is bartered against tea, silk, rice, &c., and only takes its place in the general balance of trade—and as an article for which no return can be taken except bullion, and thus by an act of the Chinese themselves the loss of the hongmerchants' money may have the government of China strong enough to entirely put it down; let this say of it be true, good and well. The experience of the last ten months would lead us (when he is troubled by his under officers very much) to doubt his power of outstripping the province.

Let us be reasonable again: opium has constituted the prosperity of a great and rich nation:—has brought up an imposing war, has lost two powerful nations—has been resorted to in paying down opium?—I have the British author's evidence taken to (show) (the nation having arrived to a recent changed thing) to answer the query?

The experience of 15 years has proved to us that with their present moral strength—the universal condemnation of the Chinese officers of government, and the widely spread opinion for opium should cease, the Chinese emperor might just with as much chance of success and ease to walk the mighty stream of the yellow river from the sea, as to stop opium: but there is no point like a wall; let him and his do their endeavour.

But it cannot be put down; the next last step is to banish it, which, besides the vast obstacles here of opium that it would directly receive, would also be largely made a necessary on those engaged in opium to pay for it solely by bullion.

To legalize the Chinese government must come:—For the legalization of Corvée upon pasture is a thing so utterly impossible as putting down opium in China, with the present state and position for it.

Yours sincerely,  
John Marsh.

See Supplement.

# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1886

The despatch of the *Abercrombie* Robinson and Earl of Balmorosa, constrains us to postpone any further notice of Mr. King's letter to Captain Elliot, to next week.

In referring the consideration of this never-doubt-forgotten letter, we must now briefly indicate the incidents which Mr. King has passed to persuade the people of England, that the quarrel China has taken up is against England alone, and with her, solely on account of the opium question.

In the first place the trade in opium was never made a question with the British embassy in 1816, nor with Lord Napier in 1854.—In the second place, when Capt. Elliot appointed the manner of the *Heracles*, in the absence of Capt. Blake of H. M. S. *Larce*, to take charge of the British ships in Hong Kong bay, and repel all aggressions on the part of the Chinese government, that government having first declared war by the imprisonment of all foreign representatives and all foreigners in Canton,—he pursued the wisest course—for the manner of the *Heracles*, from his long experience of the opium trade, of the manner in which the Chinese officers, of various ranks had engaged in and conducted it, from his personal knowledge of, and some acquaintance with, many of the Chinese officers, was the most fit person in the British fleet to be entrusted with the delicate and onerous charge; for he and he only, could be depended upon to prevent any unfortunate collision with the Chinese friends and confidants of the fleet; or from committing an aggression upon official and private boats, who might approach too near, in their ignorance of the true state of things.

But, with reference to Mr. King's letter, there is more matter for a May morning.

Our correspondent, *Smith Republic*, appears have forgotten that the gist of his acute remarks were brought forward by Hon. Norton, and the provincial government, in 1886.

Nine government junks and boats,—some of them of large size—filled with Chinese troops, have been lying in the inner harbor for the last eight or ten days; five are anchored near the Loon-fong temple on the race-course, and four near the house occupied by the establishment of Messrs. Turner and Co.

Notwithstanding the *Tsun-tai's* proclamation, cargo has not been sent from Canton for the ship laid on for Lisbon, which has been detained more than two months for her tea, &c.

The provincial government, it is said, are building thirty boats in Canton, under the direction of five Chinese boat builders hired in Macao. They are to be double-banked, 25 oars on each side; are to be well armed and equipped for the service of capturing opium ships, brigs, and schooners. The Chinese suspect the *Tsun-tai's* is meditating some foul play, because he is blinding and putting the Portuguese off their guard by his promises.

## Accidents, Offences, &c.

Robberies of houses and persons have become still more numerous during the past week. It is reported among the Chinese that upwards of 500 well experienced cracker-

men have lately arrived in Macao, for the sole purpose of spoiling the English, though it appears that these knights of St. Nicholas do not confine their depredations to the English; for the house of an American gentleman on the *Praya Grande* has been robbed, and on Sunday night also the house of the governor of Tuen. On Saturday night a robbery to a large amount, say about \$300 or \$7000, was committed in the bedroom of an English gentleman under rather inexplicable circumstances, unless the robbery was committed with the privity and aid of the servants of the house. The house is in the *Ran do Hospital*, very difficult of access from the garden behind. The gentleman was awake in the morning at 7 o'clock by his servant, according to custom, who informed him a pane of the window facing the street was broken, the Venetian open, and two-past-dusk, one Chinese trunk, containing his kit of new clothes just brought from England, and a valuable English dressing case, were non *sunt inventus*. We have not heard whether any clue has been discovered to bring the fact of the robbery home to the suspected persons. The residence of another English gentleman was also entered in the night of the day he left for Tuen-tai. The thieves obtained access through the back verandah, and broke open a sea chest containing clothes. But they were so daring as to try a light, which caught the eye of the lady of the house, who immediately arose and rang the drawing room bell, the sound of which alarmed the thieves, who immediately decamped. They had managed matters so tolerably as even to smoke during their rascally employment, for two half smoked Macao cigars were found on the floor of the verandah.

It is reported that several Chinese of score have arrived in Macao for the purpose of procuring European clothes; & that their rage—salute to that of the respectable denizens of Macao's street and Rag-fair,—runs upon new not old clothes. This singular and newly excited Chinese passion may account for the abstraction—that is the penny-a-line word now-a-days—of the handy-work of *Bushy, Nages, &c.* as detailed above.

Mr. Just, cruiser, was robbed on the morning of the 4th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, of his telescope, as he was surveying the vessels in the roads from the Francisco point. The thief leaped from a *Tsun-tai* boat, passed Mr. Just, and squatted down; and when Mr. Just had passed him, the thief, a powerful man, came behind, threw his arms over Mr. Just's head and snatched his arms; rifled his pockets, which, fortunately, only contained a pencil-case, and wrested the telescope out of Mr. Just's hands; in the struggle for the telescope, Mr. Just received a severe blow on the left knee. The thief then ran, Mr. Just following, calling "stop thief," when another Chinese came up and struck Mr. Just a severe blow on the breast, who was obliged to abandon the pursuit. On his return home, Mr. Just informed his neighbors of the rob-

bery. In the course of the forenoon, the two Chinese, the one who stole the telescope, and the other who struck the blow, went into the shop of a Portuguese to sell the telescope, first for twelve and then for six dollars. The Portuguese, who knew the telescope, having often seen it in Mr. Just's house, detained the Chinese, and took them to Mr. Just's, from thence they were conveyed, under the charge of some black boys, to the house of the Procurator. About noon the telescope was returned from the Procurator's office to Mr. Just, with the information that the thieves had made their escape.

We must again draw the attention of our local readers to the inordinant state and insubordinate bearing of the Chinese right-minded as the *Tsun-tai* represents them—who are oversteering Macao; coupling this insolence with the gardeners proposals of *Tsun Wang-yen*, the present derelict quiet, the issuing of proclamations against their countrymen by the Chinese officers, the assembling of vessels of war in the inner harbor, filled with troops, the English should be aware that

— (herald per legem)  
Supper is over! Delish.

We are not alarmist, but it is clear that we are under the ban of the empire and beyond the pale of all laws. We would, therefore, caution our fellow countrymen only to move out in groups of three or four; never to be out late at night; and, if the request were made, H. E. the governor of Macao may probably allow us to carry openly defensive arms.

It should never be forgotten that an accidental quarrel, purposely provoked by some of Lin's newly arrived light boats, would bring, in a few minutes, several hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese robbers and troops, both acting under the orders of their government, into Macao, prepared for the occasion; it is plain to see, and armed with weapons of all descriptions. An attack of this kind may not happen; but it is wise to be prepared to meet and repel it; for when the Chinese officers are most apologetically fair in their promises, then should foreigners mistrust them most: the Chinese say the character *Kuan*,—officer,—is comp end of two months; this saying evinces their opinion of the perpetual duplicity of their own officers.

Hedert! I do, as in my day,  
Hedert the doctor of your change.

We are authorized to express the sorrow of *Compassion* for having offended by writing the letter under that signature, published in the *Canton Press* of last Saturday, and his contrition for having written it. To offend any body was far from his thoughts.

For ourselves, we must express our surprise that *Compassion* was not galled enough as a "Square of Dances," to bring forward, and to perform the various other things, instead of leaving it to the night,



figure of a son of Han. Had he so done, he then might have passed a delectable moment on the beauty of the lady's foot, which he should have signed, *Cinderella*, instead of the offensive production of "*A Cosmopolite*."

We must also again express our astonishment that among the many foreign, idle *de force* bachelors in Macao, foreign ladies should be chosen to wait on the attended. The age of chivalry is gone, and so, it would appear, is the age of politeness.

Our commercial readers will, we trust, receive with pleasure the Statistics of Canton, and the accompanying article on the same subject, reprinted from the *Cantonian*.

**Proclamation against robbers and vagabonds by Yih, Treasurer, &c.**

Yih, by imperial appointment, Treasurer &c. Macao, issues this peremptory proclamation.

It is well known that in Macao natives and foreigners dwell intermingled together. The resident foreigners should rigidly and with profound respect obey the laws, and thus prevent the natives from being implicated in the least degree; and still more should the natives be most carefully and implicitly obedient to the royal regulations, which do not permit them to intrude upon and molest the foreigners; should they, however, these not break the laws by mutinous dissensions, then all may enjoy universal tranquillity.

But I have lately heard that there is a class of worthless vagabonds wandering amongst the population of Macao, who rob and plunder day and night, those involving natives and foreigners in heaps of calamities; each conduct is truly great rebellion against the laws.

When I first arrived in Macao, I issued orders to all the district constables to be very strict and attentive in forbidding and driving out (the thieves); and not to allow these blackguards to remain in Macao, on occasion disturbances; but of course to seek them out, try, and punish them severely; this is on record. It is right that I should promptly issue (again) peremptory orders, therefore, let the natives and foreigners dwelling in Macao clearly understand this proclamation.

If, as before, these classes of banditti remain in the neighbourhood and involve the people in troubles, the people are allowed to repair to the public offices of Macao and Heang-shan, to point out the names—of the robbers—and to petition for permission to accuse, when seizures will be forthwith made; investigations instituted, and in immediate

punishment indicated. Decidedly there will be no indulgence. By these means the calamities of the district may be removed.

If the district constables do not acknowledge the truth in preventing and driving away (the thieves), but desist to Jew and base considerations, they shall be immediately seized and subjected to the same trial and punishment. Most certainly there will be no favour shown. Tremblingly observed by all. A special proclamation. 20th year, 1st moon, 25th day.

(Mar 5, 1840.)

Let these peremptory orders, for obtaining tranquillity, be posted up (in public thoroughfares).

**Proclamation by Yih.**

Yih, by imperial appointment, Piny, prefect of the two Chams, Koon-tai Lora, ruler of the naval and land officers and soldiers of To-been-shan: issues this proclamation that the natives and foreigners of the stores and shops of Macao may fully know.

Whereas the English Government, in its wisdom, after going to the length of once, we did, according to the imperial pleasure, cut off their trade, and early drove them out of Macao. Now, on account of the English still having two or three houses here, the great mandarins have issued orders to close the customs, not allowing any article of goods to go out of Macao, in order to put a stop to this vicious affair. Besides, things are not brought in, so that wood and fuel are dear, and we have procured for several days that the people's feelings were embarrassed; therefore, on the 20th day of the present month, in their behalf was petitioned that the customs might be reopened, and we are waiting in expectation of another order allowing the same.

Now we think that the store and shop men of Macao may hope for a return to business. We fear, however, that there are some who will listen to and believe vagabonds suffering themselves to be deceived as to the still value of the times.

That all may know, I, Tuen, with reference to these mandarin who are able to discern the authors of these vicious depredations, command that they be seized and brought to trial;—not one shall escape being most severely examined and dealt with.

At every place to which I have gone in the exercise of my official duties, I have sworn, and made public my determination by expending the same over the door, saying: "should I desire money, turning to my right and wrong, may my posterity be cut

off; should I yield my assent that perverse affairs are right, may heaven and earth forbid!"

Moreover, at Macao, where the natives and foreigners are intermixed, there should be great caution!

A special edict.

Tsao-wang, 20th year, 1st month, and 25th day.

(March 5, 1840.)

Translated by L. J. R.

**Proclamation by Tuen.**

Tuen, acting Koon-min-foo of Macao, in Kuan-shan, and ruler of the waters of the two houses, Shan-shan and Heung-shan, and guardian of the customs of Macao: issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquillize these regions, against vagabonds producing and increasing troubles.

Whereas, Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their intercourse in the market, I have found an examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulating idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much disturbance; and lately they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get maliciously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severely are worthy to be most minutely pointed out. Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severely to do your duty quickly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of a livelihood; constantly regarding your own presence and lives—promptly reporting of your former errors. By so means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve us without change, and as formerly give house to your passions without fear, when once taken you will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should most diligently obey—by all means.

A special edict.

Tsao-wang 20th year, 1st month, and 25th day.

(March 5, 1840.)

Translated by L. J. R.

**METEOLOGICAL diary FOR JANUARY 1840.**

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Therm.	Humid.	Remarks.
1 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
2 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
3 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
4 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
5 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
6 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
7 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
8 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
9 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
10 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
11 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
12 A.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
1 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
2 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
3 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
4 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
5 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
6 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
7 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.
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12 P.M.	30.0	NW	41	80	light rain, & wind, rain most part, wind moderates at night less rain.

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[illegible]

(On the 12th of June, 1862, Mr. Washington spoke in the House of Commons as follows:—







ARRIVALS IN HULLAND, FROM CHINA AND HADRA.

Oct. 17. *Princess Wren*, Wanda. Oct. 19 *Imperial*, Berlin, Brazil. Oct. 21 *Isabella*, Tharp. *Martha*, St. Kath's Dock. Oct. 25 *John*, Rarvatt. *Byrd*, Manila, Dunt. Oct. 27 *Osaka*, Agor, Cosh. Oct. 28 *Isabella*, Rotterdam, Cosh.

**REMARKS.**—By the arrival from Batavia during the week we have received Java Consular of 14th and 15th ultimos, from which we give the following *Amoy Shipping Report*.—Dec. 11 British brig *Karandaperry*, from China 11th November, for New South Wales. *Shy Fokas*, Giffen, from China 11th November, for Cebu. *Ship Canada*, J. Poth, from Manila 6th November, for Sydney. *Passenger Mr. Rawson*. 10 ship *Symmetry*, F. D. Butler, from Singapore, 17th Dec. for London. *Passenger for Amoy*, Mr. T. Nightingale.

Private advice from Batavia of 18th ult. describes that market as being extremely dull for all descriptions of Europe Cotton Goods. Sales could only be made to a limited extent at ruinous prices. No produce there was little doing. Sugar without inquiry. Rice still in some demand for Europe. Coffee in some request for the English market. And Java was quoted at 29s 5d and Padang at f. 10 per picul. The stock of produce in the government godowns was very large, none of which however was procurable except for specie which was still much wanted. Little produce in private hands. *Surabaya* on London f. 10 per c. —S.F.P. 25 Jan'y.

We are authorized by the consignee of the *Yung* to inform the public that vessel will be despatched from Tientsin for Amoy, and will call at Manoa for letters and cargo will be open for their reception at the office of S. Barretto, Esq.

The *Peking* is a fast sailer, and her despatch affords a very eligible opportunity for letters to England.

We regret that our contemporary of the Canton Press has alluded to the rumour of certain expected arrivals: these allusions are nothing less than betraying so much intelligence to the enemy. It is true, he will, doubtless, hear of these rumours through other channels; but we know that a certain high personage considers the English papers published in China as of some authority; and that he has asked for them as organs of intelligence on foreign affairs on which he can depend.

For obvious reasons we do not now allude to the rumours afloat since the arrival of the *Sylph*.

We request the attention of our readers to the extracts from the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Bombay Times* of the 6th and 11th of November.

## OPIUM CRISIS.

A letter addressed (but not sent) to Charles Elliot, Esq. Chief Superintendent of the British trade with China. By an American merchant, resident in Canton (Title page).

—Art any more than a steward?

Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne; and ginger shall be but f' the mouth too.

We continue our remarks on Mr. King's letter to Captain Elliot.

At page 11, Mr. King quotes the following passages from the governor's reply to the remonstrance of the chamber of commerce against the attempt to execute a Chinese criminal in the square in front of the foreign factories.—"The penalty of death to which Holaking had subjected himself was the result of the pernicious introduction of opium into Canton by depraved foreigners. Hence the command that 'the criminal should be led out to the ground adjoining the foreign residences and there be executed.' 'It was dignified to strike observation, to arouse reflection, that the depraved portion of the foreign community might be prevented from pursuing their evil course, &c.' Far, it is added, 'these foreigners, though born and

brought up beyond the pale of civilization, have yet human hearts.'

Mr. King then says that these observations of the governor place the "foul act"—rather the atrocious execution—"in its right aspect. It was not a disrespect to flags—a public insult—it had no national bearing whatever." Now it is a matter of anteriority that the governor's faculty was implicated in the introduction of opium, and that the heads of his establishment were employed to receive it. With the knowledge they possessed of the governor's conduct, in what other light could the foreigners view the act but as a most successful and wanton disrespect to their flag and a public insult? And the governor himself was a "partner" in the trade equally with the unfortunate Holaking; who may also be considered more a victim to the governor's connivance than to the "seductions of the ingenuity of opium." Mr. King may choose to doubt these facts; yet he is the only foreigner in Canton who does not doubt them; but, as we proceed, we shall exhibit this gentleman's conclusions as always impressed only by his own views of this or any other question.

At page 12, he observes, "My sorrow should go with the opium importer, if he were called to attend again on the scene of agony, but it should be the grief of indignation. My pity, my appeal for mercy. I would reserve for the mangled and dying victim."

The lines first underlined are only rank, non-sensical verbiage—but the second is too presumptuous: there is but one intercessor for mercy with the Almighty.

Mr. King then proceeds to remark that the "circumstances of blinding interest" prevented the foreigners from being convinced of the sincerity either of the local or imperial governments. This is not true; for in October, 1858, a leading house in the opium trade, in consequence of the second stoppage, had made arrangements to withdraw from the traffic as soon as possible; and the partners had written to their constituents to cease consigning opium to the house, and also not to invest the funds of the house in opium. It is possible that Mr. King was ignorant of the contemplated withdrawal of this highly respectable house from the trade in opium; yet as Mr. King, when he endeavored to persuade the committee of the chamber of commerce—of which he was a member—to transfer the control of that branch to Moros and the ships, knew that "it was held, that arrangements could not be made at once, to put a period to the opium trade," we are of opinion that he did know of the intentions of the firm in question: and if so, how candid, how pitifully meaning to withhold the fact! But the foreigners had much higher authority for doubting the sincerity of the intensions of the Peking government than Mr. King for believing them: for Sir George Staunton had said "that virtually all the Chinese laws were suspended at the case of foreigners, except in capital offences."

But if Mr. King was ignorant of the intentions of this English house to withdraw, as soon as possible, from the trade in opium, C. R., of the *Register* for January 1859,—and he wrote his article for the December number of that periodical,—must have known that the members of the firm never admit that of opium after they left Canton. That they transferred the opium assigned to them to the captain of the ships formerly employed by them in the trade; and thus carried immense profits; and this transfer was made on principle. But it did not suit the taste of Mr. King's article, as C. R., to mention this high-toned proceeding of a British firm; it would have placed a British house in a false

and favorable contrast with the case of his own in Hongkong bay.

At page 17, after noticing the following very ridiculous question which appeared in the leading article of the Canton Press, of the 9th of March, 1859.—"Ought the owners of the opium not rather to insist on the Chinese taking of this stock (of 15,000 chests) be also remarks on what the Register contended for, namely, that the continuance of the local government had originated "a prescriptive right of smuggling."

Now, we did not say this exactly; but we never expect false play from Mr. King. To stand right, however, with our distant readers we now quote what we did say.

But there is yet something more to be said on this matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame-worthy parties in this question of river smuggling; which has been practiced in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 10 months at least; and it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province could have been ignorant of the fact of smuggling at Whampoa; and still so no measures have been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river; a matter as easily managed as to turn your finger in the palm of your hand. What, then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government, has given to the river trade an almost prescriptive right of smuggling and of smuggling. C. R. Dec. 11, 1858.

Nor are we singular in entertaining this opinion, for the *Morning Chronicle* has remarked, in the case of the opium trade,—"the usage becomes the law."

Mr. King says in this page that the connivance was of a few months. Here he has his usual end to answer: to excuse the Chinese officers and to blame the English merchants; therefore he shortens the time of connivance to a few months. But when it is his object to magnify the smuggling to the river, and consequently to cast odium, if possible, on the English name, as at page 31, he writes thus.—"The long and frequent course of river smuggling, which marked the years 1857 and 1858.—O honest critic! Ufand honest!"

At page 18, Mr. King has a current story, which he thinks worth repeating, about the emperor shedding tears, &c.—Mr. King's letter is a tissue of grave reflections on Captain Elliot, but he can admit a current story if it suits his purpose. The commissioner, in his proclamation, said, more honestly,—"I, being at Peking, in my own person received the imperial commands."

We must leave the British superintendant to Mr. King's frame limitations on the question of what he terms "geographical equality." When Captain Elliot interfered to stop the trade in opium in the river, we fully discussed his measures, and openly expressed our opinions on the interference; and we now remark that but for this interference Mr. King's letter would be an *imbelle letum sine actu*.

When Mr. King says—page 44, 45, "To the degree conducting the opium, the foreigners replied, 'go and come it,' to the citation, Mr. Dunt replied (like Leonidas), 'come and take me,'—we are obliged to pronounce that he has written what he must have known to be false. The foreigners replied to the commissioner's proclamation by the following amendment on an address proposed at the meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st of March.

That the commissioner made by the committee of the imperial will is of such vital importance, and involves such complicated interests, that a reply to it cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a committee be appointed to take the questions into consideration, and report their opinions to the chamber at the earliest possible period.

That, in the meantime, a despatch from the meeting do not open the dangerous question, and state to them that they have been clear, who say, at the same time, address that there is an abundance of opium in the warehouses of the shipping community of the foreign consuls in Canton having no connection with the opium traffic.

See Supplement.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1948

Mr. Dent replied to the lumbermerchant's invitation for him to meet the Kwangchow-soo at the city gate on the 23d of March—"that he was busy that day, that he had some important accounts to settle, that in fact he would think over it on that night, and give them an answer tomorrow, &c." (vide letter of Britannicus, Canton Press, 28th Dec., 1839.)

And Mr. Dent replied, on the 23rd, of March, to the citation that he should go to the commissioner within the city, in the following words:

Many appeals were made to Mr. Hunt's feeling; but Mr. Hunt informed the officers that he "was not acting from sympathy in desiring to stop the commissioner's orders to go before him, that he had the personal respect for the commissioner and his high office, and was particularly grateful to him" (the Weymouth group) for his humane and sympathetic attitude toward the Chinese in his home, and for the police measure to which he had devoted his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the four-gang, that without the commissioner's own clear consent, he should not go into the city, unless taken out of his own hands by force, to which course resistance would be made."

At page 50, Mr. King asserts that the act (i.e. what he chooses to call the *devoe of confiscation*) was not *spoliation*; we can hardly assert that it was: that British property was *spoliated*, firstly, by threats of death to the hang merchants, secondly, by the imprisonment of the whole foreign community, then of the British superintendant, and, finally, by threats of death to that officer and his countrymen, and, indeed, all foreigners then in Canton.

At page 51 Mr. King says the trade in opium was "a system of wrong practices on the Chinese under the mask of friendship. This is utterly false; and Mr. King's own work—*The long and flagrant course of river smuggling, which marked the years 1837 and 1838, and connecting with equally bold violations of Chinese harbours to the northward*—proves it to be so.

We asked, in our last number, whether Mr. King would allow the facts of the seizure of the governor's son in *fingering* *dollars*, and two *hampsons*, to be proofs of the connivance of the *highest* provincial officers; we now ask him if he will believe himself, his own words, as reported in the following speech (But from the many mis-statements, simulations, and dissimulations, he has made in his *letter* and the article signed G. S. in the Chinese Repository for January, we think he ought not to believe even his very self.

We will answer for the correctness of the report.

At the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st last March,

Mr. King said he wished to express his sentiments in a few words. It appeared to be the general opinion that they could not stand in a report to the association, as he or other speakers (Mr. J. W. S. W.) it certainly had appeared to him (Mr. King) that the committee had misapprehended the intention that the day devoted to the negroes had any been made with a view to move the feelings of the foreign community. It should be remembered that the property swept away under the present question might easily and in a short time be gathered again; but that blood was shed on the other side upon the ground. It was not to be gathered up again. He had two Negroes who had informed him that his (Mr. King's) name had—without invitation or encouragement on his part—been brought forward before the Kinshasa, as an individual who had some time been connected with the opposite trade, and that it had been said that he, as an independent man, might become more influential and his name more plain by which the present difficulties might be corrected. He had seen Morrison evaded to the ground by his former—his apprehensions were not sufficient but that; the negroes—things were to induce that of their love and preparation; it is not my part, Mr. King continued—to defend despotic measures, but when they are one really do intend it will not be in our power to make either the pardon or abstention. The present course of measures is directly destructive to the interests of the following countries; they are only our friends and neighbors, although we may occasionally have asked them hard names; but surely we shall not be able to get the part of a neighbor in comparison with the work of a neighbor. I do not think the arguments made by the chairman, that he should be careful not to encourage each other, I intend on other shore with, no other sentiment, those engaged in the opinion have been sympathetic with their views, I have no other feelings, and I am not to be satisfied with

[illegible]

At page 21, Mr. King observes—with relation to the 10,000 chests of opium surrendered at the extraordinary meeting of the general chamber of commerce held on the night of the 21st of March—"the opium were caught in their own artifices. They could give opium them. *AR.* If you please, then. "We must first inform our district revenue that this quantity of opium was begged by the hong merchants, who said—"if you give up one thousand chests to satisfy the mandarin, though we should lose our heads, we will thank you."

There will be violent opinions on the proceedings of this extraordinary meeting of the chamber, it is only one of the many which will be heard and one more grand testimony that, under the remarks of the chairman at the morning meeting of the 14th of March—  
that the prosecution of the imperial commission continued discord with which is too impossible to comply.  
That on this important occasion authority was first denied; that we should remember as going before the laws of our country are not mere and should be vindicated as often; that the present rest with the house, and still more certainly for my dear people to govern, and to decide as to the question of a resolution necessary to the maintenance of the laws should have been unanimously correct!

[illegible]

The only passages in the communist's official address to the living merchants, the meaning of which can possibly be construed into a body threat of really achieving the parity of humanism death, without violence to the emperor, on any of the merchants, are the following. Referring to the expression of the imperial pleasure two years ago—the communist's said

"Such language as this was used: that when it could be discovered that there had been any attempt to selling of opium, my money bags or articles given, placed, would then be willingly <sup>given</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>authorities</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>best</sup> <sup>possible</sup> <sup>manner</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>found</sup> <sup>among</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>authorities</sup>. Let the <sup>authorities</sup> ask themselves, whether, according to the best practice, <sup>it</sup> <sup>should</sup> <sup>or</sup> <sup>should</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>inflicted</sup>?"

[illegible]

It must be remembered that there are the agents of the living market to the product.

"If you say those things were without your knowledge, of what are you sure? If they took place with your knowledge, death is the right punishment for you."

"I, the high commandment, in stripping the imperial crown from the emperor, in order to which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the degraded nation. And it is by no means certain that these barbarians will not be within the number."

\* And 3, the high commission, will, forthwith, initiate the urgent death-warrant and order for execution one or two of the most worthy of this number, confirming their property to government, and then will I show a hard war-torn.

We beg to refer our readers to the editor generally and particularly to these passages, immediately preceding our article, which are indicated by asterisks.

Now this hot and so inspiring travel was to be carried into execution, if the following conditions were fulfilled; namely:—Three days of practical, written work, in which they must obtain the required fund, and report to the jury hereon. If it be found that this matter cannot be managed by them, &c. And I do.

[illegible][illegible]

At page 37, Mr. King, in commenting on captain Elliot's operations of the 22nd and 23rd of March, most incidentally discards their issue with captain Elliot's public notice of the 19th of the previous December, warning all British-owned boats engaged in the opium traffic to leave the river. On the 19th of December we were at peace with the Chinese; but on the 19th of March the high commissioner commenced the preliminaries of war by imprisoning all foreigners and foreign representatives in Canton. The riot to this effect was issued from the hoppers' office.

If there had then been a British force in the Chinese waters sufficiently strong to storm the forts at the Woosung Tigris, and to release, *ad hoc* armis, the foreigners from their imprisonment in Canton, we are of opinion that the capture of the forts would have been justifiable, by all the customs of war, if the high commissioner had not released the foreigners on captain Elliot's application. And yet Mr. King can assert that the high commissioner still — namely, when he had made captain Elliot's countrymen all prisoners — relied on captain Elliot's prior declaration, and was actually guided by it to the measure of consideration! Therefore, captain Elliot's proceedings in December, when Mr. King so fully approved, was the exacting cause of the demand and surrender of 30,000 chests of opium on the 27th of March! Mr. King proceeds to say there was no "breach of confidence." What? Not breach of confidence when all foreigners in Canton were imprisoned by the commissioner, and the bangalorebells were threatened, in order that he might carve out his great plan — those foreigners and others having been previously residing there in the fullest confidence, with the permission of the Chinese, and under the protection of the Chinese!



Mr. King says,—"captain Elliot proved within the guard, and it stood upon him." But what would the world have said if captain Elliot had not gone to Canton, in order to treat with the commissioner for the release and surrender of his countrymen? and Mr. King keeps entirely out of sight the proposition of captain Elliot on the 25th of March—"to put an end to the state of difficulty and anxiety then existent, by the faithful fulfilment of the emperor's will." What measures captain Elliot then proposed to adopt to fulfil the will of the emperor, we know not; and although Mr. King was far too much to captain Elliot's confidence—deeper than he will ever be in that of any other man's—perhaps even so was ignorant of them. But he did know that when the customs commissioner published his communications to captain Elliot in March, that he did not publish captain Elliot's replies to those communications; yet he pleads for the commissioner on all these points on which the latter was open for the interest of his own cause, but does not even hint at the injury to captain Elliot's cause on those points where the commissioner was silent and secret.

The remainder of the letter is filled with Mr. King's opinions of the opium trade, and what the governments of Europe—and more especially of England—ought to do in the present crisis. As Mr. King has a right to divert the world with his opinions, we shall not interfere with his expression of them; but we have a few more remarks to make.

To exhibit his Christian charity, Mr. King says at page 61, when speaking of the "British merchants" generally, "The Hobbiats is true, reprehensible the trade, as an illicit one; but there every man in China does offend, and why is not an illegal crossing of one's own threshold, or prying into Chinese politics, &c., as bad as selling opium? Away with the Bible and the Levitians together."—Thus, Mr. King charitably insinuates that every British merchant selling opium, is an unbeliever in the Christian religion.

As Mr. King arrived in China, when he was in the interesting age of mere boyhood, we wonder he has read the Levitians—the body politic—for it is not a school or a boy's book; and a merchant has scarcely leisure to perplex himself with the paradoxes of the philosopher of Malabar.

At page 61.—Mr. King expresses himself as "feeling above the malice of foreign desperadoes." The reverend author of this repository says these said desperadoes are "good and honorable men." Now we know very well that Mr. King can call names and scold roundly, but we did not know until he himself informed us, that he ranked individuals to whom he was under commercial obligations and accommodations, as foreign desperadoes: he has certainly taken a lesson in abuse from the Chinese editors.

At page 66.—Mr. King throws himself back on his classical recollections; but, unfortunately for his "sketch," the opium spolia were not burned: had he kept his letter open until June, he would, no doubt, have made the more appropriate quotation:

Apparent nulli naves in gurgite vasto:

— of Angli paza per undas.

We shall, however, help him to a new translation of some of his quotations from different books of the *Æneid*.

"Novissima verba"—the new land, signified by Mr. King,—"Ingentes pyram torrens at robore metis." The Spanish brig *Bibiana*, burnt by the orders of Mr. King's friend and accomplice, the high commissioner "Spargiter et tollis lacrymæ"—the empyrean,—"Mr. King's conductor in suppressing the traffic in opium—opening the ground

with his tears; mourning for the ill-consumption of his ill-advised and spoliationary measures. "Expectant, hæcque ævola pœnent." The foreigner's plying glances on the doomed hongmerchants, on the night of the 21st of March; and we are afraid, the "tæta prædixit orbis," and the "hic matrem, miræque sacris; hic chæris sororum pectora merentem," will be even in the falling roofs, of the cone, find in the faithful affection of the mourning deservants of Him.

We shall now elucidate our notice of this gentleman, who has left China for England; we would put our countrymen on their guard against him. His object has been to prove that the British quarrel with China is for the sake of opium: captain Elliot's despatches must disprove his insinuation. We assert that the quarrel in whether China shall be the mistress of the world, or whether she will consent to enter, unequal terms, the co-dependency of nations is in, whether her laws and principles shall obtain universal prevalence to the destruction of all liberty, social, civil, and religious or whether the constitution and laws of England and other states, shall continue to exist, and proceed in the course of knowledge and improvement: China would make the world a cul de sac—a narrow lane, had writ at the bottom, so thorough-fare; such is the Confucian principle—which it is our task to overthrow.

We take our leave of Mr. King in the words of Horace:

— Absentem qui reddit ælicum;  
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; culum  
Qui captum rumpit hominem, fœmque dicens;  
Fingere qui non vim potest; communem laqueo  
Qui sequit; hic alger ait; hæcque, Rostert, avertit.

Mr. King has done more than all this; aware, then, of this man O Britons! For under the mask of friendship he addresses a letter to captain Elliot, yet he does not send it; but he publishes it in London, with the evident intention of misleading all the distant readers of his letter, and he thus implies that capt. Elliot had received, but had not replied, or could not reply, to his letter. Had this deed of Mr. King's been only related to us, we should not have given any credit to it; for what man who has the slightest pretensions to honour, or to the high spirited feelings of a gentleman, would have thus acted? We forbear further expressing our indignant feelings at such conduct, sparing at the same time Mr. King, our readers, and ourselves.

#### Proclamation. Security of fuel.

Woo, acting magistrate of Heungghen district, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

At it is well known there are at present in the neighbourhood of Macao stacks of warbents, now, for the fuel required for their use, it is right that the market price should be given, and not a cash below it. But I apprehend the dealers in fuel are suspicious (in consequence of present circumstances), and are afraid to collect and carry fuel for sale. It is, therefore, proper that I, forthwith, issue peremptory orders, and I direct all the dealers in fuel to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this proclamation.

All of ye should, as formerly, store up and carry about fuel for sale, proceeding with it to Macao without any fear; but ye must not make it a source article in order to enhance the price. Oppose not. A special proclamation. And moon, let day. (4th March).

#### PROCLAMATION BY TSEANG.

TSEANG, acting Kuan-siu-fu of Macao, in Kwangghon, and ruler of the waters of the two bays, *Sinaiti* and *Hongghon*, and examiner of the customs of Macao; issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquillize these regions, against vagabonds protecting and increasing troubles.

Whereas Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermingle in their

intercourse in the market, I have found on examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulating idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and these circulating words false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get maliciously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and causing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severely are worthy to be most minutely pointed out: Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

To ought severally to do your duty quickly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of a livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repeating of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve sin without change, and at formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once taken you will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey—by no means oppose. A special edict.

Tsach wang, 30th year, 3d month, 3d day.

(March 6th, 1860.)

Translated by I. J. R.

Translated from *O Commercial*, of 7th March.

Answer from the Meong-shan magistrates to the Procurator, concerning thieves and robberies.

Uh, sub perfect of Heung-shan, has to inform the Procurator that, having duly considered his (the Procurator's) note in which it is said that on the night of the 20th day of the first moon (2d March) a Portuguese soldier, who had gone to shut the Campa gate, was, on returning to the barracks, insulted on the Praça grande by several Chinese, provoking disturbances, which was fortunately obviated by the soldier withdrawing. Also that on the first day of the second moon (4th March) a European was robbed of his telescope by some Macao Chinese on the San Francisco point. That he, the Procurator, had already represented these circumstances to the magistrate, but that these vagabonds still continue daringly to attack people, frequently robbing them, and otherwise causing disturbances, &c.—

Men like these, fearing no law, no undressing of kindness or compassion, and of the protection of the law. The magistrate who has newly taken possession of his office is to use all means to seize these vagabonds, men without fear of the law, who may be found in Macao, and they will be severely punished as an example for others, and to pacify the alarm now felt by Chinese as well as foreigners. There is no occasion for apprehensions on the part of the Portuguese, nor of their repeating their complaints so often, since he, the magistrate, had already, on receiving the Procurator's former note, ordered his officers to seize these vagabonds as soon as they shall have been taken, they shall immediately be conducted before the magistrate, where they shall be rigorously judged and severely punished, and be made an example of to others that the town may become quiet.

All this is made known to the Procurator, in order that he may quietly trust in the measures we have taken.

Oppose not! A special Edict, 4th day of the 2d moon of the 20th year of Tsachwang.

(7th March, 1860.)

Sup. to the Canton Press of 10th March 1860.







**The late Admiral.**

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

We offer our best thanks to *Breeze* for the animated sketch of the services of the late much lamented Admiral Sir P. L. Maitland, which will, we are sure, be in the highest degree acceptable our readers of every calling.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR, EDITOR.—I have much satisfaction in furnishing you with an abridged account of the life and services of the late Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, a Knight commander of the most honorable order of the Bath, and a Knight commander of the Imperial order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, a Rear Admiral of the red squadron, and commander in chief of her majesty's Naval forces in the East Indies. Sir P. L.

The lamented death of this gallant and distinguished officer has unhappily occurred at an eventful crisis, when all the energy, firmness and decision of conduct which marked his character during a long, and honorable, and an arduous career of professional service may be required to uphold the dignity of our national character, and to support with vigorous efforts the freedom and stability of commercial enterprise.

Recent events in China and even in the Persian gulf show, how materially these all important interests are involved; and especially as regards our relations with the Chinese, we plainly see that our trade is at a stand and that danger and difficulty press for prompt and coercive measures to redeem the past and establish a system of trade and intercourse with China, on a wise, a just and an honorable foundation.

His excellency was pre-eminently qualified for this urgent and difficult task: the honor of his country, the interests of British merchants, & that impartial sense of justice to friend or foe would surely under his control have been honorably upheld and resolutely sustained.

This officer was the third son of the late honorable Frederick Maitland, capt. R. N., (nucle to the present Earl of Lauderdale) by Margaret Deck, heiress and representative of the Makgills, a very old family of Rankinell and Lindores in Fifehire.

He was born at Rankinell, Sept. 7, 1777; commenced his naval career at an early age, and after serving for some time as a midshipman on board the *Martin Sloop of War*; commanded by captain George Duff, was removed into the *Southampton Frigate*, where he continued under the command of the honorable Robert Forbes, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Andromeda* of 32 guns, 6th April 1796.

From the *Andromeda*, Lieutenant Maitland removed into the *Venerable* 74, bearing the flag of Admiral Duncan, with whom he served till April 1797, when he proceeded to the Mediterranean Station for the purpose of joining Earl St. Vincent, who, out of friendship for his deceased father, had kindly offered to promote him whenever an opportunity should occur.—Lieutenant Maitland was appointed first Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher* sloop of war and asisted at the capture of many prisoners belonging to the enemy; one of which *La Betsy*, a ship of 16 guns and 118 men, defended herself with great bravery. Upon the prize money of this vessel being distributed the *Kingfisher's* crew subscribed £30 to purchase Lieutenant Maitland a sword, in token of their respect and esteem.

In June 1798, the French and Spanish fleets, amounting to forty sail of the line, and

upwards of thirty frigates and smaller vessels, formed a junction at Carthage-na, and on the 7th July were seen from Gibraltar close in with the Barbary shore. Earl St. Vincent, then on the eve of his departure for England, sent Lieut. Maitland in the *Penelope*, armed cutter, to reconnoitre them. Anxious to gain the most accurate information, he stretched across the Gut with very light winds during the night, and at day break on the 8th found himself nearly within gun shot of the enemy's advanced ships, whose boats were instantly ordered, by signal from the Spanish Admiral Mazarin, to tow the *Vice* a brig of 16 guns alongside the *Penelope*; but the reception she met with was such as indeed her crew to drop astern again. A heavy sea springing on the 8. N. del Carmen frigate, mounting 43 guns, ran down, and placing herself about a cable's length on the *gutter's* weather-beam, opened a heavy fire by which she was soon arriged, and consequently rendered unmanageable. The *Penelope*, being at length compelled to surrender, was boarded by an officer from the *Vice*, who demanded Lieutenant Maitland's sword, but received a peremptory denial, the British colours having been struck to the frigate; a boat from which shortly crept to take possession, and sent the *Vice's* away.

The *Penelope* had on board a sum of money, intended for Morocco, which it was not deemed advisable to remove, under the pressing urgency for her immediate departure from Gibraltar. When her crew found there was no chance of escape from the combined fleets, they made an attempt to plunder the treasure, which Lieutenant Maitland most honorably and successfully resisted, alleging, that as public property, it was the lawful prize of the captors.

In August 1799, Lieutenant Maitland was promoted to the rank of commander in the *Camelion* sloop of war. He joined her off El Arish in time to be present at the signing of a convention between the commissioners appointed by General Kleber and the Grand Vicer, having for its object the evacuation of Egypt by the French republican army. This treaty was acceded to by Sir W. Sidney Smith and a copy thereof was sent home overland by capt. Maitland; the treaty was not ratified. Subsequently our officer obtained Lord Keith's permission to quit the command of the *Wanderer*, a guard ship at Malta and accompany the expedition then preparing against the French in Egypt.

The landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army in Egypt was one of the most brilliant exploits ever performed by the conjoint operations of the Army and Navy. Captain Maitland commanded the armed launches employed to cover the troops and in the subsequent battles of March 18th and 21st 1801, he obtained the thanks of the naval and military commanders in chief—he also received the Turkish gold medal for his distinguished conduct on these memorable occasions. The loss sustained by the Navy on the landing of the Army amounted to 30 killed, 70 wounded and 3 missing.

[To be continued.]

**REMARKS OF THE LATE ADMIRAL.**

It is generally thought that a successor to the late lamented admiral will come out overboard, and halt his flag at Gibraltar on board H. M. Ship *Wellington*, having the ship that now he commissioned for him in England to follow him round the Cape. It is very interest our readers to know who is now the senior naval officer, and we therefore annex the following list of the past captains attached to the K. at India squadron with the dates of their past commissions:

Capt. Sir James J. G. Bruce &c

K. K. C. H. in command of the *Albatross*

28 June 1814

Right Honble Lord

L. A. S. Chichester

D. Druid 44 Dec. 4th Aug. 1806

H. Smith, Esq. Do.

28 Dec. 4th Sept. 1800

G. R. Drinkwater

Botham, Esq. Do.

25 June 23d July 1800

Joseph Niles, Esq.

Harold 26 Dec. 8th July 1803

Thomas Maitland, Esq.

Wellington 74 Dec. 10th Jan. 1837

(Calc. Com. 25 Dec.)

**POPULAR USES OF BANG.**

The preparations of bang are used for the purpose of intoxication as follows.

*Sidhee*, *sidhee*, and *bang* (synonymous) are used with water as a drink, which is thus prepared. About three tals weight, 540 troy grains, are well washed with cold water, then rubbed in powder, mixed with black pepper, cucumber and onion seeds, sugar, half a pint of milk, and an equal quantity of water. This is well stirred sufficient to intoxicate a light person. Half the quantity is enough for a novice. This composition is chiefly used by the Mahomedans of the better classes.

Another recipe is as follows.

The same quantity of *sidhee* is washed in ground, mixed with black pepper, and a quart of cold water added. This is drunk at one sitting. This is the favorite beverage of the Hindus who practice this vice, especially the Shikharis and many of the Rajpootana soldiers.

From either of these beverage intoxication will cease in half an hour. Almost invariably the intoxication is of the most cheerful kind, causing the person to sing and dance, to eat food with great relish, and to seek aphrodisiac enjoyment. In persons of a quarrelsome disposition it occasions, as might be expected, an exacerbation of their natural tendency. The intoxication lasts about three hours when sleep supervenes. No nausea or sickness of stomach succeeds, nor are the bowels at all affected; next day there is slight giddiness and vascularity of the eyes, but no other symptom worth recording.

*Ganjah* is used for smoking alone—one rapoo weight, 180 grains, and a little dried tobacco are rubbed together in the palm of the hand with a few drops of water. This suffices for three persons. A little tobacco is placed in the pipe first, then a layer of the prepared *ganjah*, then more tobacco, and the fire above all.

Four or five persons usually join in this debauch. The *ganjah* is passed round and each person takes a single draught. Intoxication ensues almost instantly, and from one draught to the unconquered—within half an hour, and after four or five inspirations to those more practiced in the vice. The effects differ from those occasioned by the *sidhee*. Heaviness, lassitude and agreeable reverie ensue, but the person can be readily aroused to routine occupations, such as pulling the *pushak*, waiting at table, &c.

The manner of bang confecting, is a compound of sugar, butter, sugar, milk, and *sidhee* or *bang*. The process has been repeatedly performed before me by Amer, the proprietor of a celebrated place of resort for bang devotees in Calcutta, and who is considered the best artist in his profession. Four ounces of *sidhee* are an equal quantity of *bang* are placed in a small earthen vessel, a pint of water added, and the whole warmed over a slow fire. The mixture is constantly stirred until the

The ancient and illustrious family of Maitland have been for many centuries Lords of Fifehire, and have produced many eminent characters in this county of Fife.

water off both away, which is known by the cracking noise of the butter on the sides of the vessel. The mixture is then removed from the fire, squeezed through cloth while hot by which an elegant solution of the active principles and coloring matter of the balm is obtained—and the leaves, fibres, &c., remaining on the cloth are thrown away.

The green oily solution soon concretes into a battery mass, and is then well washed by the hand with soft water so long as the water becomes coloured. The coloring matter and an extractive substance are thus removed and a very pale green mass of the consistence of simple ointment remains. The washings are thrown away; Amer says that these are intoxicating, and produce constriction of the throat, great pain and very disagreeable and dangerous symptoms.

The operator then takes 1 lb. of sugar and adding a little water places it in a pipkin over the fire. When the sugar dissolves and froths, two ounces of milk are added; a thick scum rises and is removed—more milk and a little water are added from time to time and the boiling continued about an hour, the solution being carefully stirred until it becomes an adhesive clear syrup, ready to solidify on a cold surface: four ounces of tye (now milk) (white the sun) in fine powder, are then added in and lastly the prepared batter of balm is introduced, brisk stirring being continued for a few minutes. A few drops of oil of roses are then quickly sprinkled in and the mixture poured from the pipkin on a fat cold dish or slab. The mass concretes immediately into small lozenge shaped pieces. A scer thus prepared sells for four rupees: one drachm by weight will intoxicate a beginner: three drachms one experienced in its use. The taste is sweet, and the odour very agreeable.

Amer states that there are seven or eight majoon makers in Canton—that sometimes by special order of customers he introduces stramonium seeds, but never any comica: that all classes of persons, including the lower Portuguese or 'Kala Feringhee,' and especially their females, consume the drug: that it is most fascinating in its effects, producing extatic happiness, a pervasion of high rank, a sensation of flying—voracious appetite, and intense aphrodisiac desire. He denies that its continued use leads to madness, impotence, or to the numerous evil consequences described by the Arabic & Persian physicians. Although I disbelieve Amer's statements on this point his descriptions of the immediate effect of majoon is strictly and accurately correct.

Most carnivorous animals eat it greedily and very soon experience its narcotic effects, becoming ludicrously drunk, and wide awake suffering any worse consequences.—*Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, for January.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR.

## CHINA.

March 27th, 1890.

### LATEST DATES

England	4th Dec.	Singapore	15th July.
U. States	24th Nov.	Java	15th Dec.
Calcutta	24th Jan.	Manila	2nd March
Bombay	15th Jan.	Austral-Asia	15th Nov.

ARRIVED.—Sarat, (Am.) Freight, from Manila. San Rocco, Wight, from Calcutta and Singapore. Left the Southern Is. of February, Singapore 16th do. and arrived in Tientsin bay, 17th inst.

SAILED.—15th April, (Am.) Danvers, for Manila. PATERSONIA, (Port.) Kaitai, for Manila. 2nd March, (Port.) Wight, for Singapore and Hongkong. 2nd March, (Port.) Wight, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.—15th April, (Am.) Danvers, 1st. United, Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson of the late Church vessel Marquette. For Calcutta Panama, A. H. Hume, Esq., Captain Danvers, 1st of the Corcoran Family.

The *Esata*, Lar, arrived in England on the 15th and the *Corcoran*, Calcutta, on the 15th of November.

By the Red Rover we have received the Singapore Free Press Extra, the Calcutta Courier and Englishman from the 15th to the 25th January, and the Commercial Advertiser from the 15th to 23rd of do. extracts will be found in preceding columns.

The Red Rover met with most tempestuous weather shortly after she left Singapore; the crew were quite exhausted, and had the storm continued twenty-four hours longer, Captain Wright would have been obliged to bear up for Singapore. The *Poppy*, which vessel left Singapore on the 15th ult., was probably caught in the same gales, and if damaged has run into Manila or back to Singapore.

We regret to learn from a government notice in the last Portuguese on China; extracted from the *Procurador da Liberdade*, that we are to lose the protection of our worthy and gallant governor, Adriano Azevedo da Silveira Pinto, who, by a royal decree, is appointed commandant of the forces of Goa.

### Government of Macao.

#### Ministry of the Colonial Marine.

I hereby appoint Adriano Azevedo da Silveira Pinto, Lt. colonial in the army, commandant of the forces of Goa, with the same advantages as his predecessor; and I release him from the governorship of the city of the Holy Name of God of Macao, which he now holds. The viscount de Sá da Bandeira, president of the council, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and charged with the Colonial Marine, is hereby instructed to carry these orders into execution. Given at the Court das Necessidades, 11th of April, 1890. M. R.

We omitted to record the decease of admiral Sir F. Maithland, K. C. B., in our last number. H. R. died of dysentery on board the *Wolverley*, off Bombay, on the 30th of November. In another column will be found the commencement of an interesting memoir of admiral Maithland's naval career.

MALTA.—The British fleet is at Voerla. The French fleet has left Becca Bay, and has gone it is said, to the coast of Sicily: the frigate *Caryfort* was sent after them to watch their movements.

The Turkish fleet is now leaving Alexandria one by one. Admiral Sir R. Stirling had sent two ships of-war to supplement their departure.—*The Harlequin*.

The *Figue*, M. captain Boxer, and *Blender*, 42, captain F. Bouchier, are ordered to the east India.

Admiral Sir E. Codrington has hoisted his flag at Portsmouth vice admiral the hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming.

The *Cyclops*, steam frigate, has been commissioned by captain H. T. Austin.

The emperor of China died on the 11th day of the 1st moon—12th ult.—at 4 o'clock in the morning. An edict has been issued commanding the officers of government to assemble in the public halls and moors for three days, during which period all public business is to be suspended; by twenty-seven days they are not to wear certain parts of their clothing, nor to contract marriages or indulge in merriment for the same period; nor to have for one hundred days. We will translate the edict in our next number.

We recommend to the attention of our anti-morphine readers the article on the sale of opium in a preceding column. We have heard that the Chinese have already had recourse to the use of this preparation of a succedaneum for opium: if the

habit increases and becomes general, will this use of hemp lead to the hempen opium?

During the journey of the Canadian shipwrecked people from Heima to Canton, they were constantly invited to smoke opium by the members of their Chinese escort; and the day before the late magistrate of Hongkong gave up his official seat, he released a hundred prisoners who had been confined on suspicion of being smokers of and dealers in opium. One of these unfortunate men has revealed the secrets of his prison house. He declares he was all but starved during the year of his imprisonment; and that all that time the people of the magistrate's establishment were constantly smoking, preparing, and selling opium, while they filed the prisons with people falsely accused of the same practices; and when the magistrate left his district all his r-tainers provided themselves with opium for use and sale:—It is even said that the emperor's nephew prepares and sells opium, for the use of the guards, in the very products of the imperial palace!

We invite the attention of our readers to the spirited description of the capture of the fort of Kheilat.

Not "alone in its glory" is the record of the military successes of the British arms during the year 1830. Scinde and Afghanistan have been the theatres where splendid deeds have been performed; and Jodhpore, Aden, Kurnool, Ghuznee, and Kheilat, will become "familiar in our mouths as household words." Those who have guided the councils and fought the battles of their country on these proud occasions have well-deserved her grateful thanks and rewards.

The refusal of the lords of the treasury to honour captain Elliot's drafts appears to have caused general surprise in London; and the information which the government very ungenerously volunteered—"that H. M.'s government do not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of the opium claims," has caused no less surprise and disappointment in China and India.

It sometimes happens in commerce that drafts are presented without advice: what does the merchant do in that case? If he has full confidence in the party drawing, he accepts the drafts for his honour. Now captain Elliot had no warrant to draw for money for the payment of the opium sold to him to complete the quantity surrendered to captain Elliot, for the use of H. M.'s government, to be delivered over to the government of China: the emergency could never have been contemplated; but was it not politic to preserve captain Elliot's honour and the credit of the country, by paying the drafts?

A private letter says that lord Melbourne "laughed" at the representative of the claimants of indemnification for the opium surrendered to captain Elliot, "and wondered how they could expect the demand to be honored." We cannot believe this assertion; but if lord Melbourne did laugh, he laughed at his own headwork. The Chinese commission appointed in 1854 was a wise job; and although it has produced nothing but evil it has been continued up to the present day at an expense in salaries alone of nearly double the amount of the disallowed drafts.

But what will parliament, what will the nation say to the Melbourne administration when they know that H. M.'s ministers have been forewarned by the last four or five years of the probability of a serious misunderstanding with China on account of the opium traffic? The memorials of Messrs. Maestri, Chalmers, Bowden, &c. were re-

See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1840.

printed for the purpose of being forwarded to H. M<sup>r</sup> ministers; and we think it highly probable that captain Elliot has seriously impressed upon the home and Indian governments the approaching danger to the general trade from that in opium; we judge captain Elliot has done so from his proceedings and public notice in December 1838. But still the governments of England and India were not only silent, but they urged on the production of opium to the utmost. Now, have not the governments of England and India then, not tacitly but openly and approvingly, encouraged the trade in opium? Blame, however, does not attach so much to the ministers as to the two houses of parliament and more particularly to the reformed house of commons, who yearly voted the money to pay the commission that has lost the China trade to the nation. But we expect better things from the nation than from the ministry: the nation should remember that it has paid hundreds of millions for the rights of America, will it not cease four or five millions to be paid in the first instance, but to be afterwards recovered, for the rights of commerce?

For on commerce, free and unrestricted commerce, depends the provision for the loss of every artisan in England. The amount of this indemnification the people of England are to recover, and at the same time to recover and extricate a trade whose demands will be insupportable on the industry of England.

If not, the English people may erase that elegant national lyric, "Holly put the Kettle on," from their Anthology; they may sell their souls, for never more shall they wheel them round to hear the sound of the loud hissing urn; and when 40,000,000 lbs. of tea could not withhold them from gin, what will they be when gin is all their cure?

We have little doubt that the next advices will bring some modification of the determination of the government; for we really think the ministers—particularly if they laugh—do not understand the question, nor its mighty bearing on our supremacy in India.

#### Proclamation

*from the governor, H. governor, and happens,  
for re-opening the Portuguese trade in  
Macao.*

Law, governor of the two Kwang, H. governor of Canton, Ya, controller of maritime customs, proclaim for the information of all.

It is well known that in consequence of the continued residence of the English foreigners in Macao, the Portuguese foreigners having assumed a right to allow them to remain, we issued a proclamation to close the custom-house and stop the (Portuguese) trade. It is now authenticated that the civil and military officers of Macao have reported, that after the receipt of the said proclamation, the Portuguese became excessively alarmed and deeply repented; and that now they have expelled all the English from Macao. It is further authenticated that the procurator of Macao has again petitioned, saying—that henceforth for ever we will not dare to allow, in opposition to the prohibitions, the English to dwell in or to enter Macao.

This coming before us, we have examined into the facts; and with reference to that which the said officers have reported respecting the disposition of the Portuguese, so they still have a fear of the law, it is right to allow them a free trade as formerly, by which substantial commerce will be manifested. Accordingly, by this proclamation, we order the shopkeepers of Macao, the traders of every province, as well as all the crews of vessels, to know thoroughly its contents. After its publication all of you are permitted to trade with Macao in all kinds of goods in conformity to custom, obeying the fixed regulations, paying the customs duties, and submitting the goods to inspection, previous to transposing them for consumption; but you are not permitted to import or export English goods, signing them to be Portuguese. If you dare oppose, you will be severely dealt with. All should implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 30th year, 12th moon, 12th day. (16 March.)

#### Mr. Springe

Rev.—The "Red Rover" has brought us letters from London of 6th December—they contain the astounding intelligence that the British government for the first time since the days of the tyrannical and perfidious Stuarts have broken sacred faith!

The Chinese chief superintendent's bill on the treasury of Great Britain are dishonoured!!

Alas! me in my I have not a dollar at stake of my own, not being in Canton at the time I did not surrender, but I am shocked and appalled by the wide spreading ruin, which this measure will cause in the east, and I still think, an honest jury in the Queen's Bench will find the treasury liable for debts by their renegaded agent, capt. Elliot.

It is no part of the design of this letter to defend capt. Elliot's conduct, which I consider to have been illegal, injudicious, rash, and untimely, beyond precedent in a government servant: yet still, Mr. Editor, you or I may employ an unworthy correspondent at any distant place, nevertheless, until we recel by public advertisement our trust, we remain answerable for his doings; so at present, the British government must remain answerable for the doings of capt. Elliot, until they withdraw him.

Let us now see how the British government will stand, and how the debtor thrown on their renegaded paper will work in China: the British government are about to institute new relations with this empire, at a distance from their own resources greater than anything attempted since Britain existed; yet their preliminary act is an attack on their own credit.

No one here will treat them with a cash of beef or a coil of rope: their bills on the navy are henceforth water papers and as to the notion of any one chartering a ship to them, it implies insanity: should the "Calcutta" of 180 guns, come here tomorrow, she would have to show in "forms papers" to the governor of Macao, and receive supplies for the existence of her crew.

As to the gentlemen of her majesty's commission here, they are certainly objects of pity: they must in future throw themselves on their private friends for supplies, or, instead of selling their bills on the treasury of 3 or 4 per cent better than mercantile bills as it is to be there from the high honor attached to British money forth; they will be compelled to discount the bills on the British treasury through some Jew broker, the Jew taking each a per centage as he considers able for restoring the risk of British treasury out of faith.

22nd March, 1840.

"Camp Khot Nov. 24." On our arrival at Quetta we heard that a small force was to be sent against Mharab Khan. The 17th and the Bengal 51st with 4 of the Shah's guns were in orders for the trip under Colonel Croker, but during the day it was increased to the Queen's and 2 batteries

from the 2d troop, to go under the command of Brigadier Beaumont. They were ordered to march on the 2d, and ourselves direct down the Bala Pass on the 4th. The general however having altered his mind and determined to proceed to Khot himself, we were required to accompany him, so our camel loads were turned the opposite way and off we went, captain Beaumont, the political agent, declaring there would not be a shot fired. Instead of 3 marches, we found it to be 11 good long ones. When we arrived at a village 3 marches from this Mharab Khan sent to tell us not to advance, or he would consider it a challenge, which he would accept, and when we marched on next morning, although Beaumont came out to meet us and fired upon our advanced guard, still the political could not realize it to themselves that he dared to fight. On the 12th we had but a 7 mile march to make to Khot, and we had no other left our ground than a body of about 100 horsemen showed themselves on our flank. We summoned a fire, of course a very random and harmless one, but a few light infantry were sent to keep them, at all events, at a respectful distance from the column. They say that some six or seven were shot and three of our infantry wounded, after a march of five miles, we came there a gorge in the hills and all at once saw the citadel of Khot looking most formidable; the fort itself was hid behind three small hills, but on these hills were crowds of men, who no number saw us than they opened a fire from four or five guns that they had managed to mount up there; we were just in their range, but that was all, and no harm was done. All the horsemen had now collected on the plain, about 100 yards from us, and presented a most tempting shot for one of our guns, so Foster was ordered up to the front and one round sent them off in double quick. The general now halted us, and sent a couple of companies on some distance to the left, to clear some gardens, close to which he proposed pitching our camp, and the next step decided upon was to dislodge the men from these commanding heights, and I must say the movement to accomplish this was indeed most beautiful. He told us two European companies in each of the two left hills, and 8 of the 51st against the 2d hill, and we (the artillery) were to go up to within a nice range, and then, under cover of our guns, the infantry were to advance. The order to advance was given. Our 6 guns (Foster's 3 and the Shah's 4) trotted up to within 500 yards of them; the 4 European companies were coming up behind and clear of us to the left, and the 51st to the right. Of course as we trotted up and got into action they blazed away nobly at us, but in a few minutes we were unharmed and I think, I am correct in saying, that with half a dozen rounds of spherical case, which burst beautifully, the hills were all perfectly abandoned and the infantry took possession of them without the exchange of a single shot; however they pushed on, at one time with hopes of reaching into the gate of the fort before the fugitives could shoot it, but they were too quick for our men; this got the infantry very close, and as we limbered up to take our guns over the hills they had deserted, and got into



position about 100 yards from the fort, and commenced a fire upon the defenses of the place. In the meantime the infantry were gallantly rushed up to get under a mud wall that ran parallel to the walls of the fort and within 30 yards from it. They had a very long run for it over a perfectly open field, under a tremendous fire, and the slaughter of our men was very great; however they soon reached it and threatened themselves. There were 2 companies of Europeans, one of each regiment, and this mud wall was to the left of the gate way a little; in the right a company of the Queens pushed on under cover of some bats, but not very close to the fort; they were there too, but in advance, about 50 yards, was a ruined hut, which could they reach in safety would protect them, and they would then be as near the gate as their comrades. This was Hail's company, and presently first one man peeped round the corner and saw this place and then another, and in another instant off they went, but before reaching the hut they suffered severely, an officer and several men shot dead. Now our position was most perfectly beautiful, the infantry so close up to the gate, ready for a dash, and lying down under the walls. Our position did not afford us a direct fire at the gate way, but a very oblique one, and every shot at the gate passed over the heads of Hail's company; as we fired they never moved. The advance of the 81st was under cover of some bats not far behind, also ready to make a push. We now blazed away at the gate, which did not resist our shot, they went through it without knocking it down; seeing this a couple of 6 P's were immediately opposite the gate on the plain, and a couple of shots and down it went. The advance was sounded, one cheer, and thirty yards took them to the gate. We now knew all was right, and the infantry pushed in; in another instant a red coat stood on the wall over the gate, cheering

the men to and then we heard the roll of our musquetry. It was most glorious. The Belouches fought most desperately, and it was far more severe work than Ghazee. There was no open space inside for our men to see their enemy. They were fired at from people in the houses, besides we had not 1000 bayonets altogether, but there they were in possession of the fort in one hour and fifteen minutes from the time the general first gave the order to advance. The citadel still remained to be taken and it was a most formidable job, being immensely high, with only one entrance to it by a very narrow, long winding passage perfectly dark. At first the door could not be opened, but when that was effected as our men rushed up this passage, they were repulsed by men coming down over in hand who knew the road, and, if any man did get up the passage he was cut to pieces at the top; but what is it that Europeans will not do; Even this they accomplished, though it was defended by all the great men of the country, who had assembled there, and Miran Khan himself did, as he said he would do, die at the door of his Zeeana with his sword in his hand, and nobly they all did it. It was past 4 in the evening before the citadel had fairly surrendered, many of themselves up in houses and kept firing at our men unseen. Among the killed are recognized members of chiefs and great men, and we have prisoners all those rascally governors of Shawl, Dader, Gaudava and different places, who had run away from their villages. The infantry describe it as being a much more severe fight than Ghazee, and we have every reason to say the same, though our loss is little or nothing. The Garrison is estimated at more than 4000, though I hear the general in his despatch says 3000 only, but it is of no consequence because 3000 is quite as good as double the number in a fort. The place itself is miserably weak, but the citadel is very strong. The

general had no intention of taking it all hand in the way it was done, but we all agree his arrangements that day were famous. It was merely intended to dislodge the men on the hills and then commence a regular business, but it was very hard work to have every thing done in such style. To our surprise we find it is rather a rich place, and we are now busy about the prize, a great number of horses, camels, sheep, grain and great quantities of beautiful shawls, carpets and silks and a little treasure. We shall not remain here more than 3 or 4 days and then move straight down the Gaudava Pass.—The Calcutta Courier, January 8.

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The following extracts are taken from the "Story of the Rev. John Ward, A. M., Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon commencing from 1680 to 1690."

How short would be happy for a day, but him gone to a better; for a week, married a wife; for a month, say him a new house; for all his lifetime, he no longer was.

I think it was said of Ignatius when he heard the church order, "I have also been here to live, and one hour more to be uncomfortable for."

The wealth of a nation depends much on its population, and its population depends much upon the facilities of commerce that is granted to it, for this calls in strangers, and promotes trading.

I have heard that the phrase first few men first then; the words to King James his time. If they connected crime at all on earth, or a bit a few humans were hanged.

Some physicians' foreign grace for them.

One said, we must prove that on a tenfolded instrument; that is, by showing the two circumstances.

If there be anything in the world that is true, it is that if anything is true, it is reason; if anything is false, it is religion.

What need a man care what luxury-lusts are without, if that hard to be honest alone really?

A parliament is a perfect syllogism, the only and genuine are the two propositions, and the king is the conclusion.

The English proverb which expresses woman's hypocrisy, is, by being in the street, saying that another bids one and another.

It was once when they have ground the stone of the pear, give the yolk to build themselves, though the birds to hold half the baggage which they have made.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY 1840.											
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# CANTON REGISTER.

To the Captain Receiver and General Police Collector,  
 For Amount \$ 10 payable quarterly.  
 Six months 0 do. do. in advance.  
 Six months 0 do. do. in do.  
 Receiver For Amount \$ 10 payable quarterly.  
 Six months 0 do. do. in advance.  
 Six months 0 do. do. in advance.  
 To the Captain General Police Collector and the

		STRA CUPING	
Register, to	{	Subscription.....	25 cents.
		New Subscribers.....	50 do.
Price Allowed, to	{	Subscription for 12 copies 5 do.	
		do. less than do.	10 do.
		Single Subscribers.....	25 do.

TABLE OF ADJUSTMENTS	
To the Census Register.	
Yours for freight and postage .....	\$ 5.
Address-card, each insertion .....	2.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 30 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months .....	\$ 6.

**NO. 13.**

 **FOR BOWRAY.**  
**THE GUNNAR CLIFF.** Fast. Passenger  
daily engaged. For tickets apply to  
**W. S. ROYD.**  
20th March, 1940.


**FOR CASUYTA.**  
**T**HE MAULKRIY, Capt. GUY, daily  
 engaged and will have quick des-  
 patch. For freight apply to  
 21 March, 1900. **HEERJEBHOY BERTONJEX**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL, OR THE CLYDE.

**T**HE TYNE & A. 1. 186 Tonn. Tonn.  
L. 8000000. Master, Apply to  
KILL & Co.

12th March, 1880.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
**T**HE CLARENCE, Capt. SHUTTLES, 800  
 Tons Register, is now ready to re-  
 ceive Cargo. — For freight apply to  
**DEWE & Co.**  
 Tugboat, 22th February, 1894.

 FOR LONDON DIRECT.  
**THE** first class ship **ROYAL DAXON**  
of 1051 tons, built for R. T. Turner  
master, having then engaged to dis-  
patch on two more dates on Wednesday  
the 1st and 8th inst. will call at the  
wharves of a better class capable like 4 to the ship  
will be at 10 of the same and ready to receive cargo  
on Wednesday the 1st inst. For freight or passage  
apply to the master on board at Tientsin, or to  
**JAMES P. S. SMITH.**

Mr. Thomas, ship Royal Ocean  
Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instants, I am to  
inform you that I have no objection to sign the receipt of  
your cargo shipped at Tientsin, and I remain, Sir, &c.  
(Signed) H. B. HALL, Agent.

**NOTICE.**—A Narrative of the late war and period  
1840 to 1842, in Canton, &c., by John Wade, Editor of the  
Canton Register, will be published next week.—The  
Narrative contains all the principal events relating to  
the war, as far as published in the years 1840, 37, 38, &c.  
the new laws respecting opium, with various other  
documents, including the statements from the mouth  
of a son of a Chinese, and from the British consuls  
in China, dated in September last, and the other  
contains all the important events to enable the English  
reader, from the ports of China. Price 6s.

**F**low. Salt - Tur. Bright Verd. Paint 114, 1 narrow  
Light and Heavy Hard Putty. Prof. Park & Co.  
Tungsten, Tungsten & Sinter. Home. (Championing Cities  
Als. Bus. Washing. Storm road. Apply to  
W. P. PRINCE - Tanager.

**FOR SALE.**—A few hundred lbs. of select salmon and a quantity of fresh American Bear Brand, just landed. Apply to  
 21st March, 1902. **JAMES F. STUBBS.**

**NOTE**—In conformity with notice issued in New York in August last, the subsequent responsibility of Mr. B. W. C. OLYMPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our Hesper, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYMPHANT & Co. CHARLES W. KING. WM. HOWARD HURDIS.

Canton, March 1st, 1857.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to all business connected with the firm of **ROBERTSON, MILLER & Co.** of Chicago, in respect of the A. cars for **Lafayette** in the quantity.  
Messrs. Feb. March, 1900. **R. H. HUNTER.**

**NOTES**—The representative legislative committee to this place under the firm of **WERNER & TALBOT** issued on the 1st inst. The committee has been in the London to the United States will be out in to by Mr. J. H. GORDON, and to the place of Mr. W. E. TALBOT. **GORDON & TALBOT**  
Cable, Finance, 100, 101, 102.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**SHARE** Holders may receive a percentage dividend of 50c on (\$5) per cent, on the amount of premium which they respectively contributed during the year 1887 on application to the general agents in 1888.

THE Subscribers who this day re-elected themselves  
as a Board of Agents, in Canton, and in the Town  
of Andover, Meads & Co.  
AUGUSTINE MEARS.  
JAMES C. HOLMES Junr.  
Canton, 31st January 1860.

**FOR SALE**—10th Ward No. 541, General E. B. Townsend. Call on Government Cash Rep., class, from 14 to 7 P. M. Apply on 6 and 10 to JOHN A. MURPHY.—Monte.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of the  
 James A. Brown & Co. has ceased.  
 WETMORE & Co.  
 Chicago, 1st January, 1895.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. C. Collins, of Mr. Jones's estate, Jones and of Mr. Amos A. Smith, from their duty and Mr. Watson B. Jones, is advertised a part of the same.

RUSSELL & Co.  
London, December 2nd, 1860.

**NOTICE**—THE S. & W. M. Brown & Co. (Incorporated) is the day dissolved; and Mr. W. H. Brown, who is now the owner, is associated with the house of Messrs. Brown & Co., will attend to clearing our pending business.

RUSSELL, WYLLIE & Co.  
Canton, 21st Street, No. 17, 18

THE LATTER Gentlemen, Mississippi, & Others  
residing in the South and West Indies, the N. Y. &  
Columbia, N. Y. Steam Whse. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony  
having extensive shipping connections to every part  
of the Globe respectfully offer his services and will  
forward freight and all other charges at a considerable  
reduction, duties and insurance, by applying to him  
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

We A. & Co. have a list of all British goods and are  
part of the Globe, which fits to the use of, for the importance  
of his trade.

Ships and 1000 tons of Sugar at an hour to  
Figueras and all other of every direct line service  
of the shortest and easiest of the most reasonable terms  
insurance offered at the lowest prices with all  
concessions. For the particulars please apply to  
J. C. ANTHONY.

Attention from 10 to 12 o'clock.

**NOTICE**—For Sale Black Cattle—Good Free Corners at 10 cents each.—Cattle Register Office

**FOR SALE.**—The *Amoy*, a fine Ketchikan 6  
1840, printed on a single sheet, price 1 Sh. 6p.  
CANTON & BOSTON OFFICE.

**FOR SALE** of the Canton Register Type 1  
Canton Register 2011, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577,

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starting the price of silver in Pao converting Chinese  
to light of money last Aug 1899 Wt do Chinese, English,  
and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of  
the cost of 1-2 per gram at the rate per lb. do comparison  
of Chinese to Russian prices of Cotton, Net weight and  
measurements of all kinds of wood. Average solid measure-  
ments of packages of various goods. — Anglo-Chinese  
Dictionary, for 1898-99—30 pages 60.

**FOR SALE.—**RETTA BLANK BILLS OF  
EXCHANGE at 92 per 100 LONDON  
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hold past, has  
present at 84 per 100. Apply at the Customs Register  
Office.

<b>NOTES</b> Charges for San Francisco at the Custom Bureau:	
Bills of Lading and Shipment, . . .	per 100 \$2.
Consignee Order and Storage notes, . . .	" 1.00
Consignee's Receipts, Receipts of Consignee, &c., Policies and Policy papers, . . .	" 2. " 2.
American B-P, . . .	" 2.
N. B. The Freight notes do not for long than 100 copies	

(Continued from No. 12 page 61.)

The following letter from the Hero of St. Jean d'Arc  
 directed up to the war-torn services performed by  
 Captain McLeod at the battle of Alexandria. To Ad-  
 miral Lord Keith, K. B.

My horse. The second attack of our whole line, was ordered by the first fly Arab when he first presented to the eye a rider in chief, and in your hands, took place a few days after the morning. The army was under arms to receive the enemy, the same with a, of course, and was, which gave victory to an important army on the former occasion, here again gave us a more important one. The army had been prepared with a good horse as much as to make a good horse, when we were in position, removed our horses from us to rub a small amount of the hand; at all events we are prepared to receive him. I was in the front part to enter into any details in writing this night, having received a kind of permission from a market hall, which allowed us the right of discharge. The pain has subsided, and I am enabled by the surgeon's report to say, if it is the first case and increase, I can still continue my duties, which I can not possibly expect to do at this time of our war: when their another battle, or a heavy loss in the engagement you? hardly has been possible to enter the way to enter into your case, respectively with the Arab fly re-embark, as at being them to a cavalry horse. I am very happy to see matters should be decided by the absence of the important man the wounds he has received having been found to be worse than he was of the first. I am in the field, in a more particular situation connected to French troops, in the midst of the great number of French officers, who are not far from being from him, after having received a wound with a horse on his breast. I give his condition as being, of course. General Mavor's brigade, however, during the part of the French between us, who was coming back through the interval in our line and making off, having been roughly handled by the first Arab force. The English's column moved on a horse among those of the French dragons. The push was a more desperate one on the part of the enemy; but General Mavor's brigade, as usual, found itself equal to bearing the brunt of it. And are a series of letters from General Mavor and the chief of the French staff to General Mavor, together with the general order for the army, based on the field of battle; which gave rise to the report that surrounded all the forces they were engaged in the case of Cairo, particularly the French, who were a detachment of them, they were found the importance of their laboratory duty, if it was not as previous to the same as that the day after from on the 15th. I cannot describe this in phrase expressing my appreciation of the manner in which English General Mavor and the others gave him, to place himself with his own troops on the 15th, so as to break the front of an onslaught on the right, the victory which was immediately achieved when his force on the enemy's left wing. The attack on our left hand was given first against Mavor, who commanded the whole the force on the left, had no opportunity of doing any his command on that day. Captain Robinson, the English officers, were drawn attached to the field general on the left, before the attack, and were engaged in the first line. As the result of the command of all the orders during the day and more your hands of my appreciation.







every means that ingenuity could devise on the part of the British government of India—who are the sole producers and manufacturers of B-her and B-herese opium—who have resorted on every occasion to the wiles and wiles of Chinese rascals—who afforded compensation when the opium, on reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranteed by the date, and who even on occasions made direct remittance to agents in China, that they might practically insure whether compensation paid in one form would be acceptable to the people of that empire. In one case, the opium was not approved, and did not sell for the amount expected, which led to a draft being drawn for a balance on the E. I. company, which draft was duly honored and paid. (Memorial of the Merchants of Calcutta).

As to the duty imposed upon opium: after endeavoring to prevail, at a great expense, by maintaining a preventive barrier, the export of Malwa opium from the Portage or port of Daman, said opium being a successful rival to their own dear lambkins of Patan and Benares, and finding their endeavors ineffectual, they, being wise in their generation, wisely determined to leave the expenditure of the preventive barrier, and to gain a profit on the transit of the Malwa opium through Bombay.

Further, in January, 1856, the question whether the public treasury should make advances on opium hypothecated to the company, was mooted in the supreme council of Calcutta; had the question been carried, the opium of hypothecated would have been consigned to the company's agents in Canton.

Several experimental consignments have been made to houses of agency in Canton by the government of Bengal; the invoices signed as usual, and the agents were told that the agent requires that one of these invoices should be published to prove either their innocence, or their Hon's share in the inequalities and the profits of the opium trade. We may safely say that the renowned Algernon Sydney Threlkell, A. U. will never be appointed to a chaplaincy in the territories of the E. I. company.

Such have been the efforts of the court of directors to IMPROVE the consumption of opium.

And then how gladly would they prevent the consumption of opium altogether!—Of all the costs that are counted in this canting world, the cost of hypocritical commercial philanthropy is a distinct cost—no in the worst and most tormenting.

### The Commercial Advertiser, English man, and Canton Register.

"All parties it appears agreed on one point, namely that the sale of opium into China is not justifiable—with the exception of the Canton Register" (Commercial Advertiser January 25th).

"It is still to be said, as I have been thousand times the subject of the paper, the Canton Register that there is no justice for foreigners in a time, but." (The Englishman, 21 January).

The above opinions were expressed by the two editors of the above quoted papers after the receipt of the Register of the 3rd and 10th of last Dec. where have looked through these two papers, and we have seen nothing that can justify the assertions of our Calcutta contemporaries. But we will call in the Calcutta Courier to aid us in our defence against these assertions.

"And for the first time we find a Canton paper (the Canton Register) saying the interference of British authority as aid of the weak power of the Chinese empire to put down a branch of trade, which, however important to the interests of the B-herese Empire, may compromise the whole of the legitimate trade with China—manifestly an object far more important than the case or two revenue of revenue which the India company can realize upon the opium monopoly" (Calcutta Courier, Nov. 27, 1857).

The passage had reference, we presume, to the following remarks in the Canton Register of the 26th of September, 1857.

The effort from the government and B-herese, which will be found higher, is a desperate attempt of more attention than has been in the habit of displaying to these British writers; and it is claims to a rather serious consideration and upon the fact that

it is addressed to H. M.'s representatives, and that the name of H. B. M. is involved by the local government, granting H. M. for having been hitherto respectfully abstinent.

This effort, we presume, does from H. M.'s representatives a desperate attempt (that is, if H. M.'s representatives has considered to require instead of suffering it back) informing the government and B-herese that the king of great Britain desires any advantage to the support of China, but claims a full equality with the Tartar dynasty as an emperor; and that his empire claims the like equality with the empire of China.

With reference to the reputation of the government, that H. M.'s representatives should order the British ships out of the Chinese ports; that either will, doubtless, in order to prevent a reputation of their ill-favored and wretched power—where H. B. of the full extent of the power with which he is invested by H. M.'s government.

Notwithstanding the bearing of the Chinese officers, they have hitherto proved themselves incapable and inefficient for the protection of their own empire, or for the prevention of smuggling. These ignorance and inability, cowardice and cowardly, all unite to render them incapable, and to pervert the policy of their empire. They should be left, should be removed of this. If, then, the local government is incapable of carrying its own empire as usual into effect; if it is unable to protect its own empire as usual; let it make our interests set on by the government, and let us, great as we are, and we will live immediately on a new and very head and a foot in your waters; we will guarantee, for certain considerations, the eternal respect and protection of the Tartar dynasty against the world.

The local government should be informed that to order the British ships, anchored outside, away is not only not within the power and authority of H. M.'s representatives; but that it is his positive duty to protect them against all grievances or oppression; for a most important item of the Bengal revenue depends upon the continuance and success of the trade carried on in these ports; and such will be the duty of H. M.'s representatives as long as the Bengal government derives a revenue from opium.

The question, whether the whole of the British trade to and from China should be considered as a matter of secondary importance when compared with the amount of the revenue of Bengal, has already been decided. This and revenue may be increased by more vigorous measures, whether by encouraging industry, abolishing restrictions, or degrading a part of the population in the least labor of cultivating and manufacturing opium, which is afterwards run on at the public price, by all the arts of pilfering, to a price exceeding ten or hundred per cent beyond its price cost to the government;—that this revenue can be increased, the Englishman and character, it would seem, to be the best way of doing it in China. It is in vain to say that the E. I. company have not been and are not parties in this contract; and having infringed upon the Chinese laws, yet such is their policy argument, with their evasive quality, that their "Chinese plan" will grow the profit which they give on others to their ruin by trading in their goods; such was the transport of argument to the table. If the English nation is ever to come and the respect of the Chinese—its is ever to take its proper position in the east generally, the most cruel and cowardly of opium as the government must be abandoned. In the mean time, the people of England should seriously consider the question: whether they will longer allow their trade to China to be destroyed by the proceeds and sacrificed to the interests of the E. I. company.

The effects, on various subjects, which the present government has issued were his representative, and if collected together and forwarded to Peking, would be an important matter in the eyes of the British government, and a serious one to the Chinese government, of which it may be truly said—Peking forces judges and their associates. These evil effects are a matter of great and delicate to the nation themselves; and they have a anxiety that—the buyers' interests have more right and equity than the prohibitions of government;—it is the custom by the Chinese in a direct to pay a certain sum of the hinges of the buyers, and these buyers forthwith pass on a red current, finding their subjects in response to these threats, and without any implicit obedience to demand by their friends have; but it is not as with the government prohibitions respecting opium, they are English as soon as read, and treated with other disregard and contempt.

The unknown Englishman told by the governor in the effort to speaking that foreigners are treated to the same measure as natives—should be instantly and fully contradicted by the united foreign community; the assertion is a mere mockery, he is laughing at and deriding us; and unless we openly repudiate our responsibility at such tergiversations of his own dignity, and such a confession, we must thank to us, we shall deserve no better treatment.

On this, and on many other questions, the community naturally look to the general committee of the general chamber of commerce, for a decision on what course should be pursued to uphold the small number of private, or government, or protection, yet left to us and the trade; for they, we think, will deny that the general committee of the trade have equally retrograded

during the last year. Let us not, then, again give occasion to the local powers not to trust us with our "representations," and to justify their acts of oppression and robbery by our "internal dissensions."

There are circumstances that have arisen out of the progress of commerce, of the progress it has hitherto made; but we must doubt whether this "agency" will ever succeed in "gaining for us a more dignified and equal status among the Chinese."

We think the foregoing opinions are enough and in a manner sufficiently open to acquit us of our having justified the smuggling of opium into China, and to release us from the position in which the Englishman has, courtesy enough, retrograded to place us, as the "smuggler's friend." There are various other passages that we have written, than we have had charge of the Register, that we could quote in our defense; but we shall select only one from a series of papers under the head of "the future," published in the Register in the months of January and February, 1858.

But it is, a serious question, under the present state of the British Empire, how far the progress of a British commerce, founded on such a basis, is a serious matter as the Englishman in Peking and the British agent in the U. S. and (by his own and assisted by the Chinese government) is debauched in China.

The most important part of the question, as it will appear in any effort to bring the two governments into a friendly connection—and perhaps in this view, it should be called the most important obstacle—is the nature of the opium trade; a government monopoly in Bengal, a smuggling trade in China.

We have little doubt but that the progress of public opinion will conquer this monopoly of a lucrative and slow, but certain poison, as it is called in China. Otherwise it will be a fearful state of things, if a profane Christian government cannot support itself except by using the industry of its pagan subjects in the most revolting form; and devoting the land not to the support and ornament of life, but to the support of the treasury and the degradation and destruction of life. The production of, and the trade in, opium must be free; whether its consumption will then increase is a subject we shall not now presume to discuss; but we are inclined to think not. This crucial question once removed, the British government can then come freely and boldly forward, and demand a just attention. When the path is thus cleared, a cascade of grievances to be redressed, of rights to be acknowledged, and of privileges to be granted, may be attributed to the "barbarousness and cowardice" of China; but it must be suffered by the determination and self-respectful England. Being short of showing ourselves able and determined to hold, at our own expense, what we now hold; and to extend our friendly and commercial relations with China, as the relations of them may render feasible and desirable, will cost us in any way almost as much as a complete rupture with the imperial government. (C. R. 1858.)

These arrangements have been brought against us because we have not joined in the fanciful host against the opium trade and opium traders since that branch of commerce has fallen under private vituperation and public obloquy—and, we will add—much undeserved obloquy; and have stood by the name of our country and our friends; & have also on the acts of the grand opiumer, Lia, in their true light; & have not joined the jackal cry of foreigners, pseudo-philanthropists, and pretenses to morality and piety which they perforce put, against the English name and nation.

The Englishman, in discussing the China question, in his usual flippant manner, asks three questions—"as to the insects to the British representatives in China, have these

None.—When the Canton Press was with the politicians and violent against the politics to the King in Council, of December, 1856, still denigrated and persecuted the British, and their friends, and supporters, as the people party, it seems as follows.

We declare ourselves that we are not independent as the Canton Register seems to be, but that it is held down as a rule, since you say, by our principal supporters and friends; that this paper shall advocate none but public measures to be adopted for the purpose of gaining a more grand and dignified status among the Chinese; and that the progress of commerce is making it an agency quite sufficient to effect this object and effectively. C. R. 16 July 1858.

## CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1869.

persons ever been acknowledged and is not apt. Elliot at this moment the fanaticism who presides over a British jurisdiction within the Chinese territory? To the first question we answer, yes; and acknowledged by the emperor, not as a taxman, — a mere chief of a commercial factory, but as an officer of the 4th rank, and a *ling-shi*, a superintendent, implying he holds an appointment direct from his sovereign. And this fact the editor of the *Englishman* must have known when, to support his opinions, he thought proper to doubt it. And with reference to the second question, we refer him to the papers with which the English consul in Turkey and the Swedish consul in the U. S., are invested; and also to the circumstances of the trial of Edward Sheen in 1868.

He then says the attack on the *Black Jade* was an attack on a smuggler; which assertion is utterly false, and he must have known it to be so from the deposition of Mr. Mass, given at a time when his life was in danger; but the Editor of the *Englishman* was, to serve his own purpose, devoid and believe what may be called a death-bed confession!

We can inform the *Englishman* that the vessels on the coast have more than once protected the regular trading junk from the assaults of pirates that, under the disguise of being government cruisers, infest the coast in swarms: we state this fact not in justification of the presence of these vessels on the coast — but for the sake of truth.

The *Englishman* and the *Singapore Free Press*, have printed an article full of nothing on our quarrel with China, and on the injustice of going to war for the sake of quarrel.

The justifying causes of war are deliberate violations of right: by the imprisonment of all British subjects in Canton, and the spoliation of the opium under threats of death, our rights of liberty and property were deliberately invaded; by the treatment of the British superintendent the British sovereign was wronged and insulted, and through the sovereign the whole British people; and both our honour and our interest are engaged in this defenceless war for reparation of injuries perpetrated.

These papers have also printed a great deal about right, and international law: are they able to explain in what sense they see the word, right; and with they interpret as if they were by international law the infanty drill word, *obscuring* — as you saw? — We have often said that the Chinese government, claiming universal supremacy, can never, until coerced, admit the doctrine of international law: but let a wiser than we now speak on this "all razed" question.

On the present occasion, one of his chief objects has been the illustration of his eternal or foreign policy: a policy when exceptions often on our political and commercial relations with them is necessary, though in true sense, and in its humane connection with the system of the internal administration, is probably not equally well understood.

We just informed you certainly to draw from the national opinion, formed by the Chinese in their intercourse with other nations, in regard to their general character, when we at the same time advert

to the principles from which it flows, and under which it is applied; which, we apprehend, is no longer possible for the government, whatever new lights it may possess, voluntarily to abandon it, without, in some degree, compromising its own security.

It may readily be objected that, considered in this point of view only, the Chinese would not very far indeed in the scale of civilized nations.

Their acquaintance with these general principles, which experience has shown to be essential to the due regulation of the intercourse of all free and independent states, is perhaps, at this late period of their history, more rapid and important than that which formerly they might have other nations, than the strict sense of their civilization.

The system of their internal polity is, indeed, highly arbitrary, repressed and artificially restricted for the purpose of government and control, and the greatest mistakes which (at least in modern times) the world has ever seen subjected to one sovereign authority. But, surrounded with barbarous tribes, and in great measure protected from their assaults by natural boundaries, they have neither had occasion for, nor the opportunity of learning, any of the principles of that international law, which, in Europe, has arisen out of the collision of free and independent states; which is the very foundation of all possible and friendly relations between them, and even oppression, while these relations are dependent, to a certain, in some degree, the evil arising from their interruption. The Chinese, on the contrary, must hardly, in this day, to entertain a distinct idea of justice or error, in the sense in which we employ those terms. Yet from there is no power which does not, in some measure, imply submission there can be no one, which does not at the same time involve, in some degree, of rebellion." — (Stanley's Chinese History, 1766-68.)

The editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, in his remarks on the destruction of *Black Jade*, on the west coast of Siam, by the U. S.'s frigate, *Columbia* and *John Adams*, says,

"It is doubtless much to be regretted that retaliatory acts of this description must involve in their consequences both the innocent and the guilty — but there seems to be no other available mode of proceeding with states and governments that encourage their subjects in acts of spoliation and murder, and considered themselves to be no more than in the body. When such acts of reprisal, unavoidably but unfortunately indiscriminate as to individuals, seem necessary however to be resorted to, it is certainly indispensable that every means should be taken, and every precaution used to guard against inflicting punishment on any tribe or place guiltless of the particular offence. And in the present case there seems no doubt that the act of retribution was fairly called for, and fully justified." — (Sing. F. P., 14th Feb., 1869.)

Some of this is nearly-pamphlet enough. But we can inform the writer that an American gentleman, the first to universal esteem and love, has remarked that the "act of retribution was not too fairly called for." — That he feared it was too true that his countrymen had — to use a Chinese idiom — self-called the "retaliatory acts" of the Malays on themselves, by having procured cargoes of pepper and betel nut from the natives under fair promises, and then defrauding them, sailing away, without paying for said cargoes. But although the Chinese state and government has encouraged its subjects in acts of spoliation, and has considered to honour a charge to the body — yet the patriotic Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* is an incessantly imperious — of

rather so merely partial — that in the late proceedings, the Chinese government, its active agent, Lin, and all his able editors and managers, alone can find fault in his eyes; whilst the acts of the superintendent and the representatives of one of the mightiest branches of British commerce, upon which the stability of our Indian, and the prosperity of the whole British empire so much depend, he can make the subject of his ill-measured criticism; he gives credit to the editors and publications of Chinese officers, but will not believe the reports it avers out of his own countrymen. To such a crying scandalous injustice, we have only to say — *Qui vult deprei discipulatur*.

## PRELIMINARY.

## Threats to burn the English fleet.

Being especially connected to the subject, we give a special notice.

Yes, acting Kwangchow, and Hong Kong, who is waiting for the appointment of a Vice-Consul, has proclaimed to the British and other merchants for their full information.

We have recd. of orders from the superior officers to the following effect.

"Since the English frigates were driven from the outer waters, their ships have since been actively called away over the foreign ocean: these circumstances the pilots have already examined and reported. These ships that yet have anchored at Lintin and other places are still not a few; and timber, one native and hand-built boats, gradually and mutually collecting in groups, and mingling with the shipping, through an insatiable desire of gain, become regardless of life and covetous of profit which (from the reports) is obtained; pilferage. On the 20th day of the lunar month (28th Feb.), collected his forces and made an attack with five boats, to burn the hand-built boats, which are treacherous, and bring them before the magistracy for trial: this is on record.

As we are about to take measures to expel the English ships, we are really apprehensive that the foreign ships of other nations, going and coming, and being in the outer waters, are connected with and near to the English ships; it is, therefore, proper that we should immediately direct the magistracy to direct to transmit the orders to the Americans, who are to forward them to the chiefs of every nation, that they may transmit the orders to the foreign ships of every nation: Since they (the Americans) have already given duty prepared bonds, that they dare not tamely permit any clandestinely become agents of the English for the conveyance, out or in, of their goods; besides choosing safe and convenient places for anchoring, they should not approach the English fleet, but the guns and masts be burned together. If, after the transmission of the orders, they do not remove out of the way, but still blindly and rashly rush upon danger, remaining with the English, it will then be understood that they are enemies, to show while the Chinese emperor, who is the most earnest and strict one however raised.





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**NOTES**—In conformity with notice issued at New York in August last, the instant meeting of Mr. B. W. OLYMPHANT and Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT, of our Bureau, has occurred. The subscription, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM TALBOT, will continue to revivify business in this place, under the firm of OLYMPHANT & Co.

**CHARLES W. KING,  
WM HOWARD MOORE.**

Canton, March 1st, 1860.

PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hand post, but  
ground at 14 per cent. Apply at the Customs  
Office.

By means of a parliamentary delegation of authority, a branch of the British government is established in China. The act "to regulate the trade in China and India," (2d and 3d William IV, cap. xxiil) after reciting that "it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions," enacts that it shall be lawful for the crown "to appoint superintendents of the trade at his Majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade." The crown is then further authorized "to give to the said superintendents, or any of them, powers and authoritative over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment, for the breach of any such directions or regulations."

Under this act Mr. Elliot holds his appointment. This act provides him the head of a department of the British government in China—the representative and organ of that government. As such, he sits upon the British merchants to deliver up their property to him "for the service of her majesty's government." He issues a "direction" under the act; and they obey it, though reluctantly, and with a strong opinion against the policy of the mode in which he intended to dispose of the property surrendered to him. But what business had they with a question of international or diplomatic policy? They had no concern but with his "direction."

Two questions then arise—one of law, and one of right or justice. We shall leave the question of law to the lawyers; and the courts, with this observation—that, of course, if the merchants would have been liable to any penalty for disobeying the superintendent, they must be legally entitled to compensation. And now, in order to put the question of justice in the clearest point of view, let us presume that the superintendent exceeded his lawful powers—that he had no sufficient authority under the act to require the delivery of the opium to himself: it would still be clear that the holders of the opium believed him to have such authority, and that they had no means of ascertaining any other belief. He thought he, as is proved by the terms of his receipts, which promise compensation; they thought so because he did, and because the act of parliament gives him "powers and authorities in and over" whatever relates to British trade in China. They acted in sincere compliance with what they could not but suppose to be the behest of an act of parliament and a lawful requisition of the organ of their government. It follows that their government owes them compensation.

Supposing that these merchants have no legal claim to compensation, it would be easy to cast blame on the framers of a doubtful law, and on the officer for exceeding his authority. Very easy too it would be to lay upon the superintendent's discretion, to grieve at the prospect of having to pay so large a sum as compensation for such a loss. But all these points are foreign to the question of justice. In examining that question, our only difficulty has been to discover any ground on which the claim for compensation could, without great injustice, be refused by Parliament.

We are not disposed to rate any subject as more important than one that concerns the public faith and honour. But there is another subject relating to China which must obtain the early attention of parliament. We allude to the means of restoring and extending British trade with the most commercial people in the world. The government, it is said, intends to try force. We shall here mention public opinion on this question if Parliament do not protest against any violence upon the Chinese empire. Our own suggestion as to the best mode of proceeding is very usefully illustrated in a letter from Mr. W. GUTHRIE YOUNG, in a subsequent page.

Extract translated from source.

To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

London, 24 December 1858.

Sir,—In the opening paper of the Colonial Gazette of the 10th of October last, on the subject of Anglo-Chinese intercourse, I put the following passages:

"In the neighbourhood of the coast of China there are hundreds of islands which possess every requisite of a trading port—good anchorage, shelter from all winds, and plenty of fresh water. . . . They are a sort of the East-Indies, wanting inhabitants, but they are open and safe, and protection for property. They are, therefore, to be acquired by any power desirous of building them, and to be taken possession of by England without the slightest objection of the Chinese government."

In one of these islands, then, the English might establish another Singapore, possessing all the advantages of the first, and free from the disadvantages of that celebrated port. . . . And this commercial station we will establish, not only would the foreign trade of China be increased, but it might be improved and extended by opening up a new route. . . . (1)

Verily words by the project of the writer for advancing the grand and truly noble purpose which commerce and civilization have often failed to promote, the spread of civilization through the furthest limit by means of commercial intercourse—I was at once impressed with a strong, and I have not unreasonable conviction, that he had noted the true side of the question, and had discovered the means of accomplishing a project fraught with glorious promise of civilisation. . . . (2)

I shall since the outbreak have collected all the possibilities of the proposed scheme under four several heads—first, the demonstrable advantages which China would derive from its establishment by the mode suggested; secondly, the facilities for the passage into China of British goods and manufactures, which the proposed leader settlement would cause; thirdly, the natural capabilities of the islands in the Eastern Sea; and fourthly, the weight of authority in favour of the project.

First then, Sir, I invite your attention to some of the obvious advantages both immediate and remote, which the Chinese would themselves derive from such a settlement. For experiment has shown that, in China, "trade is a life into the vulgar, which in remote parts they will seek and unobtainable with labour of all they have; it is worth to more than to any thing else, and is a constant plea for their every want, and they will give their knowledge that you are planted." . . . (3)

Now, in securing the advantages which China would derive from such a settlement, should we content the shock that commerce would receive from the monopoly of the East India Company. It was the monopoly of commerce that first called for the removal of British commerce on these coasts. It is the sole act of competition that now enables the authorities at Canton to impose on commerce whatever restrictions they please. . . . (4)

It is not true that the Chinese pilots on these coasts are so ignorant or so cowardly, that they rarely undertake long voyages. . . . (5)

The Chinese have entered on the extension of trade of better with other nations. At Kanton, in Chinese territory, where an extensive trade with Europe has continued for a hundred years past, (6) the Chinese exchange their shawls, tea, silk, cotton, and sundries for guns of steel,

iron and steel-balls, together with many articles of British manufactures; always providing pay equal in value to the value of the goods so received. . . . (7)

Although, in consequence of their enormous interior consumption, as people are so independent of foreign trade, and thus attain greater value to it. . . . (8)

Another obvious benefit which the people of China, and especially the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, would derive from the projected settlement, is the facility which it would offer for the introduction into China of foreign goods in seasons of scarcity; for such are the evils of the "celestial" misgovernment, that, notwithstanding the protection which agriculture receives from the laws, scarcely three years ever pass without the calamity of a famine. . . . (9)

Europeans formerly traded to all parts of the Chinese coasts. The English had settlements at Canton, Amoy, Ning po, and Foochow. . . . (10)

Cargo, of which there is a large consumption in China, are now brought, at an enormous expense, from Turkey, on donkeys. . . . (11)

Results like this last are typical of the speculative character to be reckoned among the evidences of the project in question; but there is abundant proof that the Chinese are fully sensible of the great and immediate benefits which they would derive from the establishment of an interior entrepot, rescued from the tyranny of local exactions, and

- 1 Colonial Gazette, 10th October 1858.
- 2 Report of the Privy Council on the subject of the proposed settlement, p. 2.
- 3 Macartney, Vol. I.
- 4 Macartney, p. 10.
- 5 Macartney, p. 10.
- 6 Macartney, p. 10.
- 7 Macartney, p. 10.
- 8 Macartney, p. 10.
- 9 Macartney, p. 10.
- 10 Macartney, p. 10.
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- 20 Macartney, p. 10.
- 21 Macartney, p. 10.
- 22 Macartney, p. 10.







SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1868.

The following extract refers to a transaction which is not sufficiently explained to demand any comments from us.

*Extract from a private letter.*

London, Nov. 6th, 1868.

"A bill drawn by H. M.'s superintendent of the Chinese trade on the treasury having made its appearance, it was supposed by many that the intention of indemnifying the parties who surrendered their opium under the general government was being actually carried into effect; and that the draft in question was but the first of a series to the extent of between two and three millions sterling. But we understand the present drawing has no reference to the main question at issue, but to meet a specific and limited object.

*The E. I. company and the opium trade.*

In further corroboration of our remarks in our last number of the criminality of the opium trade, we first beg to refer our readers to a notice of the *Asiatic Journal* for November last, which we have republished from the *San* of the 24 of December, and then to the following avowal of the Bengal government.

To the Chairman of the  
Bengal Chamber of commerce.

Sir,—I am directed by the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the governor general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2d ultimo, addressed to Mr Secretary to Government, and forwarded through the governor in council of Bombay, on the subject of the proposed restriction of the opium trade, under the sanction of the government of India, for the sale of opium at the public sale of opium held at Calcutta in the past season.

2.—The Chamber of commerce of Bombay imparts the justice as well as the policy of these measures, and complains of the want of uniformity in the government proceedings which they have been allowed to produce. But I am directed to point out that, the opium sale of Calcutta are merely the form in which a very heavy export duty is levied on the drug produced in Bengal. The amount of duty varies necessarily each year, being dependent on the bidding of speculators. But if from circumstances it happens in any season to become excessive, so as to threaten the extinction of this Bengal article from the market of the consumption, it cannot surely be contended by the Bombay Chamber of commerce, that the restriction of a part of this duty for the purpose of restoring the trade, is unwise and imprudent.

3.—And with respect to the ground that such a restriction from the price bid at a public sale is a violation of its conditions, the Bombay chamber of commerce cannot refuse to impede to the government a branch of tribute towards the producers, in merely raising them from the payment of part of the stipulated price. The measures adopted had the full consent of those with whom the government had its dealings, and were only adapted upon their urgent representation of the necessity.

4.—The chamber of commerce further refers to these proceedings as being an improper interference between producers and their buyers; but in doing so, the chamber have omitted to advert to the circumstances which made the government participation in the sale of opium at the public sale of Calcutta.

5.—The restriction of the government demand for an article purchased from government, and paid for only in part, when that article came not to be saleable at the price agreed to be paid for it, is widely different from an appropriation of the government's revenue to the relief of ordinary speculators when suffering losses in their general trade.

6.—It is right that the chamber of commerce at Bombay should understand, that the restriction made in the sale of the opium produced in Bengal, is in character precisely similar to a red action of export duty, when the sale is fixed on any article is proved to be as high as its duty as compared of a foreign market. In the case of the Bengal opium of the past season, it may be added

that, whether the reduction of price were considered as an indulgence to satisfaction of the consumers, or had been prohibited by forcing on the market, in the measure the government sought in its power to do, the effect upon the competition of the Malwa drug would have been precisely similar. In the latter case, indeed, the consequence would have been more injurious to the trade of Bombay, because the fall of price in the Bengal and China market would have been much greater.

I have the honor, Sir,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,  
Secy. to Govt.

Post William,  
8th September, 1868.

The Bengal government, reasoning in their defence of the license granted to the purchasers at the public sales in 1868, adhere, with singular obstinacy, to their first definition, that the opium sales are an export duty on the drug produced in Bengal. With every submission, we must confess this definition appears to us to be nonsense. The Bengal government cannot alter the general meaning of words, and an export duty is a tax, imposed, levied to supply the wants of the state on articles not belonging to the state; but the system of opium sales is a mode of realizing the value in money of an article produced by and belonging to the state.

In a further correspondence with the chamber of commerce of Bombay, the Bengal government said—"It is out of the question that the government of India should give the speculators in Malwa opium any assurance against a repetition of similar measures, if the occasion should actually require them."

We now present to the attention of our readers the following letter; the letter from the secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, we have not been able to procure in time for our present issue; but as we intend to keep this matter before the public, it will do for our next number.

Calcutta, 15th June, 1868.

MEMORANDUM  
Canton.

Dear Sir,—We beg to hand you bill of lading of two boxes containing samples of opium on board the Hercules, which we have taken the liberty of addressing to you for the purpose explained in the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to us by the secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, and extract from that of one of its members, requesting the favour of your kindly procuring and communicating to us the information required by the board. We are &c.

(Signed)

Now, if it is true that the receiver is as bad as the thief, it must also be true that the grower and seller—particularly when the two persons are combined in the same person—are as bad as the purchaser and importer. So let us hear no more of the exert of director's compassion for weakness, which is on a par with that of the benevolence and compassion of their brother monopolist, the emperor of China, for men from afar; and of their being free of all participation in the operations of the opium dealers of Calcutta.

If on one class of British subjects the indemnification for the opium surrendered by the British superintendent as a ransom for the lives of British subjects and of British property then in the power of the Chinese government in Canton and at Whampoa, should fall more than on another, it is surely that class which has profited most by the trade in opium; namely, the large and powerful proprietors of E. I. stock.

But we shudder at this narrow view of the question. The home government, and the British people—the British empire in general—have profited by the opium trade not by that trade very large items of revenue were secured to the home and Indian governments, and the people of the U. K. were supplied with an article, which they choose to consider a necessary of life, on better terms than they could possibly have been by importing bullion into China for the purchase of that necessary thus all classes—the government, the people, the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, the quaker, the parson, all, all have reaped the inquiry and enjoyed the benefits of the opium trade: they have all been drawn in the inviting and exciting luxuries of green tea, punch, &c. they are not yet sober, they have been for it, and it now again it—as they have shared the profits and enjoyed the luxuries, it is only just that they should share the sacrifice, more especially as those sacrifices have spared the mangling of blood.

Proclamation from the  
Regulations under which the Portuguese  
trade is to be regulated.

R. controller of the maritime customs of Canton, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

It is known that the Portuguese foreigners have inhabited Macao for upwards of two hundred years; and to this time they have ever been respectful and obedient; and therefore twenty five sail of ships have been the appointed number for the port of Macao, to which an open trade was allowed free of duties: thus the wish and intention to show kindness to foreigners was manifested, but on account of certain affairs of the said foreigners, the custom house was closed. The Tarantao has already humbly petitioned the superior officers to show favour, and allow the custom house to be re-opened, and an open trade allowed as formerly: this petition has already been published, as is on record.

It is found on enquiry that the affairs of the Chinese merchants have been impeded, and the goods of the Portuguese foreigners being still on hand, it is to be apprehended the Portuguese foreigners will smuggle the goods of other nations, under the pretence of their being Portuguese property, into the port, and it will be difficult to distinguish them; and it may be thus until they pass their old courses and commit their old faults. The Tarantao has examined and found that, from last year until now, the customhouse has been twice closed; and the goods contained in the Portuguese customhouse are already spoiled; and the



1998

**2007**

**O.A.M. L.P.M.**

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with. right clear.

● 2 01 00 20-13 East a NE & ESE to N. clear, fine bc. cldy.  
since 8 A.M. weather a 10 A.M. some rg. wind N.

8. 3 04 20	30-60NNW cldy. fine wind all day, started at 11.
9. 1 00 50	30-50 N a NNE fine w. fr. wind clearing steadily.

24 5 53 80 20000 NE a E. fine w. fr. wind clear, sometimes  
fine wind, night fine & wind light a NNE.

■ 6 07 00 30x17 NE cdy; mod. sunshine, mod wind.  
Swe wind, night cdy. & wind from S/NNE

6	7	61	64	20:17 N & NW	only drizzling rain, some fog.
8	50	61	20:18 EN	drizzle, drizzle	drizzle, drizzle

0 87 00 2000 East a NW cldy. fr: wind, dark cldy. with a  
with mod. ra., wind NW, last pt. obscur.

**10 67 00 2006 NW 8 MB only; fair wt. vied mod; clear wt. numbers, fine mod vied, best pt. signs very**

clear, but small rain.  
 11 30 00 5000 East cldy. & light rain, few wind cldy & 10

times, wd. 11 at East, light eby mod; ed.  
THE eby wind slow & variable, mod

9 13 64 00 30-00 1960, oldy mfg. factory, factory & remodeling mod. det.  
web, bet. pt.1 some little trap.

5-14 00 07 0000 East only used: wd: no fog,ddy, vels 1000000  
at East, no fog,

[illegible]

numbers with 6: wind, mod., about 5 p. m.  
and shifted to N. lat. 42. many birds

July 17 94 80 30 100 North city in wd. city & in wd. & night shower at night wd. in July 1st. moderate.

10 34 00 3015 N. & NE dr. L. clay med; red silty sand. a few  
batter part wad fr. at base.

8:00-9:00 AM  
9:00-10:00 AM  
10:00-11:00 AM  
11:00-12:00 PM  
12:00-1:00 PM  
1:00-2:00 PM  
2:00-3:00 PM  
3:00-4:00 PM  
4:00-5:00 PM  
5:00-6:00 PM  
6:00-7:00 PM  
7:00-8:00 PM  
8:00-9:00 PM  
9:00-10:00 PM  
10:00-11:00 PM  
11:00-12:00 AM

wd. a clap of thunder at 9 p. m. last pt. of  
day fr. wd. and rain at night no rain.

cloudy and mod. - at night wind fr. N. E. E. E.

East eldy mod; wd. clear to machines, fine  
machines and mod; wd. night foggy de is wd.

9-25 03 00	20-30 E&E clay to rd, dark w/ths, many, at base.
9-26 03 00	20-30 East foggy little wd. clay less fog. plant.
9-27 03 00	

**700 60 00 8000 NW s. NW eld mod; liberty and thunder**

and updating, cleared to continue, at night  
wd. mode. fr. a NRE.

at East, also during night.

wd. So. night very dark, little wind.

all day at 7 wd. moved to N. lat. 21.5. fr. mod. no.

clouds, inclining to rain, with lightning

[illegible]

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customs duties are deficient; and as it has been difficult for them to convey their own goods for consumption, how can they manage the consumption of the goods of other nations? But if there really is any clandestine conveyance of smuggled goods, it will be necessary to use small boats, and it will then be difficult to deceive the ears and eyes of many men. Not the least precaution or surveillance must be allowed at the Chinese

customers. Ye Chinese merchants and others may now calm your minds, and pursue your trade as formerly without any suspicions or fears. It is proper immediately to issue a proclamation. Let all Chinese merchants be made themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this, and also the Moslem foreigners. Hitherto a variety of goods have been in consumption with the attention of honest dealers.

and comets. It is necessary for you to pursue a paper and just trade; but you must not make pretense to avert and cause impediments, then deceiving yourselves in seeking for profit; neither, through your selfishness, must the date be allowed to leak out: this involving yourselves in crime. Oppose not. A special proclamation.—(Ed. non. 25th Dec. 1841.)





When the number of the followers of the Ramesh religion became considerable, a certain captain of workshops told Kankarman of the evil of this way, and that capt. D.... informed one of a great destruction to begin in various time, and that his associates died in that slaughter, and be thought a like work would come to pass here. That was the company who informed us of the evil of the Ramesh religion, and also a certain French man of yore and a certain British man of new conversion of what we said:

of letters to the British people on some of the obvious signs that were coming from or against the Dutch interests. By G. T. Loe. London, 1910.



we should be considered as an opponent to missions; now, we are glad on all occasions, to humbly receive the good with the evil, as both are dispersed to us in our mortal pilgrimages by eternal wisdom.

However, as soon as they think us to be rather lukewarm in the mightiest cause that can interest human sympathy or intellect, we are for our part, tractate, which we think will show our leaning to the cause of other men; for we would rather use that word than religion, as the desired effect of the efforts of missionaries.

It may be that some of these gentlemen who have devoted their lives, to say the very least, to a high calling—and, in a worldly view, except perhaps that the labours may provide for the wants of the day—a profitable one—that some may have allowed their zeal to outstrip their discretion; the flesh brings its own excuse with it; for without some offence no great man has acted, no great thing has ever yet been done.

The document headed a report from the governor, we have translated from a questionable document; we give it to the public with a more candid than we have received it, but we can confidently say that a report—and that a false one has been made to the Imperial government.

#### Report from the Governor, &c.

THE commissioners, governor, and lieutenant governor report, and looking up pray for the Imperial glances.

Being at the Tiger's mouth, we expelled the last English foreigners to Hong Kong, in order that the root (of evil) might be forever extirpated and the ships of other nations return and trade in peace, and obtain large profits. Now having been expelled they should drop their heads and depress their hearts; but even now their hearts are not dead, and they still cherish the thought by means of wood of catching fish (or, climbing a tree to catch fish.)

In the 6th moon an English boat was spying, about the Tiger's mouth, and was fired upon by Wangchun's crew, which killed more than ten men, all the rest escaped. (This happened on the 24th of August, or the 10th of the 7th moon.)

Afterwards the ships of Daniell and Towne, of the same nation, were obedient to the laws, and acted with sincerity without selfishness, and they were permitted to go to Whampoa there to anchor and trade. The rest of the (English) ships seeing that those two were reverently obedient, also repented of their errors, and earnestly requested permission to enter the port. For what reason, then, did two cannons (the Volage and Hyscith) on the 10th of the 9th moon (a mistake of the transcriber the junk attacked H. M. ships on the 9th of the 9th moon) to approach the Tiger's mouth? when they were subjected to Admiral Kwan's fire, which killed several men; the carriers should have fled for their lives—how could they presume to return the fire? This was like dashing eggs against the stones.—As the admiral was sitting in his cabin he was wounded by a splinter on the face, and some soldiers missed their footing and fell overboard; of these, four were drowned.

The admiral removed to another warjunk, placed himself by the mainmast and encouraged his troops by his gestures, and confident in himself he drank out from the tail-same labour: really he has added to the failure of his honorable name. Again the guns were fired, and of the English foreigners several were killed. Meanwhile, the English foreigners will not presume to look up, about the Tiger's mouth. Both the admiral Kwan, and captain Wangchun are deserving of praise for their valour during the war. We look to the emperor for increase of favour and substantial compassion, by which encouragement and rewards will be shown.

The following Imperial edict in reply has been received.

"The admiral placed himself by the mast, nor did he shrink from the tail-same labour: this is the conduct of the ancient heroes. I confer upon him the rank of a Patenlee, and captain Wang I promote to be an admiral. Let substantial compassion be conferred upon the troops in accordance with the regulations, thus manifesting encouragement and rewards. Respect this—(19th year, 9th moon, 20th day.—1st of Nov. Date of report made from the Tiger's mouth.) This date must be an error of the transcriber: it should be the 20th of the moon, on the 3rd of November.

Our contemporary of the Canton Press thinks he has caught an "forgetting not very proud-at carriage," in publishing what we were told—not remembering—in the order the Droid Isle. Our contemporary declares that he is convinced our remark is the contrary to truth, in other words that it is a falsehood!—Now, had our contemporary been on board the Droid, we should still hold him to be a very incompetent judge of the order and discipline of a British man of war. But he has not even seen the Droid, except, perhaps, at the mouth of several rivers. Therefore, his criticism must be founded on what he has been told. It must then, be an easy matter to convince him on subjects of which he is ignorant. But the publication of the article in the comparative discipline of an English frigate, of which the editor of the C. P. and the governor of Canton are about equally competent judges, has no analogy to the publication of fables of goods exported, or allusions to certain expected arrivals: these imprudences are—as we have said—nothing less than betraying so much intelligence to the enemy. Neither did we say that the governor of Canton's letters all be studied by the English papers published in China: our words were in that he considered them of some authority and had asked for them as organs of intelligence on foreign affairs on which he could depend.

But we are not sorry that our contemporary is a wanderer, and misused his aim in giving us tit for tat, as it gives us the opportunity of stating that we have been told by others that the Droid is in very good order, particularly as to the efficiency of her tremendous armament; and the men are in a state of high discipline.

Under other circumstances the following decree of the general congress of Peru would be a document of some interest; but it is not necessary for us to reach upon the commercial fables of a young man who when we are engaged with those of the most ancient empire of the world.

Lima, 10th April, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the chief superintendent to forward you for the information of the mercantile community, the copy of a despatch and a newspaper containing the same, and a copy of a despatch of the same nature from the same source.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
EDWARD BARNES.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Representatives.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,  
&c. &c.

H. M. LAMBERT,  
Lima, 21st January, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the 7th number of the official Gazette of Peru in which is registered, a law issued on the 21st of Nov. by the congress assembled at Huancayo, directing the formation of a company after the denomination of the "Asiatic Company" to be composed exclusively of citizens of Peru.

In the 2d Article of this law it is declared that, the object of this company will be to favour the national interests by procuring to Peru commerce exclusively the benefits of the direct trade of Peru with Asia and the Philippine Islands.

And by the 3th clause, all importations of the raw and manufactured articles of the places specified in the 2d clause of this law, that are not made in vessels belonging to the company, are prohibited: a prohibition which is directed to come into operation eight months after the publication of the law; the which took place on the 14th day.

You and your superiors will probably pass to the Secretary of the company and superintendent of

this so called protection therein afforded by Article 1st of the Peruvian laws.

2. In the meantime, on being by the chief superintendent to prevent the law coming into practical operation as far as it affects importations, on the 21st of Nov. of the raw and manufactured articles of Asia and the Philippine Islands till after the expiration of at least ten months from the date of its publication.

The present is the first opportunity since the publication of this law that has offered of transmitting it, in copy to you; for although two vessels have come that have sailed from Callao to China, these companies and masters would not allow of their conveying any but their own correspondence.

I shall feel obliged by your communicating us with the day on which you may receive this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) EDWARD BARNES,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Representatives.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,  
&c. &c.

The General Congress of Peru has decreed the following:

1.—That it is the duty of a nation to promote by the most efficacious means the Public Wealth.

2.—That as one of these means the national commerce merits particular attention.

3.—That in its actual decayed state, the native Merchants cannot undertake such lucrative speculations as are required to form large capitals without being protected and assisted in their enterprises.

4.—That the privileges now conceded with this object are in conformity with the principles which serve as a base to our political system, the adoption of which by great nations, has been the foundation of their present opulence. It is therefore decreed.

1.—A company shall be formed under the title of the Asiatic company with a capital of 5000 000—to be divided in shares of 5000 each, which shall be open to the public.

2.—No individual can have more than ten shares during the first year; but, that term being expired, and the whole of the shares of the company not having been taken up, any of the shareholders will be allowed to purchase the number of shares they desire.

3.—The object of this company will be to favour the national interests, causing a direct traffic between Asia, the Philippine Islands, and Peru.

4.—The citizens of Peru duly can be shareholders of this company.

5.—For the term of fifteen years all importations of Raw or Manufactured merchandise as is prohibited from the places expressed in article No. 2 unless said importations are made in vessels belonging to the company. This prohibition to take effect in eight months from the publication of the present law.

6.—When a sufficient capital is obtained for the commencement of this enterprise, the first expedition shall be sent into the company having previously produced to the executive government the necessary documents in proof of competent capital.

7.—Foreign vessels can only be made use of by the company in cases of necessity, and with permission from the government.

8.—The properties of the company will be exempted from the public service.

9.—Foreigners cannot, on any account, become shareholders.

10.—The company will form its laws, and them, having previously been passed by the annual of the state, will be approved of by the government.

Let notice of this be given to the executive that this law may be published, published, and circulated.

Given in the Session Hall of the Congress at Huancayo, the 21st November, 1868.

LEONARDO FLORES, President.  
BENJAMIN AYARZA, Deputy.  
AGUSTIN GALLARDO, Secretary.

To the Sec. for home affairs. In testimony of the above, let it be published and circulated.

AGUSTIN GALLARDO.



Owing to the Indian trade with China the direct trade between China and England has enjoyed facilities which have enabled

its being extended to its present value, and at the same time, justified the revenue of the country to a corresponding degree. The English trade with India too, has been benefited by the increased facilities which the China trade affords, of re-stocking for the former, and thereby a more extensive business has been done; but in fact, the fact would be endless to point out all the particulars which the English notice at large, the merchants resident both in England and in India, the Indian subjects of Great Britain, and British commerce and commerce generally, have been enriched by the China trade; while on the other hand, it seems ineffectual, as well as lamentable, to think how this trade has been conducted for many years, to the importance and value which now belong to it, with such little aid or protection from the state, and that the British government have paid so little attention to a branch of commerce which is of such vital necessity to the interests of the nation.

Bombay is, however, peculiarly interested in this question, seeing that out of the total value of the trade of this port in its exports £4,814,616, or its imports at £4,708,738, the China trade forms of the first £2,638,508 of the latter £1,699,128, besides which 28 vessels of 400 tons to 1,400 burthen, each owned by native merchants, are employed solely in this branch of its commerce.

This fact alone will show how seriously the interests of this port in particular are affected by whatever stops or interrupts the trade with China; but when it is further stated that at this moment the greater portion of the property sent to China in the season of 1838-39, still remains there, and that the capital thus withdrawn at this moment from the usual circulation here, amounts to little short of six millions sterling, you will at once perceive that to give this market from the most serious embarrassment, no time must be lost in re-establishing this valuable trade on a footing the most stable and permanent, as well as honorable to the British name. Already are distrust and want of confidence becoming to be felt in all the branches of this honor; these feelings must increase every hour that the present position of affairs is allowed to continue; and to add to this distress, should the indemnity guaranteed by her majesty's representative in China, for the property he required to be surrendered to him in her majesty's name and for the public service, be not most fully recognized by the government, none can say where ruin and misery will end which must result from such an unhappy decision. It is the contemplation of these and of momentous effects, to which all on the spot must be witnesses, and which our residence here enables us fully to estimate, that induces the chamber again to step forward and place them clearly before your consideration, and to urge your using all the influence you possess toward preventing the evil consequences which delay must produce. After slightly indicating to you the general suffering which this state of things must entail on the nation at large, and in particular in Bombay, they hope to obtain your powerful representation with her majesty's government, towards reducing, with as little delay as possible, the enormous loss which all the interests at stake must ever now suffer, and which every moment of the present unsettled and disturbing state of things must frightfully increase. A crisis has arrived that renders it absolutely necessary for Britain to show her power, and make it felt, etc. a commerce so necessary to her existence can now be established on that safe basis which is essential to its value.

Outrage and insult have been committed. Our countrymen have been degraded, and the moral influence of the British name to the eastward, and all but destroyed. Above all things whatever is to be done, should be done quickly, and suffering not be allowed to continue and spread, as the inevitable consequence of further delay.

I remain, Sir,  
Your Obedient Humble Servant,  
J. SKINNER,  
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.  
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,  
28th Nov. 1838.

To all Associates, Members of Chamber of Commerce, Proprietors of India Stock, Merchants, Ship owners and other parties in Great Britain, connected with the East India and China Trade, or interested in the Maintenance of British influence and commerce in the East.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—You will learn by this mail, that affairs in China have assumed an aspect still more serious and embarrassing than that which they were at the departure of the Oct. Indian mail.

The events, which have arisen to create this additional necessity for a vigorous interference on the part of the British nation are briefly as follows:—the details you will learn from the annexed printed compendium as well as from the public papers which the present mail will take home.

In consequence of a Chinese hating being killed in an accidental affray at Hongkong [the parties concerned in which were duly tried and sentenced by a criminal court held by Capt. Elliot] the British have been forcibly expelled from Macao.

A British schooner, the *Black Jade*, has been attacked, boarded by the Chinese in the dead of the night, the whole of its crew with the exception of one man, who jumped overboard, murdered in cold blood, and a British passenger on board mutilated with savage cruelty—his ear having been saved off and thrust into his mouth, when he lay, as it seemed, expiring of his wounds.

A hostile collision has already taken place between her majesty's boats and the Chinese war junks, with loss of life, but without any decisive result.

Preparations were making by the Chinese to destroy, by fire rafts, the whole of the mercantile fleet of Great Britain, at Hongkong, amounting to 84 vessels containing upwards of three millions of British property.

Thus a pacific adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries appears now hopeless. Hostilities, in which the British flag is on the defensive, have actually begun, and are now in progress; and the British name has fallen, in China, to a point of degradation to which it has never before sunk.

Captain Elliot, convinced of the futility of any attempt to open the trade till it is placed upon a secure footing, and the national honor vindicated, has applied we understand, both to the Indian and British governments, to prohibit any vessel with China goods being admitted to enter at any British custom house without his consent and passport.

The necessity for decisive and immediate measures on the part of her majesty's government is now become so strong, that delay or vacillation must prove ruinous to some of the most important interests of the British nation, and we must, therefore, solicit your most earnest exertions in impressing on all parties, who may have any influence on the proceedings of government with the serious importance of the actual crisis and the necessity of meeting it with promptness and decision.

Seriously as the present position of affairs in China endangers the general trade of India, and therefore indirectly affects the interest of government, the revenue of England, as well as of India, must, we fear

disaster fall to a greater extent than either government could be aware of, resulting from their torpor in a matter where interests of such magnitude are at stake.

As respects Bengal, we are not in possession of the facts full and exact data to guide us as to the state of the trade, to which we could now draw your attention; but we have no doubt the principle and general result will be found equally applicable to that side of India.

At Bombay, the imports from China during the first six months of the official year 1838-39, from 1st May to the end of Oct., amounted, by the official returns of the custom house, to Rs. 8,03,253 of merchandise, and Rs. 20,16,454 of treasure. The gross amount of duties collected in the same period, was Rs. 33,210.

During the corresponding months of the present year, the imports amount to Rs. 1,03,408 of merchandise, and Rs. 4,31,000 of treasure, while the duties paid are only Rs. 9,084.

In the former period, on the exports to China, the government derived a revenue of Rs. 10,00,000 on opium, and about Rs. 2,85,000 on cotton. This year the amount from opium is Rs. 2,50,000, and from cotton Rs. 2,00,000.

From this it will be seen that, even with a partial trade has been carried on with China, the government have already experienced a loss of Rs. 8,07,000; which loss, during the expected stoppage of all trade, for the next six months at least, must rapidly increase, while the decrease in the usual supply of bullion cannot but embarrass, in a corresponding degree, the government as well as the mercantile community.

If the next crop of cotton has only the English market for its disposal, the government must lose all the sea customs duties they now receive from the staple when exported to China, three being all reported in the shape of drawback to the exporter to England, and three more must amount, annually, to three less 11 Rupees, making with the loss (Rupees 1,17,000) of the sea customs on China imports, the sum of Rupees 4,17,000, of which the Bombay treasury would be deprived under a stoppage of the trade with China, besides twenty one less annually collected, on an average from opium passes; thus, on exports, imports, and opium passes, there must be, at the lowest estimate, a direct annual loss to this government alone of upwards of twenty five lacs, or one fourth of a million sterling.

The merchandise imported at Calcutta, from China, last year, amounted to Rs. 7,00,000, and the bullion to Rs. 78,58,000; the exports in return to Rs. 31,90,000, and of opium and other goods to Rs. 1,35,00,000, so that the Bengal treasury must suffer even still more severely; while, even allowing the upset price to be paid for the opium at Calcutta, which we observe the government has fixed at 400 Rs. scarcely 30 lacs will be left to government on that article, instead of a crore, as hitherto. We see little hope, indeed, of even this smaller amount being realized, under the present circumstances.

Viewing the question then, merely in its immediate and direct effects on the Indian treasury, and resting aside for the moment, what is of far greater consequence, the remote and indirect effects on British commerce and power, its importance would seem sufficient to arouse the governments of India to the greatest activity, and cause them earnestly to urge the speedy settlement of the question on the home government. Even in this strictly local aspect, her majesty's ministers must owe what a serious responsibility rests upon them, what

a loss they will cause to the revenues of the local governments, and what ruin to thousands of her majesty's subjects here, if they do not at once act with energy and decision.

Again, by means of the India trade with China, the court of directors have annually received about half a million sterling of territorial remittances for the home charges, and payment of the dividends to the proprietors of India stock. By this channel, also, these remittances reach the directors more profitably to themselves, as well as more advantageously for their Indian territories, than could otherwise be effected; and thus benefit the treasury of the India house without draining bullion from India.

This mode of receiving their remittances, pending the settlement of the China question, will be closed to them, and put under the control of the Chinese authorities, who will be obliged to pay to their subjects and interest; so that the British court have, also, every motive to press upon the home government the urgency of the question, and the necessity for immediate strong measures being adopted.

Finally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled, in a very few months, if so long blind to the danger, to force on the attention of the Cabinet the absolute necessity of taking prompt & energetic measures for the restoration of our commerce, and the preservation of the revenue.

Besides the duties from Sift and other China produce, the gross amount duty received on Tea at home may be stated at three and a half millions sterling. During the last four or five years the imports of Tea have averaged forty three millions of pounds weight annually, and the average deliveries of the United Kingdom, of the last three years, have amounted to 40 millions of pounds weight. Up to the latest date we have from China, the total exports of Tea from 1st July 1830 to 30th June 1833, amounted to Rs. 68,692,508. Higher prices may reduce the consumption, but the supply of Tea now in England, with what is on the way, will be all nearly exhausted by January 1841, if our vigorous measures are not, at that time, put in execution, the English Nation, with experience difficulties and distress which the Ministry, we fear, do not now sufficiently foresee, but which will eventually soon burst on them with a frightful reality.

As connected with this subject we must again request your assistance in our ever-urgent to procure from her majesty's government a speedy adjustment of the opium indemnity, upon the favourable or adverse reception of which depends the commercial stability or ruin of this Port.

It should not be too often repeated that the great mass of this property was not in China waters, and therefore not contraband of the time: it was neither seized, nor physically nor legally seizable by the Chinese government when given up. Her majesty's government demanded its surrender for her majesty's service, considering such to be the best step he could take for the general good in the circumstances in which he was placed, and on this requisition and pledged faith of her majesty's government the Opium delivered it over to that office.

That the Chinese themselves knew they had no right to seize it; that they were conscious of wrong and injustice in the seizure, is proved by their subsequent offer of a paltry remuneration of 5 or 6 lbs. of Tea for each chest surrendered.

From the opium trade the Honourable East India company have for years derived an immense annual revenue, and through them the British government and nation have also reaped, from the same trade, an incalculable amount of advantages both political and financial. Its profits have not only tended to turn the balance of trade between Great Britain and China in favour of the former and draw an abundant stream of capital

into India which thus became enabled to increase ten fold its consumption of British manufactures; but they have contributed directly to support the vast fabric of British dominion in the East, to defray the expenses of her majesty's as well as the company's Judicial, Military, and Naval establishments in India, and, by the operations of exchange and remittances in Tea and other Chinese produce, to put so abundant revenue into the British exchequer, and benefit the British Nation to the extent of six millions annually (as shown in every Westerner's work) without interfering with India or draining bullion from England.

"H-m-s" says that neither in his work, on the British empire in India, "we find that England's gain from its East India possessions amounts to no less than 4,000,000 pounds sterling a year; a sum which would in the end completely ruin this colony (or more properly speaking drain it of its bullion) if it were remitted in this form. But such is not the case, if we turn to England in the following manner. East India opium is sent to China, and is there exchanged for Tea; this is taken to England, and covers all the exchange. Such are the phenomena of trade; what the one country gains is not lost by the other, neither both gain."

So, says he, the East India company ever has been enabled to derive from this trade, that it has, and all in its power to foster and encourage it. The company's government grew it on in an account or restricted the power from selling it to any other purchaser than itself—granted passes for its export, but medical officers to inspect its quality—its own and others sold it in the markets of Calcutta and Bombay, and entered into treaty with the French government, whereby it secured the latter's abstaining from competition by an annual tribute of 500 chests. About 14 or 15 months ago when the purchasers of Calcutta had suffered a loss from over-speculation in the drug, the supreme government, as an encouragement to the trade, allowed them an abatement of 500 Rupees per chest, amounting altogether to 30 lacs of rupees. Even at this day and after all that has occurred, the last Calcutta government Gazette announces another government sale at 400 Rupees per chest!

For years the Honourable Court sent despatches to their government in India containing directions regarding the management of this trade, and ordering their officers, in their opium cultivation and exports, to study the tastes of the Chinese. These despatches were all read and approved by her majesty's board of Control—these measures had, therefore, the declared sanction of her majesty's government.

At the time of the renewal of the company's charter was under discussion, the nature of this trade, its alleged demoralizing tendency, its monopoly, its contraband character, were all openly discussed in the British parliament. On the 12th June 1832, Mr. Buckingham made it the prominent subject of discussion, stigmatizing in particular the fact that it was a trade of smuggling and contrary to the law of China (vide Hansard Vol. xviii page 770). On the 12th July following, Lord Glenelg, then president of the board of control, declared the subject of the opium and salt monopolies in India was under the serious consideration of Government (Hansard vol. xix page 614) and after this serious consideration, on the 20th July he stated in the house of commons, as his conclusive result, that it was not to be forgotten that these Monopolies salt & opium produced a revenue of £2,500,000!

After this will it be contended that this trade was not known, not understood, not encouraged by the East India company and the British government?

It has struck us with some surprise that those in England, who have been the leading advocates of the immorality of the opium

trade in China, have breathed not a word against the spirit trade in great Britain, a trade which is in every way strictly analogous to it. If, after drawing millions of revenue from the former, the British government now become, for the first time, sensitive to the enormity of its immorality, when presented in the magnified shape of a claim for indemnity, consistency will demand the suppression of the spirit trade in great Britain, and the relinquishment of the revenue which it produces to the exchequer.

But conceding the objectionable nature of the trade and the expedience of suppressing it, should we not act of practical justice to individuals, proceeds one of speculative good to masses? This principle was conceded in the slave emancipation act; and India looks to the justice of great Britain for this principle being followed out now. Suppress this trade in opium, but first indemnify those who, on the faith of the British government, surrendered their property to facilitate its suppression.

If this indemnity—guaranteed by public act of her majesty's representative, whom all British subjects in China were bound on their allegiance to obey, from whose command there was no appeal, upon the faith of whose public acts the merchants delivered up their property, as upon the faith of the British government and nation whom he there represented—if this indemnity be now withheld, and the act of the national representative disavowed, whether on the ground of his alleged incompetency, his having exceeded his power, or any other plea, the result will be, not only an immediate entailment of ruin on all who were directly connected with the trade, but a most serious financial crisis at Calcutta and Bombay, which will involve the whole commercial and money relations of these provinces in deep embarrassment and reduce to beggary thousands of individuals, who have never been in any way connected with the trade in opium, but whose capital and financial affairs are inextricably bound up with what was a common centre of all the financial transactions of those two cities, and whose fate, therefore, depends on the stand or fall of those in whom these transactions centred. It will be more—if the competency and authority of his majesty's representative be denied, if the faith in the engagements entered into by him in the name of the British government and nation be broken, it will not only undermine the authority, and render questionable the proceedings of all British officers to whom high power has been delegated in India (not excepting the governor general himself), but give a shock to the credit of the British government in the East which it will be impossible to recover, and the effect of which, in any great political or financial emergency may prove ruinous to the Indian empire. The facility of opening loans in India in time of war, and the facility with which such engagements have hitherto been met, have, on more than one occasion, proved the safety of British India; but, if the opium indemnity be refused, this facility will receive a fatal blow, parties who have even the faith of the British nation pledged and broken in China, will, in any real crisis, pause before they commit their funds to the same faith in India, which can so easily shake off engagements by running the question of consumption.

At the present moment, no less than fifty eight British merchant ships are detained in China under heavy expenses and unable to trade. Of these, twenty eight vessels from 500 to 1,000 tons each, belong to this port alone. The capital of the predatory banked up there at the present moment, including the surrendered opium, is estimated at not less than five millions sterling. The stagnation to all trade and business in the money market, produced by the state of things is already unparagonably severe, still the continuing reliance on the luck of the British government, and the hope of a speedy adjustment, support the spirits of the commercial

Bombay, 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1899.

## REVOLUTION

6.—That the foregoing resolutions with the papers referred to, be printed and circulated amongst the members of the association, and that a copy be transmitted to Mr. Curtis.  
G. G. de H. Laryent, Chairman.—Barbours, Jan. 20.

## WALLACE.

Come to, on your knees, your knees, and your tea  
 That poor virgin America covered with me!  
 Come, come by the light, all ye made with again,  
 The lovers of Freedom, Democracy and Peace.  
 Come, cheer the two-eyes and hundred ears again  
 Meet loudly the tea-bags, the bottles and me;

Then the up-pour Blood, your Shew-bread, and offer Wine,  
And with our are of Hymns dead ! onward with us :  
Come thronged from Teutonic-land, ye noble who mine  
The flowers of Parnassus, and Helicon, and Helicon  
(Chicago, Ill. Nov. — Read by Gustav January 12.)

ALL MATERIAL MUST BE SENT PAID.

## CHINA

April 20th, 1962.

LATEST DATES			
England	4th Dec.	Singapore	24th March
States	29th Nov.	Java	14th Dec.
Calcutta	6th Feb.	Manila	24th April
Bombay	24th Janv.	Australasia	10th Nov.

**MAILED.**—After Bazaar ———, for Singapore  
and Bombay: Moulmein, My. ———

By the Anlascar & Poppy, we have received our files of Calcutta, Bombay, & Singapore papers.

By an extract from the Bengal Herald, in which the resolutions passed at a meeting of the East India and China Association are detailed respecting steam navigation with India, our readers will observe that all present hope of governmental promotion of the comprehensive scheme is abandoned, and its prosecution is left to private enterprise; this will be a sad blow to the indefatigable Mr. Waghorn.

We have received from the author, the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, a work in the Chinese language, entitled *Hou-yü-tung-shi*, or, A treatise on commerce; it is cast in four books, the contents of which we shall have the pleasure to publish in next week's register.

We have neglected an editorial duty in not, some months ago, inviting the attention of our local readers to the "Chinese Chronology, in the Canton dialect," of the reverend E. C. Briggs.

The first part of this order amounts to those who are inclined to learn the language, and to read the customs and feel the sentiments of the race of *Man*. has been published and distributed to subscribers; the circular, which informed the public that a work so useful was in progress, went its round at a time when the foreign community were absent, and their attention engaged on the daily events in which British interests were then involved: now, when the path we are to tread is somewhat cleared by the late intelligence which has reached us of the determination of the British government, we fulfil a grateful duty in recommending to the attention of the public the work in question. The No. 1-frugner, singular or not, or to be, should be without a copy of the "Compendium." And there are now few better excuses for the employment of the leisure hours of the youthful sons of the west, than to devote them to the study and ~~perfection~~ of the language of the sons of *Man*.

The second part of the Christianity has been struck off to the 1975 year.

This slight notice should have appeared in our last number, but it was, by some mischance, omitted.

We have made two long extracts from the Col-  
 onista Courier on the China trade; the first a cir-  
 cular letter from Mr. Skinner, chairman of the  
 chamber of commerce of Bombay, the second  
 a circular from a voice from the east, dated  
 Bombay, 20th of November, and addressed to  
 all associations, chambers of commerce, pro-  
 prietors of east India steam sh.

Both of these circulars urge the late events in China on the attention of the English public with concern and talent; as they are written by those who have been and are well-versed by the attractions into of the Chinese government, consequently to the eyes of the world, will think they point their own cases in too strong, or, perhaps, too sombre, colours; we do not think any, and although so in of the facts detailed are new to our local readers, yet as the circulation given to such clever appeals, founded on truth, is generally, so will their effect be more powerful.

The great object of these appeals is to the Chinese trade.

We differ from Mr. Young in his recommendation to take possession of an unoccupied island in the east coast of China; this would be, indeed, to abandon our high claims and our lofty position! The English trade of the 19th century is to be recovered with the full consent, and for the future, to be conducted under the administrative protection of the Chinese government; and one principal means to this end is that we should retain the confidence and respect of the people, by affording them and their properties, alike on or shore, every possible protection; the people will then be too glad to afford us, in return, the supplies which may be required; as we have already said, the present quarrel is between the governments not the people of China and England.

The matter of internationalism does not appear difficult to us: nor will the question be a new one to the Chinese, for the officers attached to the commissary introduced it themselves at Chiung, when the opium was in process of surrender; asking if a postal or a pecul and a half of raw silk would be accepted for every chest of opium: it is true, they did not dwell upon the subject long.

A Chinese will make any apology when he sees he has no other course of safety. They have a proverb:—'that he is a good son of Heaven who can readily cast an insult': a feeling also incited by the highest authority; the real difficulty, as it appears to us, with reference to the recovery of the general in the abandonment, or future management, of the opium trade, has probably that trade has been to the British empire in well and truly set forth in the two circulars we have recently had; and every sensible house will say it has always been found impossible to put down a try to that; yields a profit of 30 per cent. Now, if the emperor and his ministers—and few of them are of the same obstinate tenor and determined mind as H. E. Lie, we think—after they have complied with the demands of indemnification and apology, payment of the long merchant's debts, and losses accruing to British merchants by the anti-smuggling's propensity—and reject all further connection with the English, unless they consent to obey the laws of the empire—harsh and indefensible as they are—on the subject of opium, will not the difficulties of an arrangement be mightily increased?—On the contrary, were they to consent, upon a convention that they have not the power to prevent the entrance of the drug, to legalize the trade, then an arrangement might be made as to the quantity that should be imported under the English flag; and it might be assigned or even sold to the government, which could make it a monopoly as it does salt: the profits on the trade would not be so great but they would be more certain: a guarantee might also be made to prudently lessen the quantity: the governments of India would thus have the power to gradually extricate their revenue from any dependence on the cultivation of opium, and to upon other and less objectionable sources, the merchants could, in the same manner, lose their transactions and withdraw from the trade, or, if, which is not improbable, the Chinese government, after they had issued the edicts of the monopoly, should be willing to continue the trade under a limited supply, the question would then approximate to the rule of monopoly of tobacco in America.—Though this plan would be bombing to the Chinese government, after their long continued very edicts, it would at once—but under a perfectly new and independent system—restore the general trade; and would it not be a far better settlement of the cause of present difficulties—through which so many are now—than a refusal of all terms, and an ignorant dependence on their own force, leading to a collision with the outcome of the war?





The companionship of the Bath has been conferred on Uchinski Shuui, (4th Dragon), Poron, (10th Lancers), Croker, (17th foot) and R. Macdonald, (4th foot). A. Roberts



### Address to Lord Auckland

We are glad to see that our friend Palmerston has entered the holy state of matrimony. We are now sure that his lordship must pay more attention to the tea trade, for though his lordship may prefer L. & Co. as Chamber-



# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1902.

in at his breakfast table, we opine her ladyship will insist on having ginseng and peaches; but where are they to be had if our trade with China is not recovered? It is, therefore, clear that local Palmerston must now

Somehow expect take and maintain his And we hope her ladyship has "A devil of a spirit," and will not be "Misere of it will though China talk."

Then for every broken jar Liu or his co-accusers will get a broken head.

We invite the attention of our readers to the character of Keeking, in a preceding column; and the more especially, as that monarch and his co-accusers have been belittled by various Indian papers as examples of morality to the European world.

Our contemporary of the Press used not have expressed his surprise that the Russians have evaded the fact of having marched a considerable corps on Khiva, or Orghen, the capital of the Uzbeks; for the depredations of this horde on the property and persons of Russian subjects have been a subject of complaint for many years past, as the following extract from *Barnes's travels* will prove. To induce the Khans of Khiva to forbear from their predatory forays has long been the task on which the diplomatic skill of the Russian cabinet has been employed; and as three peaceable efforts have failed the emperor has now determined to have recourse to arms.

The injuries which the Khivans inflicted on the neighboring countries have given them a greater importance than they deserve, for at first they are but an unimportant border, protected by the natural strength of their country. The invasion of Khiva, between Russia and Balkh, makes it the subject of constant warfare between these kingdoms, which extends its influence; it has no lateral trade. It is doubtful if the population of the whole amounts to two or three millions. Till the time of Babur Khan, it was considered a dependency of Balkh; but there is no proof of its allegiance before that time. The Khan can raise a force of 10,000 men, and has a park of also some of ordnance. His troops are either Uzbeks or Turkomans, who are used in the other manner as the vassals of Balkh; none of the latter carry arms and arms. The great object of the Khan of Khiva is to subdue the Turkomans who between his territory and Persia, as well to increase his revenue as his power. The position of Khiva has enabled the Khan to exert a greater influence over these countries than either the Kings of Persia or Balkh; who are thus at the disposal of a body of soldiers, holding an empire in the desert. In the summer of 1841, the Khan marched his whole army from Khiva to Herat, and lived contributions on the Yaka, the greatest of the Turkoman tribes. He kept a correspondence with them on all occasions, a town held by the Yaka tribes of Balkh, a tribe within three marches of Herat, in Persia; and now lives under the command of the Khan. This advance of the Khan's army is ascribed to the military genius of the Khan. The distance from Khiva to Herat amounts to 1,000 miles, and is almost destitute of water, which was procured by digging wells at every stage as he advanced. He commanded to pass, and gave out that he had taken the field to subvert the Persians, under Abbas Mirza, who threatened him from Herat. He was accompanied by a vast herd of camels, bearing arms and provisions for his troops. About two of three parties have taken to the flight. His father accompanied him in this expedition, about his country around his court to Persia; but, however, he lost the greater portion of his horses in the undertaking and was compelled to leave his gains in the sand, where one of them still remains.

The object of Khiva has not generally aimed at such extended attacks as have represented, but confined themselves to a marauding life; they continually send detachments to plunder in Persia, and make the inhabitants, and the Khan receives a fifth of all the booty as tribute. The power of Khiva over the Turkomans gives great facility in these things, which are conducted with much secrecy. They also claim upon the only city of Russia on the Caspian Sea; and both Persians and Russians are said to live in this country as slaves. They supply the Moslems of Balkh, and the whole of Turkistan, with Persian captives; and I have it on undoubted information, that there are about four Russians alive in Khiva. It is impossible to give any estimate of the number of Persians, but both nations are on the increase. The Russians are now cut out of Khiva, as the King of Balkh entered into an agreement with the emperor to discontinue their presence in his territory. While the Khivans are the enemies in every sense, they yet grant protection to the Russians that enter their territory, on payment of hand duties.

Herat, capital of Afghanistan, goes through Khiva, but neither they nor Russian consuls, though Herat is a Russian ally, are in the country. The latter are

spread, the Russians are expelled, and much property has been at these various times; where the chief was the command of Khiva, the people will not be very loyal. The Khan demands duties at the port of Mangoush, on the Caspian, which has captured Astrakhan, and somewhere else at the Sea, or even eastward of the Sea, where it is crossed by the Caspian.

The intercourse between the Khan and Russia, respecting the improvement of trade, is mentioned in the chapter that treats on commerce. It is impossible to form any but a vague estimate of the revenue of Khiva; half of it is derived from tariff sources, and the Khan supports his army and himself chiefly at the expense of his neighbors.

The affairs of Khiva have excited considerable attention in the Russian cabinet, which has attempted, without success, to form a connection with it, as well for the advancement of commercial ends, as the suppression of all other parties of entering by subjects. There is great hostility to Russia in the minds of the Khivans, and it would be most dangerous to appear in the character of a friend to their country; but the Khan is only able to obtain his independence from the strength of his position. (*Barnes's travels*, vol. 2, p. 260 & 2.)

It is amazing enough that our brother editor should gravely inform us—that it is said the emperor Nicholas meditates an attack on and conquest of China! He must have glossed this information from the extracts in the Singapore Free Press of the 17th of March, in which paper, and immediately following the extract from the *Francia's State Gazette*, containing the explanatory declaration of the Russian government with reference to its intentions towards Khiva, is a paragraph in which are these words—"The Russian government affirms that it has no intention of making a conquest of China!"—But it is evident that the word China, is a misprint for Khiva, and having been substituted for Khiva.

Now although this is a palpable error of the Press, and the Editor of the Singapore Free Press can allow a statement that informs the world the emperor of Russia is about to attack China to pass, and the Editor of the Canton Press can allude to it, without comment! when the former editor would be open-mouthed if one half as much had been said of England, who has a just cause of quarrel with his oriental majesty, while the emperor of Russia has none! they like

—And with muddy mental muscle, such,

Like John a dream, engagement of their cause,

And can say nothing! no, not for a queen,"

Upon whose property, and mind dear Sir,

A dumb's defeat was made.

The emperor of China will soon have enough on his hands without being troubled by his only foreign ally. The emperor of Russia, his one very good friend and brother. The edicts of his empire from Cochin China to Loo-choo are distracted by the depredations of thousands of pirates; and we shall not be surprised if in a few months all the tributary kingdoms, Nepal, Borneo, Siam, Cochin China on the West, Formosa, Corea, and Loo-choo on the east, declare against his sovereignty; and even invade his borders; his eastern coast may soon be again at the mercy of the Japanese fleet; all his rivers entered and blockaded, and foreign flags waving over the forts at their mouths; the communication, by means of the great canal, between the southern and northern provinces, cut off and in the possession of his numerous enemies.

Many have been led by the events of recent years to suppose that the end of the Tartar dominion in China is at hand; its establishment and continuance is certainly a fact not less extraordinary (when the disproportion of the conquerors to the conquered is considered) than the British dominion in India; and the Mongol race were driven out by the Chinese after a much shorter possession than the Manchus have already enjoyed. . . . A symptom of weakness in the government is the extreme dread of numerous unfriendly amongst

• By analogy to the case of the "Black Sea."

the people; one of which, the tried society, has for its known object the expulsion of the Manchus! (Doyle.)

## Proclamation.

Ye acting Kwangchow hereby issue this clear and distinct proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas, the law prohibiting the use of opium has already been published for two years, yet the evil habit is far from being eradicated; and the district mandarins have seized offenders, and immediately after apprehension proceeded to try and punish them, yet (it must be confessed) the numbers thus taken are still very few, while the greater part of the evil does escape the net of the law altogether.

In going back to the reason of this, I find that from the time of first trying and punishing for opium-smoking until now, most likely these smokers have cunningly used the drug in private not daring to do so openly, and therefore it is, that at the time the said Che heen (or lesser district mandarins) make search of it, apprehend, either because the result of their inquiries is not certain, or because they have no proof, such as finding the prohibited article in the accused party's possession, they proceed doubtfully between these two reasons and accordingly a feeling of pity & compassion springs up among them. But also! these know not that if they permit such people to cling to their evil habit, they open a door for the entrance of the poison! there will be no need of invitation, for the opium will walk in of its own accord! Therefore it was that we received the emperor's approval and sanction of a set of laws and regulations as set forth in the communication memorial upon the principle therein specified:—"If we permit the people to continue smoking for a single day, then the sale of opium and traffic in opium must daily continue"—all of which regulations have been pointedly discussed. If, then, because people don't smoke opium openly—we do not in the slightest degree investigate the matter, then to day what is a passing brook may at a future day become a rapid stream, and it is impossible to tell what evils this course of action may not lead to!

I find that from the 26th day of the 8th moon of the previous year (26th July 1860,) when the term of grace began till the 26th day of the 12th moon of this year (Jan. 1861) when it will be completed, the space of one year and a half will have elapsed time flies like an arrow! in the twinkling of an eye we shall be in the winter season! you will then be exposed to the dreadful punishment of having your heads hung out as a warning to the public; and who is there that will manifest the slightest compassion for you! when I think of what I am now saying—truly my heart is oppressed with grief and sorrow!

If we do not therefore lay our heads to gather and consult about some way of averting the evil before-hand—there will be no way of saving your lives! no possibility of delivering you from the net of the law!

Reflecting that when we approach opium dealers and smokers it is of great importance to preserve the traces of the drug—beginning by seizing an opium apparatus, we must insist on further proof—really upon enquiry it turns out to be that it is indeed an opium dealer who has been seized and along with his apparatus brought before our tribunal—and I further be convinced, we have only then to let him down according to statute. If he has been broken off the bad habit, he is usually apprehended—no more immediately be executed and not at Herat in order that he may avoid all implication. But if he has not yet broken off his habit of opium smoking

For as much, therefore, we meet with the  
circumstances and issue this old proclamation  
to you, O! soldiers and people, that ye  
may thoroughly know and understand! Ye  
must know that this quiet and retired spot  
into which we are going to put you is a land  
of watchfulness and examination—there no  
attendant or concomitant will stand you any-  
thing! Better it is before the scenes of grace  
to find—to leave off your vicious habits,—than  
to make off the way toward a full and true

quietly in your own houses and tear up the melody by the roots, than run the risk of dying in that quiet secluded spot that we are preparing for you! Oh ye! wedded to your bad habit can you listen to this without fear and trembling? Alas Kwangchowfoo, wish to do away with the fearful melody and save your lives! Let every one then reform his previous sin! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Proclamation from the governor, fiscal, governor, and controller of customs.

a. Lin, governor of the two Kwang provinces  
 &c., E. Nest, governor of the province of  
 Canton &c., Ya, controller of the maritime  
 customs of the province of Canton, proclaim  
 for the information of all.

Formerly in the provincial city were "scrambling dragon and fast-crab boats," which trilled with the hwa, and employed themselves in scavenging; and although they were strictly prohibited, often seized, tried, and severely punished, still there are degenerate vagabonds who in the pursuit of gain are careless of life, and it is difficult to prevent their wicked skill and talents from again bedding forth. There are arguable crooks communicating with the sea; and the ferry boats at all paces pursuing their own selfish interests, young and cunning, can carry goods out and in from the foreign ocean (the English are meant).

Further there is a class of rascals, vagabonds, both men and women, who in the depth of night stealthily pass, and it is the custom for the cruisers' stations at the narrow passes to protect themselves and receive bribes for conniving at their clandestine dealings: in inns, indeed are these base practices! and they are numerous! Tea, Canton raw silk and sugar candy is smuggled from the districts of Shenchai, Shaiway, Shouanai, and Kewtsang; Opium flows from Shihlung, cotton from (or through) Hongshan and Shikho; silk piece goods and crapes, &c. from Fuchai; the Canton tea from Lungtung &c.; and from the provincial city and shaps all sorts of articles; thus running their goods and defrauding the customs, with open eyes and dauntless courage: we observe the people have become sly and thoughtless.

At present the foreign ships are anchored at Tsingtao-hwan, and go in numbers down and anchor in Shwanganwan (Macao roads?). There the Chinese traders do business in the raw silk of Bookwang, &c. &c. the duties on which are very heavy. From Chintoo through Kiangmen they barter for opium: this is connected with a still greater disregard of the laws. Alas! that they should be thus regardless of death! how excruciatingly deserving of the most poignant grief and indignation.

We have received the strict imperial orders to cut off the trade of the English foreigners. On examination we find that the prohibitions do not allow any dealings with them. The imperial orders are at this time most strict and imperative: that if severe seizures are not made, and heavy punishments inflicted, we will it be possible to ward these surely, boisterous barbarians, and keep the custom-house stations in peace and quietness.—We, the governor, first-governor and happen, besides giving strict and secret orders to the cruisers to examine all entrances to the sea and narrow passes, think it right to issue another perspicuous proclamation: and on this account the military and people are to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this edict, as hitherto, they earnestly expect goods or smuggle in open, smuggling in fishing and tanks boats to deceive the custom house stations, twining the sails to gain a livelihood by smuggling, and with less purpose, the facts being discovered on enquiry, whether the offenders are taken to the custom house stations or brought before our tribunals, either in open court or secretly denounced; the informers who first give a clue to the misdeed and open up the case, shall receive a twofold reward: those denouncing them go to exert themselves: but it is necessary, in order to have a clear knowledge of cases, that many and unobtrusive

be involved, the offense shall remain with the deceptive accuser, and he shall lose his reward. All should implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 3rd month 10th day. (17 April).

**Manners and customs of the Japanese.**

*From recent Dutch reports of Japan.*

No. 11. — *Verbs in Nominative and in Accusative.*

[ Obtained from the Page 45 No. 2. ]

[illegible][illegible]

A striking and somewhat grotesque coat of this grotesque taste is, that the most lovely slave are invariably colored for the tongue. In the same way, the most striking are written a short distance from the tongue, as a piece, and unaccountably, as the tongue, like the, carried by a woman, and also having many another, like the tongue, something the physical realm. The whole, of the huge, something, is called by blood, a great, the most of the tongue, upon Every part, stands upon a bed, commands a few, and is ordered in a garden. These gardens are the natural coat of garden of pleasure, whether by the tongue, or Death; and, for the further eye, most of that, the tongue, arises from, to almost all making are intended to remain, unaccountably, apparently, and the carline of the divinity to be observed. In these gardens, to please, devote of the tongue, are unaccountably, and the physical realm. By the tongue, as the tongue, and every one of the tongue, of each eye, as some, most, to any, and unaccountably, with purpose of all, in.

When a member of the factory brigade is such an expert in the whole matter, influenced by the efficient compensation must be fixed at his expense at one of these temples. He himself, however, is not always prepared to do the business of his temple, when time allows, a short interval of compulsory liberty. When the politicians are revelling with their friends on the good things the foreigner in their country has provided for them, they are content to receive at his expense the compensation of the rigid laws of the temple. When the members of the brigade are at work, at one only, one a domestic, and the factory brigade must with a single finger-point, cease the show, and make good use of his own pleasure.

Upon other occasions, the secret of the Deacons and his whole party is to a two-branched hand-to-hand environment for drinking and eating. But there are not the only purports of the two-branched; and it is to again two-branched ceremony to select a conduct which is to according to every course, frothing, and about a evolution of self-sufficiency, even to attend to; but many points of which are not necessary, or completely parallel to the Japanese, that is, when those are shown would be to cast one side, and others of this very singular nature.

The preparation of these cut-lanes are further intended to purchase female inmates of indigent parents for purposes of industry. These girls, not during their childhood in the streets of the hell-grove. In nature, but in, at the same time, delivered into the streets, care; they are not only rendered able, in every respect, to support their parents, but also, in every practical sense, but have made are religiously instructed, and educated into all the duties of citizenship that can make the conscientious citizens and citizens. Thus, the whole body of these victims of the vice of women have completely returned to the fold of civilized behavior, and will be the constant of citizens of the State; and the thousands both glad at another point, but have returned to the fold. As we are told that although women had been used, like the enemy of the civilized people, to study in the institutions they themselves derived from her, as we have to hundreds more, less was to join their party to the law-abiding, there is perhaps of the commitment alluded by the women, among dancing, and conversation of their acquaintance, but, unfortunately and dishonored, men.

( To be continued )



THE QUEEN AND HER MAJESTY.—Mr. Wills, author of "Penicillings," who is at present in England, gives the following account of the Queen and her majesty of honor, in a letter which appears in the last American paper:—"In the course of the evening I found myself *vis-à-vis* in the quadrille to the Queen's most beautiful maid of honor. She is a daughter of Lord Rivers, rather tall, and combining a most majestic countenance of figure, with a slightness of limb and a slenderness and softness of a neck almost open in spite of great proportions. To the 20th, 25 years which the maids of honor receive for down, the Queen, my principal informant here, has added another 1000, thinking the men insignificant. You know, probably, that on their marriage they receive also a dowry of 10000. Then there are ladies in waiting, who are of the highest rank of nobility, and the bed-chamber women, who receive also 5000, 25 years, and are generally ladies of good birth in reduced circumstances. These all take their turns of service for two months together. My party and table informant gave me these household statistics very good-naturedly, between maternal and *de-sus*, and, as the party chiefly connected with them who had the best opportunity of knowing, I cannot but be qualified in two touching the personal qualities of her majesty. She thought I might be asked how very beautiful I think she was not; and a very good house-keeper, which she was not decidedly; and that she was very unimportant of a difference of opinion than in *penicillings* with her ladies. She admitted, however, that she was generous, forgiving, and generous than most girls of her age. I was alone with two or three of her maids who said the Queen was 'no more like a Queen'





Having received the edict, I immediately transmit it to the good American vice-consul, Delano, and the American merchants, that they all obey accordingly. — *Thien-wang*, 29th year, 3d month, 25th day. (April 27th, 1860.)

Volumes of advertisements  
 In the Canton Register.  
 Volumes for freight do. .... 93  
 Advertisers, each insertion..... 1  
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
 do. Continued for 3 months..... 8 1/2

NO. 19.

**PROVISIONS.**—Salted Fish and Beef; and T. A. Wapshole, and American Ham.  
Fine Cakes, Biscuits, and Fines.  
Butter and Sugar (In cwt) and Fine Cheese.



of them immediately show their weight and pressure

them up to justice, but to commit death, whether guilty or not. To prevent the lines of Englishness being taken away, therefore, we carried them to China, and when brought to the land they are all punishable for crimes committed by an English government. A new law contained by our British subject on an English vessel.

penalties in India or in England. The several thousand persons who left for a "voluntary" march of the

document the results of my law. They believe and have  
been positioned on different grounds, to refuse to let  
they believed that meant that they were not to be

The offender, in which case they would have no contact with society. About the Chinese government it is reported as

[illegible]

...you in terms of the chief staff and order to require to  
interfere with it is prohibited. The Chinese would not allow  
to this state the 12 of their parties to 1200 back foreign...

[illegible]

the chief. There is power for the reinforcement of crimes  
are what give a person high responsibility in the night of  
the Chinese, and without them, the least of the

In China considers himself superior to the other capital in the English commonwealth. The great evil of this function is to let all know, not what is wrong, but what is right.

negotiation taken place. will perpetuate the evil; would be running so rich, and might be highly beneficial.

empty. If a judge-advocate were appointed, he could pay a transitional visit to Peking to offer the king of England's submissions to the emperor and then return

on the Canton govern-  
ment and punish-  
ment and punish-

of rulers coming out over people, would more easily see some objectives to his way than any other character which he could sustain. The Emperor, like all other earth

ly empirical, two considerable financial difficulties. The latter during this year (1914) have put to many ships. The bolling and bed harvest have, in the north-to southward down these immense losses, members in some cases

are in vast arrears to the government. The Government is unable to pay tax in kind, or even refund to the government the sums which had been lent him for other

Government has required contributions from wealthy individuals, has required the higher classes to resign themselves for the service of the state, and has reduced the

price of purchased houses, to induce a crowd of buyers to come forward. This is intended to show that they are not really far above the actual sources of revenue; it is not designed to indicate that they would have a

the time of any one person, or that they would resign the decision, or risk it, for the sake of temporary convenience. No, this is not consistent of them. All that is asked

But they would be just, measurable, and civil.

It has not, previously, as before, been published. It is made of several papers, in all the work in effect.

...of the ... The layer of the ...  
... since it was written, has served to prove  
the correctness of the ...

which must, it has been said, be accompanied with the  
 Chinese with caution.—(Chinese Repository, for April.

From the IOWA report of the Catholicistic Alliance  
 Chapter, 1960.

period commissioner, late governor of the late province (A. A. Minkovskiy), one of the

two wide provinces Kuangtung, and Kuangsi. Professionally, there is nothing in this case to make it interesting, indeed the subject is

not over seen, but it is thought that it would be uninteresting to give some account of

one whose aim have been the proximate occasion of rupture between the two great powers.

as England and China: the one the most widely  
cultivated, the other the most widely wanted, ac-  
cording to some in current opinion.

The first application, during the month of

July, came out for medical school, but his trans-  
lation of some questions from Vatter's law  
manuale, with which he had been floundered

these are not through the "new living movement"; they related to war, and its aftermath, to human existence, to liberation, to nature.

Ans. they were written on with a Chinese pen. An output of verse is signed :

system was also discussed, and a general policy  
outlined for the case of the other two that become  
vulnerable to piracy. In reply to them, our reply

...and was written in Chinese, to the effect that spirit was observed during the phantom's appearance. The name of the man, but not of the spirit,

of the system studied, is a valuable method.







## MACAO SPRING MEETING, 1890.

**First day, Wednesday, 12th May.**

**1st Race.**—Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all ponies Catech weights. **Heats** Abingdon mile.

**2nd Race.**—Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies 12h 2in and under. Catech weights. **R. C.**

**Second day, Friday 18th May.**

**1st Race.**—Sweepstakes of \$5 for all ponies 12h 2in and under. Catech weights. **Heats** Abingdon mile.

**2nd Race.**—Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies Catech weights. **R. C.**

**Nominations at the time of starting.**

Gentlemen will please be on the ground and have every thing in readiness for starting at half past five P. M.

**SAM DAY,**

Secretary.

Several private matches will come off on Saturday evening.

## ENGLAND and CHINA.

We adverted in our last number to the certainty of a rupture between England and China, the causes having their origin in the oppressed state of the general and entirely separated from the opium trade.

Instead of a rupture, we would rather assert that it would have been impossible for the trade with the hong merchants to have continued for many seasons without entailing great and certain losses on the British merchants and manufacturers engaged in it; and so long as the government were content to allow the trade to struggle on unprotected and unprotected by any effort on its part whilst the revenue from tea could be depended upon, so long would new adventurers yearly enter into the trade or the former were misled from it with the wrecks of their capital.

Previous to the arrival of the high commissioner, the free trade was in the fifth year of its existence; but we apprehend that the confident expectations entertained of its speedy and unlimited extension had not been realized. That the trade will ever continue as long as the two nations are in existence we have not even now a doubt; but that it will continue under the best possible condition unless the Chinese and British governments come to some definite and extending for its regulation, we have many doubts. The state of the trade during the last few years has been almost equally discouraging to the hong as to the foreign merchants. The hong, as a body, with only two or three exceptions, may be considered if not bankrupt, at least as sound and unworthy of commercial confidence. The E. I. Company could and did for a long period, right or wrong, prop up the tottering house; and by their method of apportioning the shares of the company's business amongst the hong, that body of merchants were rendered more independent of each other. But lately the foreign trade has been nearly monopolized by the so-called hong-merchant and one or two others; who bought the imports only through their power brethren. And it will ever be impossible to prevent such forestalling whilst the system of crediting the management of the foreign trade to official merchants is persisted in. This system, therefore, and the utter insecurity of foreign property when it has once entered the port, the divided interests of the foreign trade, and the impossibility of combination amongst the members for self-protection, and as a counteracting force against the proceedings of the

hong-merchants and the local officers, occasioned such a state of things that imperatively called for the interference of the British government, in order to promote and protect the British and Anglo-Indian trade to China.

We are well aware that several writers have attributed the stationary condition of British commerce, and, indeed, all the other evils to which we are subjected; solely to the trade in opium. It requires but little knowledge of the policy of the government of this country to confute these confident assertions; and we shall devote some portion of our future numbers to the task; but to impress upon distant readers the conviction that the British trade with China was fast approaching a state under which it could not have been pursued with profit to the individual however beneficial to the revenue from the duties levied on tea, it will be necessary to take a short review of the state of affairs previous to the forced surrender of the opium, and then to enquire whether that state of affairs could have long continued—and, if it was desirable and for the benefit of British commerce that it should not be continued; the question may then be enquired into whether—if a change was becoming yearly more necessary—it had not been a fortunate event for British interests that the Chinese government should have so unreservedly committed itself as it has done by the acts of the high commissioner and the cabinet of Peking during the year of 1889.

## The American Petition.

Our contemporary of the Canton Press, in his leading but lame article in his last number, says—"And in the face of all this, the Canton Register blames the Americans for having addressed this petition to the governor, and for no other reason but that the Americans could have had no official information of the intentions of Great Britain."—Now, in the name of his grey-goose quill, what does he mean by—"in the face of all this"—in the face of all what?—In the face of his lame defence of the Americans, and his explanation of the causes of their petition?—Let us see.

"They found their vessels were prevented from discharging and taking in cargo and, apprehensive that this delay would compromise their safety, &c. (said C. P. 5th May).

The Americans, in this petition, expressed no fears for their personal safety; their fears were for their exposed property and the protection of the ingens and agens of their ships in and from the port.

The governor, in reply, tells them—"It is because that recently I have perceived the order issued by the British government, which has been proved, it is to have effect to order that other foreign nations' ships would not carry on trade on behalf of the British."—which observation appears to have reference to the petition of the American consul, dated 20th Dec. 1889, in which that officer said—"and tell they (the American ships) have arrived at Whampoa, when I (the American superintendent) will, in accordance with the terms of Y. T. edict, shortly re-visit of the said ships have or have not, within or without the Chinese waters, been carrying cargo for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office, to serve as proof."

Another gentleman, in reply to this, says—"When H. K. moved by the expression, is a previous edict,—"of taking on board goods on route—and;—"What we call taking on board goods on route, is only putting in goods transhipped from English vessels, and not about to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may have themselves buy there (Singapore, Malacca, &c.), for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. These goods as they buy themselves are not necessarily those original cargoes and goods to serve as proof, &c." (said C. P. 5th May)

Now we do not intend to apply these argu-

mentations of the governor—argumentations through which a Chinese officer and eight bearers can walk through—to the disadvantage of the American merchants; they may have put the most just interpretation upon them:—well, such interpretation implied a knowledge of the Chinese official character? Why, then, we again ask, the petition? Could they not go on illustrating the manes of Hottentots—

Nearly the pleasure in all great  
In being devoted as to death.

and why, all being concerned, by an awkward and, if not a false, an indefensible declaration, allow up a part to the suspicion, fears, and consequent hatred and enmity of the governor?

We have heard that a naval commission sent by Lord Palmerston to the American navy in London, by some means, was unaccounted for, and had not returned. This commission has very probably reached the American authorities in Canton, and we have never blamed them for putting such confidence and faith in it as their minds could conceive; but even their full conviction of the intentions of Great Britain does not justify them in petitioning to give information of those intentions to the Chinese government; more especially as a private communication of the same purport to the British authorities would have answered the same purpose. It is also probable that in telling the governor that a British force was expected they told him nothing new. But they told him much more: they told him what they did not and do not know: they told him the manner in which that British force will as they think, act. Again, no well-considered petition for information as to the intentions of Great Britain has yet reached China, either from London or Calcutta; and if such information had been received, it could not and should not be acted upon with the confidence due to official documents.

No disadvantage and no loss to British interests from the petition of the American merchants, on the contrary, as long as the transshipping trade can be pursued, these interests will be partially benefited—but the American people are not aware in this fearful, though the few American merchants in Canton choose to consider themselves as, and, under that selfish plan, to declare to the governor of Canton what they depicted to be the intentions of the English government. Nothing more is wanted to prove the gross selfishness and impropriety of the petition than the governor's reply, who directly told the American merchants,

"Why are you so disturbed, as if you were suffering in consequence in the English putting on the list of June when you must not presume to enter and trade? I tell them—truly, if you are neglected, and for the English consular their statement, it is to be apprehended that you yourselves will be neglected."

With reference to this threatened and discovered intrusion to blockade the port of Canton, we forward a hope on each term and reflection will convince us will be prevented by the English. Why, has not Tong-Wayen forestalled all nations on this point, in his memorial to the company, dated 14th June, in which he even speaks as follows—"The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all goods from our own vessels, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all." (said up to C. P. 5th March). Instead of the negative system of blockade, the most natural procedure will be taken of the Rhine Treaty and the acts of Canton; followed up immediately by partitioning the islands of Hong Kong and Chusan; the prohibition of the presence of the great arm with the yellow flag and the Yang-tse-kiang, and the command of the Peking to the approach to the capital. It is only by such desperate measures as these that the Chinese government can drive off the other nations or not. As a consequence of this remark we translate the following extracts from the Chinese Consul's communication to Government, and

of his travels into Bohemia, p. 30.

"Hold for a minute, that you should never form any particular friendship with the Chinese, seeing that they are incapable of a sincere attachment. Live on good terms with all, but attach yourself to none. Thus it will cost you the less. Know that they have neither the good faith nor the frankness, nor the fidelity which characterize us. They are, it is true, gentle, docile, and docile, but under three seducing appearances they almost always conceal sinister designs. There is nothing in purity, honesty, or justice that appeals to them as a principle. In their eyes, right is nothing but force every thing. Don't you imagine that that which you call goodness, meekness, complaisance, can be useful to you. They know not how to appreciate these qualities."

These observations apply, with the fullest force to the Chinese above all other oriental nations; as the English might not be well known & therefore not easily fortified in principle only, until that honest content that the boundary of their empire is not the boundary of the world or of civilization.

The policy conduct of Lda, as detailed in the report of the Ophthalmic Hospital, is a good illustration of M. Court's character of the oriental.

"To serve that cause, and with that idea that end."

And the thoughts of Dr Morrison also are very appropriate to the present state and state of affairs.

We think the gentleman who drew up the report of the governor's case of heroin, volunteered unnecessarily the information—that opium was chased among the poisons by scientific men of the west. The writer of the report, when he refers to the scientific men of the west quotes only one authority, and that of a fellow-countryman—professor Silliman. We have not seen professor Silliman's chemistry, but we suppose it to be only a compilation for the use of his pupils.

This information teaches the governor to say—as it has been falsely written,—that the places from which opium is brought to China "all belong to England,"—the dealers in opium are the English alone.—to say "ye English barbarians! here is one of your world who declares that you yourselves rank opium as a poison, and still you bring it to China!"

With all due deference to professor Silliman, we would ask how Hoffman and Newman, Derrous, Sydenham, Mead, Thomson, &c. class opium? Sydenham affirmed that opium was the most excellent cordial in nature, and Witherstone, Hall, and others, artists and preachers, found it to be so.

It is true, a man can poison himself with opium under its various preparations: but to be so with brandy, Camomel, or Mania, is highly poisonous; yet the nourishing tincture is prepared from it. The oil of tobacco is more poisonous than opium, but what smoker will abandon the powerful sedative of a cigar on that account.

On the whole, we cannot but consider the information given to the governor—and particularly with reference to the manner in which the extract of opium is smoked in China, as approaching dissemination: unattended, we think; but a little reflection would have discovered to the writer of the report the use the governor could make of his confession. If opium is, or can be, justly classed as a poison, and this is certainly not its common designation, it is surely the most useful, if not the most pleasant, of all poisons, for what other poison can cheer and support the mind of man under a pressure of business, of duty, of misfortune, and affliction? We

shall speak to the point, if Mr. H. and others.

#### THEATRE DRAMATIQUE.

On Monday evening the 4th inst. the Theatre Britannique Theatre was opened by Portuguese and English amateurs. The first piece was a Portuguese Melodrama, called *O Balthazar*, or *Two Highwaymen*. We did not enter the house until the first scene of this piece was over; but those which we were, fortunately, in time to see were performed by all can amuse; and the groundlings—which all the spectators are—for the most, although extremely well got up under all the circumstances of Rancor—the which were here, then disappointment, followed by the retirement of the English from Moscow—contains neither box nor gallery—it is all pit—which must be sufficient to the performers—the groundlings appeared to be well-pleased. However, albeit amateurs and tyros, they were by no means daunted by the bright Lusitanian eyes darting their fire, or by the green spectacles of the quidniggers pouring their scorching glances; but went through their parts with complete self-possession: and thus in no mean praise for it is not an easy thing to possess a calm self command when acting a part, although you have only friends for spectators: this remark applies equally to the amateur actors of the three performances of the evening: the remaining two were the pitiful comedy of the *Midnight Hour*, and the Portuguese farce of *Manuel Mendes*.

The drama in the *Midnight Hour* was replete with very good acting, some of them were excellent; the parts of the Marquis, General, Sebastian, Nicholas, Julia and Cecily, were extremely well performed. We could distinguish some shades of difference of merit—but as all did well, so all shall have our praise.

The farce of *Manuel Mendes* kept the Portuguese juveniles in exercise throughout its performance. Manuel Mendes and Rebolo were the stars of the night. *Viva Manuel Mendes*.

We regret that our public duty obliges us to submit a few remarks to the subscribers as to the future conduct to be observed at the *Luz-Britannic Theatre*. The summoning the amateur actors from the green-room to the stage, by striking the ground with sticks, and making other noises, gave serious offence; although it only occurred during the performances of the *Midnight Hour*; and the crowding to the windows open to the inner harbour, through which only could the air circulate, has also been strongly complained of. We are confident that on the next representation there will not be any cause of complaint on these grounds. We would also recommend to those who control the management, a more careful scrutiny of subscribers' tickets; for many persons were admitted into the theatre without tickets; and also, that no subscriber should enter the green-room without a ticket of admission from the stage manager.

*Narrative of the wreck of the Palmer, South Sea Whaler, among the Ladrone Islands, and of the Murder of her commander captain J. W. Hingston, and some of the crew by the natives.*

The ship *Palmer*, of London, captain J. W. Hingston, belonged to Messrs. W. and T. Jarvis, off Upper Thames street, & was fitted out by them in May, 1834, to proceed on a Spirit Whaling voyage to the South Seas. On the 24th of the same month we looked out of dock and proceeded down to Gravesend. On the 25th we got fairly under weigh with great anticipation of making a good voyage, the ship being abundantly pro-

vided with every thing necessary, and manned with an active and agreeable crew. Nothing particular occurred during the passage out, with the exception of being a man overboard when crossing the line. On our arrival off Shadwell wood, on island to the S. W. of Timor, we saw a few whales, and cruised about there some time, but with little success. From thence we went to Copang, a Dutch port in Timor, and after getting necessary refreshment, left there for the Molacca passage, to cruise till the commencement of the Japan season. We saw an abundance of whales there, but so wild we could rarely take them. March 1835, went into the island of Sakibahoo to refresh previous to our departure for Japan. Left there in April, and on our passage down we were driven very much to the westward; however we found plenty of whales, and continued to cruise there the whole season without sighting any other vessel; at the end of which we found we had taken 750 barrels of oil. The weather becoming bad as the season advanced, we found it necessary to leave the ground, as we have up for Guam, the principal of the Ladrone islands, where we got plenty of refreshment and took our departure for new Guinea, in Oct., where we cruised and were very successful till March following when our oil began to leak, which compelled us again to go into port sooner than we otherwise should have done. Just at this time we spoke the cutter *Lambton*, of Sydney, captain C. Hart, who had come direct from the island of Amoenra. He, on hearing that it was capt. Hingston's intention to break out part of the cargo, advised him to go to Amoenra, there being a more snug harbor than at Guam, a place where we could get refreshment at a cheap rate, and what was more desirable, the work done generously as the sailors could get on great. Unfortunately the fine description of the place induced capt. Hingston to go there, and we arrived in April. As soon as we entered the passage leading to the harbour, our decks were crowded with natives who appeared to be very friendly. They brought us off large quantities of bread fruit, coconuts, yams, sweet potatoes, fish and fruit, for which we gave them pieces of iron hoop, glass beads, knives, &c. We anchored in the evening, and they all left us quietly and went on shore. Great numbers of them were in the habit of coming on board every day to barter their commodities for iron hoops, tobacco pipes or any other trifles they could get, and always conducted themselves very peaceably. till we had been lying there about six weeks, when one forenoon about ten o'clock, we saw the girls who were on board, appeared to be greatly agitated, and taking every opportunity of stealing away in their canoes. Several were also found huddled together in a corner of the fore-castle, crying most bitterly, on being questioned as the cause of their grief by a European, who had living amongst them for a length of time, they said 'we dare not tell,' but hinted in an indirect manner, that the men had more bad design, and that we had better for our own safety order them to leave the vessel immediately.

(To be concluded next week.)



## THE FIRST

<p>Value of advertisement in the Canton Register.</p>	
<p>Space for first ad.....</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Advertisement, each insertion.....</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>do. For every line exceeding 7, in each.....</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>do. Continued for 3 months.....</p>	<p>10</p>

NO. 20.

and others. Wilson and Nathaniel Hartman, Daniel  
Harvey, John Bell, Berwick, Camp, Pansy and other  
Guns—See: a. Harveys and Andrews.  
Voyage, School of, 1890, Nathaniel and others.  
Fishes, Atlantic, South Seas, Cape and, Wilson,  
Catharine and West India Fishes.

[illegible]





On the 14th day of February 1940, John P. Smith, as present in the persuasive service of the east India company's appeared before me at Calcutta, and declared that the matters above written are true; that the narrative is drawn up by him and written in his hand-writing. Mr. Smith is accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ captain of the ship \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of Calcutta, who certify that the person declaring is Mr. Smith.

D. McFARLANE, Chief Magistrate  
29th February, 1888.

## CHARADE BY 1.

The Governor lay in his chamber's state,  
 Nursing a guilty conscience—  
 "The lady Deservier, tall and spare,  
 Was sitting on Columbus' tomb;  
 And the crowd, with her neck bare,  
 Was touching her people to jump at them!  
 The Governor quaver'd—the Governor wail'd  
 At each twitch of his ancient toe— [groan'd],  
 Aunt Deservier grumbled—sister Deservier  
 "Was there ever so red a toe?" [caw'd],  
 That poor old knight!—when a tormented man  
 To the butcher had willingly yielded—my dear  
 Sister smother'd his pillow—the maid his death,  
 No doctor was half an owner,  
 He swallow'd the pill, and the dose he swallow'd,  
 But that too!—"come on and on over,  
 Oh! a cunning lady of sixty-three,  
 Blame" my cousin," but ill for a guilty conscience!  
 And Deservier came with her ting hand,  
 To where the old knight lay,  
 And a single touch, like a fairy's wand,  
 Hath banish'd his plague away.  
 And the Governor uttered for my ear and all,  
 While blue-eyed Deservier smother'd my all!"  
 'Tis said of the Romanians' tor-shaped pill  
 At setting a broken knee;  
 For swallow'd the Austrian's servitude still  
 When Austria twist'd it my own;  
 But I never could hear, among rich or poor,  
 Of so wondrous a thing as Sir Governor's cure.  
 For all your doctors, with all their bryar,  
 Might write till their pens ran dry of purgins,  
 But they no' could have banish'd the Cause—  
 And I tell you the reason why!—  
 Old Deservier's cure has quite left out  
 A young man's cure for an old man's guilt!

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA

MAY 1973, 1974.

LATEST DATES.			
England	4th Jan'y.	Singapore	11th April
U. States	20th Nov.	Java	2th March
Calcutta	20th Feby.	Manila	
Shanghai	22th Jan'y.	Australasia	15th Feby.

ARRIVED.—Samaran, (sp.) Palms, Blane Jones, Walker, from Manila.

**MAILED.**—*West Ganga, Thompson, for Sunday.*  
*The Gook Secoren, Fraser, for Sunday Tomorrow.*  
**SHIPs LOADING FOR ENGLAND.**—*Glenalg, Macpherson, Gauschen, Fraser, Ann, Archibald, and Macrae.*

**VESSELS EXPECTED.**—From London, Washing-  
ton. From Liverpool, Mary Kimbeth. From Cal-  
cutta, Imberia Sultana. From Bombay, Charlotte.  
From Manila, Torneo. From Transvaal, ———.  
From Singapore, ———.

No news has as yet reached us by the late arrivals.

We have been requested to republish

from the Colcutta papers the long 'complaints' of the wreck of the *Paloon*, capt. Hingsworth to the end that justice may be at length done to capt. Hart, of the cutter *Lambton*, against the false assertions of an individual named Marshall. We were wholly ignorant of the circumstances until brought to our notice by a friend of capt. Hart.

An captain Hott is a resident in Miami, we have willingly republished the deposition, long as it is; for his family and friends must be rejoiced to hear that his justification rests upon a solemn deposition sworn to before a magistrate; the narrative in itself also highly interesting, and details the systematic cruelty and treachery of these islanders, with which few were, perhaps, before acquainted.

We refer our readers to the extract on *Charras*. It appears that the E. I. company inflicts heavy penalties on those who smuggle this substance for opium into Calcutta - a singular anomaly when compared with the Bengal opium trade to China!

We may probably hear Death parading right, and satisfactorily too, to "One of the signers of the late Position" in our next. It seems to us not to be a very difficult matter to answer both him and our contemporary of the Canton Press.

We are constrained to postpone the consideration of "Fogel and China," until other opportunities.

Sam Day's account of the Mason case we have extracted from the *Centon Press*. A friend wrote us a note pointing out one or two trifling errors: this note has been carefully mislaid.

We have only to add that the Steward of the nurse deserves the thanks of the community for the able and urbane manner in which he performed his duties. We are sure also the Chinese troops will join in this expression of feeling.

Dance, 10th Mar, 1968.

Copy of new regulation received by phone  
and translated by Mr. Bridgman.

Kwang sub prefect of Kwangchow, resident at Macao for the protection of the Sea coast, issues this mandatory edict.

On the 13th instant I received from his excellency Liu, governor of the Kwang sea, a communication wherein he says: "Hereafter when all foreign ships come to this place to trade, they must all, without respect of country to which they belong, be commanded to anchor at Maiao and deliver up to the local authorities both the ships' passports and a list (a *passavoo*) of her cargo, to be by him transmitted to me for examination. The ships must wait till the examination has been clearly made and a reply given either accepting or declining the application to trade, and all must act in strict obedience to the reply."

Having reviewed the above it is now about all we can do on this for general information in reaching the place but then not depending on the authorities' answers without opposition. A special offer.—Thanking 27th year, 4th month, 12th day.—(May 14, 1894.)

**FACE.**

**MICHAEL S. GREEN, M.D.**

On Wednesday last was the first day of the Spring meeting; it was well attended, and went off very well. Many of the Fethers brothers garrisoning the barrier witnessed the race, and behaved quietly and co-decently enough. The following account has been kindly handed us.

" Sweepstakes of \$5 each, for all parties;  
 Attraction made—catch weights; Beats  
 Mr. Graham's G M P Charles XII. & L.

Mr. Villiger names		
Stech Goggin's	G. J. P.	Deber
Mr. Albert's	S. D. P.	The Reader
Mr. Lottjahn names		
Mr. W's	D. H. P.	Foreign
Mr. Vivian's	G. M. P.	Ida
Mr. Elmer's	G. M. P.	Shore-dog

A good race—both banks well attended: the Reader running an excellent third for the second heat—poor killing.

Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all points under 12.5. Dutch weights. R. C.

Mr. Lockley's	F M P	Robin Hood	1
Mr. Nicholson's	D L P	Bay	2
Mr. Littlejohn's	G M P	Chase	3
Mr. Indagnotto's	D M P	Albion	4

They took the lead and kept it to within 30 yards of home, while Robin and Chase raced it together from the turn to within the same distance from the post, when the latter was up of the former, and he also to show it ahead and win by about half a length—the time was good.

**THE DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY.**

2. Abington mile—Upper course—boats.

Mr. Luskley's	P M P	Robin Hood	1. 1.
Mr. Higgin's	G I P	Lowcock	2. 2.
Mr. Yurk's	B L P	Boy	distanced
Mr. Littlejohn's	G M P	Chance	do

first heat won by half a length; second heat by a neck—well contested.

Swampstakes of 10 each for all parties; Abingdon note; Catch weights—here.

Shah Gorgeh	G J P	Bober	1. 1.
Mr. Gritham's	G M P	Charles XII	3. 2.
Mr. Albert's	B D P	Rattler	3. 3.
Mr. Nicholson named	G M P	Scorodrop	0. 0.
Dust Mahomed's	G M P	Nimrod into Lis	0. 0.
Mr. Littlejohn named	B C P	Fiddlerhead	0. 0.

first heat was by half a length and the second by a head only. The other horses well up, and the racing altogether good.

**SAM DAY,**—Secretary.

ASTRONOMICAL TABLE FOR APRIL 1904.

RIGHT ASCENSION. HOURS. MINUTES. SECONDS. FROM 0. H. TO 24. H. NIGHT.

MARKS. S. P. M.

A. A. M. S. P. M.

1 1 20 00 2010 NW. Rain and thunder fr. wd. constant  
2 1 20 00 2011 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
3 1 20 00 2012 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
4 1 20 00 2013 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
5 1 20 00 2014 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
6 1 20 00 2015 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
7 1 20 00 2016 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
8 1 20 00 2017 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
9 1 20 00 2018 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
10 1 20 00 2019 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
11 1 20 00 2020 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
12 1 20 00 2021 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
13 1 20 00 2022 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
14 1 20 00 2023 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
15 1 20 00 2024 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
16 1 20 00 2025 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
17 1 20 00 2026 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
18 1 20 00 2027 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
19 1 20 00 2028 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
20 1 20 00 2029 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
21 1 20 00 2030 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
22 1 20 00 2031 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
23 1 20 00 2032 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.  
24 1 20 00 2033 NW. Rain, fine wd. night.







and female, displaying all the pomp and beauty of a Japanese court, and surpassing every conceivable idea of delicate beauty. Each of these trains is attended by a number of small palanquins and servants, to take up any of the children who may be fatigued. After these comes a company of actors: in an instant, two or three benches of equal size are placed side by side; upon them, a few screens and decorations; and, to the sound of gongs (a sort of gong, with three strings), drums, and other musical instruments, the actors perform their play, which does not occupy more than a quarter of an hour, but is replete with great spirit and freedom, as well in language as in gesture and feeling. When this is over, a crowd of musicians, palanquins, servants, and family connections of the children, follow, who close this train, and, moving forward, make way for the next.

The first representation takes place before the already-mentioned straw hut, in honour of the god Suwa, and all round the apartment a crowd of spectators, amongst whom several and separate scaffolds are assigned to the members of government and the Hollanders, in order that they may assist at this festival. The representations take place at several appointed parts of the town; and the eleven or twelve trains always follow each other so regularly, that nothing like disorder occurs, notwithstanding the immense multitudes of people who attend this festival.

[To be continued.]

The following lines were written by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, on the birth of her nephew, the son of Mr. Sheridan, the grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

High as thou dost, thy little crown has  
 Poverty crown'd; he, on his quivering throne,  
 Hopes some heavy burden shall be thrown.  
 Which heavy loads, and as they weigh  
 Lying with thought and power of mind,  
 Th' no silent features yet so faintly bend  
 And still thy youthful mother breathes down  
 Her hope, not, being so, a breath of shame,  
 He's also a crown on his own crown;  
 Her heart is incessantly far from home;  
 And still a bright smile her soul is in,  
 As she her young son's lowliness deems.  
 And certainly no weaver a sign is heard, (hushed),  
 (Though from the happy grove all good comes  
 As thou dost, with nothing but  
 Some long slender fur whose light both would  
 Some more, which yet both more are borne in shell,  
 Some more, whose light both more are borne in shell,  
 Some more, whose light both more are borne in shell,  
 Fair child, thy name is not by man's hand  
 Should'st thou be by God; as this is named  
 By heaven's name, as earth and flowers hand,  
 Providence which gave thee such a name:  
 Thy name is not a name, as this is named  
 The gift of God, by, by right to thee!  
 No name, for it is an evil thing,  
 And men whose a crying heart have long sustained  
 Around the volume's light to sleep and this  
 Of which the name is a name, as this is named  
 Will praise the power they have long seen to dwell,  
 Oppose then living, and make them dwell.  
 Thus of the name's crown thy country well  
 (Though with her name, her youth's departed);  
 What is her name's name is left to do it.  
 The name of her who has left to do it  
 And thus a name's name is left to do it  
 I have seen the name's name is left to do it  
 But, hush! it is a name's name; and for  
 The name's name is left to do it

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

MAY 20th, 1868.

LATEST DATA.

England	4th May	Singapore	11th April
U. States	24th May	Java	24th March
Calcutta	24th May	Manila	
Batavia	24th May	Amoy	24th May

ARRIVED—News reported.

RAILED.—Com. Stevens, Esq., for Bombay. Ottoman Army, for London. Mountains, (Ap.)  
 —, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—For God Service, Mr. Bodell.  
 UNDER DEPARTURE.—Johnson, for Bombay.  
 Parker, for Singapore.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—(Gladly).  
 Messengers, Francis Ann, Amoy, and Manila.

VERBIS EXPIRIT.—From London, Washing-  
 ton, Pan Loya, at, Mary Elizabeth, from Cal-  
 cutta, Larkia, from Amoy, from S. May, Charlotte,  
 from S. May, from S. May, from S. May, from S. May,  
 from S. May, from S. May, from S. May, from S. May,

On the 24th inst., being the Queen's birthday, when Her most gracious Majesty completed her 21st year, and it being also the anniversary of the day on which Captain Elliot and the proscribed sixteen British merchants left Canton, Mr. Matheson gave a magnificent dinner party to Captain Elliot and his fellow-merchants. As the birth of Queen Victoria was given from the choir, we need not say that the cheering was loud and long. As toasts followed, many more brilliant speeches were made by Captain Elliot and Mr. Matheson, in which allusions were made to the management of the British commerce during the past year; but for obvious reasons—before alluded to in this paper—we do not detail them. Captain Warren and officers of the Hyacinth and Druid were present.

Many of the party, after having adjourned to the drawing room, inspired, no doubt by the recollection of the graceful movements they witnessed on the night of the 18th at Hoerjibhor Rastomaj's Quadrille party, gave themselves up to the vichery of the may dance; but we cannot say that they recalled their own performances on the former night.

The party separated before midnight.

On the 18th instant Hoerjibhor Rastomaj, Esq., gave a splendid quadrille party. H. E. the governor and lady and many other Portuguese, American, and English ladies were present. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and continued until twelve, when the guests sat down to a handsome supper. The governor's health having been first and then that of the lady, the ladies of Mexico, proposed, H. E. returned thanks in a most flattering manner, and in return proposed the health of the English and American ladies of this settlement. Dancing was then resumed and continued with great gaiety and spirit until near 5 o'clock in the morning, at which hour the party broke up. The party went off extremely well and to the satisfaction of every body present.

### The American Petition.

We reply to one of the signers of the late petition.

We first remark that when an anonymous contributor observes on the articles of an editor, his proper business is only to prove that the editor is wrong; if he degrades to attribute motives to the editor, the contributor should sign his own name: for editors are always honest.

Now for the first paragraph of the letter of "one of the signers of the petition." He says: "with all deference to the sagacity and good feeling of the Editor of the Register, so extensively manifested towards the Americans in his columns."—What both our sagacity and good feeling are thus manifested!—In regard to the sagacity and good feeling of the Editor of the Register, we are not ignorant of the foreign relations and intricate inside and outside the part; we can only be ignorant of the object of the petition—after he has read it; we do so, we

have we ever, harbored any unfriendly feelings towards the American merchants; yet their conduct during the last year has not been altogether satisfactory to some of the British merchants.

But with reference to the private and important interests which they are now superintending—it must not be forgotten that, after notice had been issued by the British superintendent for the delivery of all British-owned opium, the hall of the British consulate was constantly besieged by the American merchants until the British superintendent had consented to receive the British-owned opium in their hands, for delivery to the high commissioner; the American merchants then drew off, and separated themselves entirely from all connection with British interests or British difficulties.

We were inadvertently wrong in representing the American Vice Consul as one of the petitioners; but the distinction the "signer" would draw is but a weak one; for if the American Vice Consul did not sign the petition in his official capacity, the firm of which he is a member did sign it:

Stronger than such differences should be  
 Between two cities and two cities do.

The words ridiculous and perfectly ridiculous are more than once repeated in a "Signer's" letter: why, what is this but begging the question? that there was a difference of opinion, even among the American merchants themselves, as to the propriety of the petition is evident from our firm having refused to sign it: but this petition will be commuted upon elsewhere, and when these comments reach China, how far the petition was wrong or right, or our remarks ridiculous, will be shown by less interested and more impartial writers.

With reference to neutrality in the past and non-neutrality in the future, we think a "Signer" has been rather incoherent in expressing his intention.

Should the government know that the American merchants, immediately they are placed outside the Boreo Tigra, may, possibly, become his enemies, he must think it still more ungrateful. But we yet hold to our opinion, that any profession of neutrality by the subjects of a western power to Lin, after his conduct in March 1859, is dishonouring; what is such profession but a declaration that the past is forgotten and forgiven and buried in oblivion.

We made no further observation as to letters than the following:—The governor very pertinently asks—"whence, then, are these letters?" The question was pertinent enough for him, whilst he was deliberating on the "underhand business" that had been proposed. Neither the governor nor ourselves fell into any mistake—with regard to that part of the petition alluding to losses.

Our first objection against the petition was expressed against its policy, its expediency; but we now object on the grounds that no private body of merchants—under any rule of right, propriety, or rectitude—can be justified in denouncing the intentions of a friendly power to its enemies.

It is singular that a "Signer," when he says that "the public will give our expressed opinion its due weight," should forget that his opinion will be also celebrated to the same extent, yet he makes the most confident assertions in his next paragraph: "the interest on its petition was a proper one—although the Americans are acting exclusively for themselves and the British have no stake in the question whether the prospect of blockade was founded in reason or in official warning."—Now, however happy in its effect, we can inform a "Signer" that there are many British subjects here who hold nearly the same

anxious as ourselves on the subject of the petition.

We know for the first time from a "Signer's" letter that the American merchants, as a body, memorialized Congress last year; or had heard Mr. King had done so. Why was not this memorial, like those of the British merchants to Lord Palmerston, published? No doubt the American merchants have a perfect right to keep it secret; but the difference of the proceeding on the same subject by the British and American merchants proves the candour of the one and the sagacity of the other party.

Finally we ask a "Signer" whether a solemn assurance to the Congressmen, in the same passport as the contents of the petition, would not have had the same effect?

Our word more as to the "good-felling" &c. If the consciences of the American merchants are clear that from the 24th March 1839—the day of Captain Elliot's arrival in Canton—they have acted a fair open, undisturbed part in all instances towards the British merchants,—well and good.—For ourselves, we cannot have any unfriendly feelings towards the American merchants, for we are not rivals in commerce, and we number most of them amongst our subscribers.—It is, therefore, our interest to keep well with them. We do not consider—though we apt to complain on this point, like many other Editors—do not consider that we have done more than our duty in commenting as we have done on the petition,—above excepting the simple but very correct regarding W. Deless, Esq. the American Vice Consul.

In reply to the remarks of our correspondents on the letter of "One of the signers of the late petition," it would appear both from the letter and the remarks that there are at present no other than British interests at present in Canton, and that the American merchants are behaving and nobly periling their lives solely for these interests; but this is not the case; and that the governor and his merchants will stop to any subterfuge, make use of any false pretence, for the purpose of laying the blame's entire, the former could have turned the information conveyed in the petition against the British interests: for it is undeniable, that the constant usage and practice of bull-gent nations, from the earliest times have subjected numerous goods to their vessels to capture and condemnation as prize of war. (Wharston).

Now had the governor thought it proper for him to believe the petition, as that document directly represents the British in the light of an offending nation, the governor might make reprisals upon the persons and things belonging to the offending nation, until a satisfactory reparation is made for the alleged injury. (This). And we think every body is of opinion that it is in H. E.'s power to distinguish these "things."

An *reus*, "self love" is a treacherous mentor: we objected and will object to the petition, because we think it uncalful and discreditable to the American merchants, and because the same end could have been obtained by other and less objectionable means.

In reply to the long letter of Medicus, after first assuring him that we do receive his remarks in the same friendly spirit in which they are given, we proceed to notice his letter, paragraph by paragraph.

1st. However scanty may have been the information we have given the public on the opium trade, we are not aware that there has ever been any unfairness in that information.

2nd. We are not conscious of having ever advocated any partial views on this subject; or, if we have, they have been expressed against the continuance of the trade. It is true, we cannot and do not pretend to the knowledge which Medicus must possess on Thetiology: which word is more particularly referable to the preparations used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

3rd. Undoubtedly—the impression which we wished and endeavored to convey was—that opium is not commonly designated a poison.

4th. We believe they do not class opium as a poison: we do not possess a medical library, and we referred to the authorities within our reach; but how is it classed in the Edinburgh pharmacopoeia?

5th. The properties of opium are now much better, though we think not yet fully understood. We could not refer to Dr. Walker as we do not possess his compilation; but even Medicus says, "he remarked on its action, as a stimulant and sedative—not as a poison."

6th. We believe those celebrated chemists, as observed above, did not class opium as a poison.

7th. Scarcely, upon the question, or, if so, rather in its favor, if Dr. Johnson's definition be correct.

8 & 15. The above remarks apply to these paragraphs.

In his 6th declaration Medicus, in utter opposition to Dr. Johnson's definition, after allowing that—"A very moderate allowance seems compatible with a long enjoyment of tolerable health"—dogmatically pronounces that opium is a poison. Why, we are many other good gifts of a good God if abused. A glutton may gorge himself to death at one meal; and the satire against the London Aldermen is that they poison themselves with turtle soup.

At the risk of making our reply almost as long as the letter of Medicus, we make the following extract from the Canton Register of the 25th September, 1839: to which we beg to refer Medicus for further information on the subject of Narcotics.

#### Opium, Narcotine, and the Moriate of Narcotine.

"As I think I shall have no difficulty in proving that in the list of these substances—a perfect substitute for quinine has been found, I wish to refer briefly to the history of the use of opium in periodic fevers.

"The chemical researches on opium, instituted by Derosne, Robiquet and others led to the discovery of its narcotic base, morphine, in 1818, and of another crystalline principle which, though totally destitute of narcotic properties, was very ineffectively termed "narcotine." Morphine was immediately proved to be a powerful sedative and to concentrate all the narcotic energies of opium. Keeping narcotine, however, there arose much difference of opinion. While all agreed that it was crystalline and intrinsically bitter, Bally contended that it might be given in large doses without injury; Megandir, on the other hand, asserted that it produced severe convulsions in dogs. Orfila stated that 40 grains dissolved by sulphuric acid killed a dog in 24 hours, and lastly, Wither, of Munich, alleged that he found, by experiments on himself that if poisonous of all it was extremely doubtful, as he could take several grains dissolved in tartaric acid without the least injury.

In the experiments made by Dr. Bland and Mr. Town three grain doses were given three daily without producing any remarkable symptoms, and with the effect of averting the return of ague.

#### Dr. Stewart's Report. Canton.

My DEAR OFFICERS,

I enclose for you the detailed histories of nine cases in which I have employed the minute of narcotine which you furnished me with. Of these 6 were European, 1 an American, and 2 were Bengalis. The notes of the former cases were kept by the patients themselves, who consented very readily to try the medicine, knowing it to be a new one, prepared by you. Five cases were of the tertian type; 2 more remittent, convulsive fever, and 2 were quartans. You will see from the details of each that quinine had previously been given in most of them, with various effects, but in three with aggravation of symptoms and the induction in one case of permanent deafness, in another with opium enlargement.

From the experience of the whole I think I am warranted in concluding that

1. The moriate of narcotine is a perfectly safe agent to any extent, and in large or small doses; that as a substitute for quinine it is unexceptionable, and possesses over the latter many attributes which render it both a safer and more generally useful remedy in all the fevers of Bengal.

2. It is so in small doses it proves antiperiodic if given in the intermission for some hours before the expected paroxysm.

3rd. In 10 grain doses it is powerfully and immediately calms, specific, and antiperiodic.

4th. It does not in such doses accelerate the pulse nor exalt the sensibility of the nervous system—it does not interfere with the action of other medicines—it does not constipate,—it never produces nor increases determination to any particular organ, or to any already diseased or irritable viscera.

5th. It promotes all the secretions and seems to act equally and generally on the whole capillary system, without depressing the vital powers which it rather sustains meanwhile.

6th. Its action is maintained by application to blistered surfaces. In the dangerous Bengal remittent fever so fatal and so difficult to manage, where quinine has hitherto been our only resource in the brief and imperfect remission, while its employment is too often most dangerous, on account of its stimulating effects, arousing and sustaining but for a moment the vital powers, at the imminent risk of arresting all the secretions at the critical period of their liberation from the paroxysm, the moriate of narcotine becomes invaluable, and the discovery of its properties is the greatest good to the cause of humanity.

(Signed) D. Stewart.

Superintendent General of Vaccines.

With reference to the remarks of our contemporary, who quotes Dr. Johnson's definition of poison—which, by the way, is rather vague, for what destroys or injures life—"by common and obvious to the common"—Frustrated causes instantaneous death; but will not the results of the bite of a viper, a dose of arsenic or of strychnine die be obvious to the common? or a wound from the pointed arrow of an Indian? the operation of some of these poisons, in small quantities, is occasionally painful.

It is somewhat singular that as philosophical questions of opium, as a medicine, have become better known, under its various preparations, the desire of smoking it as poison should increase.



[illegible]



ward of her side on the coast, commencing also, by a very active and happy effort.

We are a little surprised that they continued the fight so long—for four hours is a very considerable period to be so fully engaged. We live to it from native authority that they lost upwards of two hundred men, many of whom must have been drowned.

We are happy to state that captain January is recovering from his severe and awkward wounds.

#### ENGLAND AND CHINA.

It was stated before the select committee of the house of commons in 1860, in the evidence on the China trade, that "The object of the Chinese government in their general regulations affecting foreign trade, is stated to be that their trade should be always within their own control. This would have been more completely secured than at present, had that government accomplished a plan, proposed in 1834, under the sanction of an imperial edict, for giving to two or three of the chief hongmerchants, or the agents of the government, an absolute power to fix prices. The attempt was resisted by the company's supercargo, who after having recourse to the emperor, (adopted usually by the Chinese when they have an object to oppose) of stopping the trade, succeeded in defeating an arrangement which must have proved injurious to all foreigners in China."

In addition to the above it may be observed that the conduct of the Chinese government in restricting the trade to monopoly, and that one, as far as the trade in such tea—the principal staple of export to England—is concerned, being the very worst in the empire, is a convincing proof of their jealousy and dread of foreigners; and their system of conducting the foreign trade by a monopoly confined to the care of a few hongmerchants, who are entirely under the power and surveillance of the public officers, also proves that the government will ever extend from the foreign trade, under one pretence or another, as much as they can obtain.

To prove how badly the system of the hong monopoly works, we need go no farther back than what may be called the late failure of the hongmerchants; for failures have been frequently occurring—or rather debts to foreigners have been constantly contracted since 1874, when the merchants and shopkeepers owed \$4,300,000 to foreigners, for the settlement of which captain Janes of the *Merbourne* came on this fall.

The late failure, then commenced with European, who had loaned out in the autumn of 1882, owing foreigners \$171,000 and \$8,000 dollars to government.

The foreign creditors made incessant demands for the settlement of their claims, which the emperor, at length, with the sanction of government, arranged for payment in five annual instalments. But the conduct being equal, the foreigners insisted on a shorter period being fixed, and a party of them in the autumn of 1884 presented a petition at the city gate, where they determined to remain until better terms were granted. They maintained their post during the whole of one night, and till midnight of the second, when Hwang, after various unsuccessful attempts to drive them away by intimidation, expressed his readiness to agree to whatever terms might be demanded. On which the foreigners consented to receive payment in three annual instalments, instead of five, as fixed by the government.

Parkes was necessarily made a bankrupt in 1875, in spite of all previous efforts to support him. His debts amounted to \$671,400, and \$132,007 owing to government.

Parkes died bankrupt in January 1887, owing to foreigners \$127,310, and \$125,000 debts to government; the whole agreed to pay his debts in three annual instalments, commencing in February 1888.

Hingpo failed in January 1888, after having been many months in a very distressing condition. His debts to foreigners amounted to \$1,125,000. Petitions for a settlement were immediately presented, which, after delay, was not arranged till December 1889. In February 1890 the first dividend of one sixth was paid, and the whole amounted to six instalments in February 1891.

Chenqua failed in 1889; the senior partner having retired in Nanking, carried off all the property in charge of the hong, which he left in debt under the management of a stupid younger brother.

His debts to foreigners amounted to \$800,703. The first petition for a settlement was in September 1889. The subject was pressed on the government and hong merchants during the whole of 1890. It was not, however, till the 10th of March 1891 that the first dividend was paid of 25 per cent. \$195,150. In July 1891 per cent. \$90,076, both arising from the hong property. In February 1892, \$190,815. In 1893, \$190,815. In 1894, \$190,815. Total \$566,657; the three last from the consular fund.

We have taken the above account of the late failures from a paper submitted to the chamber of commerce by the chairman in 1887 (vide C. R. 15th August 1887). There still remain to be noticed the failures of Hingtee and Kingqua.

Hingtee suspended payment towards the end of 1887, with claims against him amounting to \$2,781,480 (and \$100,000 due to government).

The claims against Kingqua were estimated at \$1,000,000 and \$240,000 due to government.

Such was the previous state of the foreign trade before the celebrated month of March 1839; and then even the opium trade was in a state of stagnation and ruin threatening the holders.

Now it must be apparent that, under this system of constant credit given to, and the constant failure by, the hongmerchants, it was impossible for the trade to continue, either with profit to the English merchant and manufacturer, or with any satisfaction in conducting it to the resident agents in Canton.

In further evidence of this feeling, which had become all but unanimous amongst the British merchants long before the arrival of the high commissioner, we refer to the memorial to Lord Palmerston, in March 1855, from which we extract the following passages.

"We respectfully entreat your lordship to lay our case before Her Majesty's council, with a view to obtain the peaceful negotiation of our own government with that under which we at present live, to endeavour to obtain an early payment of our actual claims, and a regular means of recovery of those, which under the existing circumstances of the foreign trade with this country, we must, we fear, inevitably incur in future."

"Of the thirteen hongmerchants which existed at the beginning of 1857, three or four are now speedily liquidated. Their actual debts according to their own report amount to upwards of \$1,000,000 besides about \$200,000 due to the government for duties."

We humbly submit, further the Chi-

nese government, so long as it shall insist on conducting our trade to so small a number of its agents, it is not bound to take care that these merchants have sufficient capital and property for their trade; and whether, in the transfer of our capital to them, in the shape of the debts to question, which becomes unavoidable in the conducting an extensive commerce with a monopoly of such limited means, be."

Further, at a general meeting of British merchants, held on the 21st March 1858, the following resolution was passed:—"That a copy of the memorial now adopted (the above) be sent to the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that he will transmit it to the Chairmen of the East India and China Associations in London; also copies thereof to the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Bristol, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, soliciting the support and co-operation of these bodies respectively, towards obtaining the prayer, accompanied by such favorable information respecting the 'hong' as, in the judgment of the Canton Chamber, is calculated to interest the home authorities in an 'address' to bring about, by negotiation or otherwise, a more satisfactory and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations."

It may be thought that enough has been said to prove that the foreign trade with China was fast hastening to a crisis, entirely separated from and wholly independent of the opium crisis. But as many heavy pains and long years have been at work to impress on the English people that to the opium trade, and to the opium trade alone, is to be attributed the present loss of the general trade, we shall still further trespass upon the patience of our readers; and extract some paragraphs from a small pamphlet entitled—"The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton and their debts," written by one of the leading British merchants in Canton, in 1858, and with nearly the same intention as we are now endeavoring to carry out.

The select committee of 1780, after describing the condition of the hong, observed as follows.

"These merchants have been ruined in part by their own vanity and extravagance. Money became so plenty here, and was offered to them with so seeming a liberality, that they could not withstand the temptation of borrowing; & but although much may have been expended by their vain and expensive way of living, the great part has, we believe, been extracted from them by the oppression of the mandarins."

"It may be noticed here; that accusations were made against Shykingun in 1796 and afterwards against Chunqua in 1829, of having abstracted large sums of money from their hongs for their family use, which was never brought to account of their assets. The same accusation is now made against Hingtee by his own countrymen, the truth of which the foreigners have no means of ascertaining."

"From the foreign history of the hong, we deduce, that the conditions under which foreigners have traded in China for the last fifty years, at least, are:

"That the Chinese government gives them no benefit of the law nor institutions under which its own subjects live; that they are subjected to a body of men, called security merchants, who hold a virtual rank from the emperor, and who are a powerful police for the control of foreign and their trade."

"That the Chinese government gives no aid to the security merchants for perform-





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weight of money into the way of the silver, English  
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him at a public dinner at the London Tavern on the 10th of that month. The list of stewards is as follows, mentioning first up to the 4th and upon for others names till the 7th of March. From the prior of the 4th to the 7th, three gentlemen each. It appears that the dinner was intended to be quite successful both as the company and the

Died on board H. M. S. at 10 a. m. on the 2nd of June, captain Lord John Spencer Churchill, senior officer of H. M. S. Naval force in China. His lordship had suffered under operation of the brain and latterly an attack of dysentery. His lordship's death is much lamented by his brother officers and in the squadron and first at L'apungmoon, in which his lordship had become extremely popular.

The corpse was interred in the British burying ground early on the morning of the 5th of June. The funeral procession consisted of H. E. the governor of Macao and a detachment of the garrison, captain Elliot, Smith, and Warren, several officers of the squadron, a detachment of sailors & marines, by nearly all the foreign residents and many of the inhabitants of Macao. The Portuguese band played the dead march; capt. Elliot read the funeral service most impressively; and after the body had been committed to the earth, the Portuguese detachment fired three volleys over the grave.

His lordship was the fourth son of the present Duke of Marlborough, & was in his 44th year.

Notwithstanding our trade is stopped and each may say *prayer at sea*, why should we address be got up by the British merchants in Macao, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert on the joyal occasion of their auspicious marriage?

#### Attempt to burn the British fleet at Capingmoon.

The delay in the issue of the Register gives us the opportunity of publishing the following account of another abortive attempt to burn the British shipping at Capingmoon, made early on Tuesday morning.

The first alarm was given about 2 A. M. on Tuesday; a noise was heard from amongst the small Chinese boats; it appeared on subsequent enquiry that some mandarin boats had got in amongst them for the purpose of making captives. They attacked the cutter 'Dart', and wounded the lascars on board. Immediately after distant lights appeared in the direction of the passage of the Capingmoon called the 'Flour Quins' and the commanding officer of the Danish King fired a gun and hoisted the signal previously ordered by the senior officer of H. M. S. Ships for fire rats; and instantly almost the fire burst forth from at least fifteen fire boats; the appearance was very beautiful. The wind and tide were in a favorable for their success. As they approached they blew up like some beautiful fireworks, what in English parlance would be called a 'flower pot'. The brightness of the night, however, did not dissipate the alarm felt by those on board the ships, who were also fearful there might be other crafty schemes in progress, and that they might be attacked from other quarters; consequently most of the ships slipped their cables and moved out of danger, each more cautious than his neighbor to get into the river. The noise and danger caused great excitement; the night was very dark, the wind slackened, and so many vessels being under weigh at once to sail up on caused great confusion, and many consequently came in contact, but we have not heard of any serious damage.

The boats of the squadron gave actively a played towing the rats about of the ships and anchoring others.

The junks were first torched with chains of together two and two; also of these rafts were counted which gives eighteen boats. But it was afterwards ascertained that some had not ignited and some had caught

the works being now burning about the by the next morning.

The expectation of what had been very old outside sailing boats, and some cargo boats; what remains of them will supply the 2nd with charcoal for a month. They were full of stores, the remains of the on combustible matter. A Chinese commander remarked (we do not quote his own name) that he was very thankful to the Yenchow for so much charcoal for nothing except a few; I do not think he is very wise, or why so much expense for an officer on fuelish.

Our correspondent who has favoured us with the foregoing particulars thinks it probable that this attack was not made by the immediate order of Lia, but by some officers, overruling subordinate officers.

We are inclined to give Lia full credit for it; particularly as the inferior officers have not the control of all that leads to throw them away in a single stroke. But as governor of the province he is answerable for all the acts of his officers. As he is answerable for the attack on the "Black Jade" and the murder of her crew.

We are not surprised at anything should we blame those attempts to drive away the English ships, but the governor did encourage their remaining and loading by his announcement at the transshipping trade. His conduct in fall of inconsistency. If the new boat, dated 21st of May, were to be released what would be the consequence? If it is not released, what praise does this man deserve for doing his duty to his country?

Supposing this attempt to burn the fleet to be the voluntary act of a subordinate officer, he may probably obtain promotion; as he will report his successful boarding of the "David" and the wounding or destruction of her crew.—This boat was found in the morning abandoned by her crew; H. M. S. boats took possession of her until they could restore her to her owner.

An anecdote of the gallantry and humanity of one of the officers of the Marine deserves recording.

The mandarins had seized two Chinese who were in the habit of attending the shipping, and were conveying them over the hills, no doubt for punishment, probably death.

The officer of the Marine, with a party of Malay sailors landed and pursued them; their muskets missed fire but they charged the Chinese barrel in hand, beat them back right and left with the bat cane, and put them to flight, released the two prisoners, and brought them safely down to the beach.

The interest of the news was greatly heightened by the arrival of H. M. S. Albatross, the flag of the Squadron, which arrived in the anchorage. This is a proper time with either done the future conception of the authorities Chinese naval officers.

Our correspondent suggests that the case of war should be stationed at the different entrances of the Capingmoon, instead of being all anchored near each other.

In the opening article of the Chinese Register for May, is the following sentence.

"Whether any reparation ought to be made for the opium confiscated, and for the losses sustained by the removal from Canton are points on which there are different opinions. If any demands for reparation be made—the reparation thereof should be set forth in a proper manner."

Combining this sentence with what precedes it in the same article, it appears to be somewhat singular.

The writer has previously observed that—"The British representative, we are now, was prepared, at the commencement of the difficulties in regard to opium and the same manner regarding the recent article and in the of the League, engaged in the opium traffic on the Chinese waters. Of this, however, the commission may not have been prepared, if he was, he doubted, or failed to do so, the severity of any such instruction. Be-cause, if we mistake not, there was not forth London, more or less

plain and formal for setting the opium traffic at naught. At once extended."—There is no confusion here; as vessels were charged in the opium traffic under the flag when the British arrived. But we suppose the British would not say that Elliot would have acted the same part towards the opium ships at Hongkong in March 1858 as he did towards the boats employed in the opium traffic in the river in December 1857.

However, as to the current reasons for reparation.

The opium was obtained by the Imperial Commissioner by imposing all foreign residents in Canton stopping their supplies of food, and threats of death if his orders were not complied with. How for the worst consideration is properly applied to such considerations is a question; but it is intimated that all the British holders of opium were criminals.

We think also that for reparation for all the boarding acts of the high commission, the British should be properly considered and under the conditions which he entered was stipulated and considered; and the reason of the claim is clear;—reparation of stolen goods.

We have always thought he made a great mistake in regarding the opium as national property, and he made a further mistake in destroying it. If, after the whole had been served over, he had taken the British superintendent that he was prepared to return the opium immediately H. M. S. ships arrived to receive it; and had he observed the terms of his agreement frankly and fully throughout—what would now be his position? How would he stand in foreign estimation?—But we are at a loss to discover either his duplicity or energy; he broke all his engagements; this the writer in the repository allows; and his energy, what was it but a display of barbarian power, of physical force; what have been the style of his edicts from the commencement? We see no example of this officer's conduct to praise, but much to blame. What has been his conduct towards his countrymen—let the ranks of the prisoners answer!

Public dinner to William Jordan, Esq., late of Canton.—The friends of William Jordan, Esq., late of Canton, will mark their esteem and regard for him, on the occasion of his return to his native land, by entertaining him at a public dinner, at the London Tavern, Southampton-street, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March next, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Captain John Hine, M. C. R., Chairman.

James Walkinshaw Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Tickets, three guineas each, will be delivered till the 7th of March, on application to Mr. Hardy, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; the Secretary; or to the following gentlemen, who have undertaken to act as stewards on the occasion.

STEWARDS.

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G. A. Armstrong, Esq.	Capt. O. Langley.
Samuel Bell Esq.	Capt. R. Langley.
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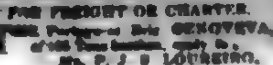
The list of Stewards is kept open for those gentlemen who may be desirous to add their names to it.—Times, March 6.



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**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Received 25 April 1998

I will continue to the above advertisement, the end-vision of here to inform the friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Ship and Family Broker. Copy as hereafter. In the same previous letter I replied by Marked A Smith (and W. V. Jones on the Finger County).

JOHN SMITH.

March, 2nd April 1840

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**NOTICE**—In conformity with notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. G. OLYMPHANT and Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT in our firm, has ceased. The said firm, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM B. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYMPHANT & Co. (CHARLES W. KING, WM. EDWARD MOORE.

June 1966

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1944

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Canton, February 25th, 1859.

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**FOR SALE**

By the Hon. E. E. Jones on the Paper Comm. No. 100: 10000.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Safety  
 • Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee  
 • Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Safety

[illegible]

THE WRACK OF THE WANNAN.  
(From the Modern Spectator, April 6.)

The Supply Quinette of the 20th ultimo, fortunately, as with the passengers of a most unfortunate vessel—the wreck of the transport Hinnah, at the mouth of the Indus, on the 17th within a few hours after leaving the rendezvous of Kurroocher. On board this vessel were embarked the officer's car and about 300 men of H. M. 17th Regiment, together with most other passengers, amounting with the crew and camp followers, to 460 persons, all of whom providentially escaped with their lives, although there is every reason to fear with an almost total loss of property:—the vessel too appears to have become a complete wreck. The destruction of property seems indeed to have been most lamentable, the clothing, arms and accoutrements of the 17th Regiment are either lost or entirely ruined, while the men's plate and treasure on board have shared the same fate. This most unfortunate event has indeed thrown a damp over the successful issue of our arms at Khelat, since the jewels taken in that affair are, it is feared, entirely lost, together with much of the prize money, which rewarded the intrepidity of the officers and men concerned in that gallant affair.

Referring to another column for the particulars of this unfortunate wreck, we may here offer some remarks upon the manner in which it happened and the circumstances in which it seems to have originated, both of which are well deserving of public attention as connected with the navigation of the Indian, one of the most important and interesting objects to which the attention of the mercantile community of this country is now directed. It was about eight in the morning when the Spanish brigadier anchor and dragged out of Koorahar harbour, at about the two hours of the Mujumara mouth of the river were said to be visible, soundings being about 10 fathoms. In an hour or two after, however, the sounding decreased rapidly, and before eight, the vessel struck on a sand bar, from which no exertion could get her off, while a trough springing up, and a trail being sprung increased the difficulties and dangers of her position. It was not till the morning of the 23rd that the indefatigable exertions of the captain, and of Lieutenant Jervis of the Indian Navy, succeeded in getting the passengers and crew on shore, after being over two and three days in imminent peril of their lives, and we fear having every article of necessity thus consumed.

The accounts of the week have ample testimony to the excellent conduct of the











compared with the close of the January sales—Congo, 3d. per pound; Bouchong, Capor, Pekos, and Orange Pothos, 2d. 1/2 to 4d.; T'wan-hay, 3d.; Hyams and young Hyams, 4d. to 6d.; Imperial and Gunpowder, 5d. to 10d. per pound. The quantity put up was, of black and green, 100,437 packages, or 8,976,745 lbs.; of this there were sold of black 18,399 packages, or 1,593,045 lbs.; and of green 10,045 packages, or 845,440 lbs. The stock in the port of London, up to the 1st inst., is estimated at 40,193,372 lbs.

**SUGAR.**—This market has been very animated during the last month, at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. upon our previous quotations, which has been realized for almost all descriptions; and at the close of the month per ton have still a tendency upwards.

**Sisal, Manila, &c.** have been held firmly for previous rates; fine white Sisal sold at 30s.; good, 28s.; low white, 25s. 6d.; dump, 21s. 6d.; to 30s. Manila, good yellow, 22s.; middling, 21s. 6d.; low, 18s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. Imported, 5070 bags; cleared for consumption, 12,549 bags; a cask 112,411 bags, against 60,425 at the same date last year.

**Manila, &c.**—The rates of general cargoes are improved from 91d. to 1d. per lb. away to new goods; the tone of the market is steady, company's cargoes closed at 3d. 6d. for lb. cash.

**SUGAR.**—East India, to the extent of 1,000 bags, fetched very full prices—70s. to 75s. 6d. **COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.** April—Ten has been very hot during the month, and has fallen much in price, some sorts under cost of importation; within the last day or two it has rallied a little, and there are now more buyers than sellers in the market, and company's cargoes have advanced to 3d. 4d. to 3d. 6d. cash, still 5s. 10d. for the 100 bags.

#### SKETCH OF THE LATEST PRESS IN RELATION TO CHINA.

"From bad to worse," is the established motto of these wretched editors. Every day's arrival from abroad brings with it something to render more alarming the gloomy aspect of our foreign interests and relations. Nor can any one be so stupid as to believe in the possibility of a peace, which does not help to confirm more firmly than ever the universal sense of their deplorable and frightful incapacity. The last work has brought on divided and authentic intelligence both from Asia and America. What are the facts thus disclosed? It appears that two British men of war of small force were surrounded by a squadron of Chinese junks, and that an engagement ensued, in the course of which 5 or 6 of the Chinese vessels were sunk out of 15 which had joined in the attack. But the singular part of the story is, that Mr. Harriet Elliot, in whom incompetency for his office the whole of our cautious relations with China would appear to have originated, is stated to have mediated most successfully with the aid of the Volcan, and procured that gallant officer from more completely performing his duty, by the entire destruction of the Chinese fleet, which he might have effected without much further loss of life, and thereby secured the British alone of the sea and coast-guard of Asia and India domination from the Chinese empire. This intervention of Captain Elliot is named. It would appear, on the pretext of "humanity," but real humanity does not necessarily consist in immediate and temporary interference towards an armed foe, with no other prospect save that of enabling him to renew his hostilities at his own convenience, and to commence where he gives a greater effusion both of English and of Chinese blood. The Chinese in this instance had shown more pluck, and behaved more manfully, than in any former one, which enhanced the expectancy of inflicting on them a signal and memorable lesson for the future. Our forces, moreover, being so lamentable, viz. one 36 gun frigate and a clamped war, with no reinforcement save that the Porpoise ship, and the two junks of China being formidable, carrying crews of 500 men each, we are not surprised to learn from the late accounts, that the commission of the a-trial capture was proposed to the British, and, in consequence, the British had to be considered, in comparison with what it might and ought have been, to be a very small one, rather than to be a very large one. In the course then, we have a third edition of all British ships and bombardment of the fleet of England to come? Our only ship of the line in the East (the *Weymouth*) had, at the date of the last account, moved to sea under the name of *Arcton* from the north-westward of Bombay. The public and distinguished admiral Sir Frederick Maitland is no more, so that to whom chief of service or of command could any longer be the maintenance of our commercial interests on the side of China and India could have been found out some representative of the Whig admitted to supply the place of Sir F. Maitland, or have prevailed upon that distinguished philanthropist to resign his own command in the river, for a time, and try to save his name to them by a little exhibition of fighting off Canton, that the strong character and just upholding of his brother officers of his only taking possession of a vessel due to them who have fought and died for their country may be brought to light and exposed. It is to be concluded by the Chronicle of yesterday, in a whimsical and ignorant way, the death of Sir F. Maitland, and the death of the *Weymouth*.

we suspect there may be some advance on that for showing up the satisfactory adjustment of our quarrel with China as a happy issue, and being the discovery of the fact of the *Weymouth*, who took away the ship of Sir F. Maitland (the *Weymouth*), the ship of Sir F. Maitland.

London, March 2, 1858.

Every needless war is a wretched wickedness in the rulers of any state, and such we fear will turn out to have been the case with the quarrel raised by the British Ministry with the Chinese empire. The accounts which have reached this country of the indiscretions committed by the gentlemen who bear the title of British commissioners at Canton, not only to support the general and brutal trade between the subjects of great Britain and those of China, but also, so it would appear, to carry on a trade prohibited by the laws of China, and declared by them to be contraband, as exposing its people to the effects of a wide-spread and deadly poison,—these effects of a wide-spread and deadly poison,—these rash and mischievous proceedings, so far as can be judged from all the accounts received, have caused the hostile relations which actually exist between the British and the Chinese governments,—the naval engagements which have already taken place, the blood which has been spilt, the costly preparations which have been made in England, and now, it is understood, about to be made on a scale of great extent in India, towards enforcing what our ministers describe to be "punitive" wrongs incurred by us, but which it is doubtful whether mankind will set regard as a fresh infliction of unprovoked injuries upon China.

The commissioner, being himself within the power of the Chinese authorities, called upon the British merchants to surrender their property in an article which they had smuggled into China, pledging the Queen's government to indemnify the smugglers—that is, to repay them the price of their contraband goods, amounting to somewhere about £2,000,000 sterling, out of the national purse of England. This interference upon the revenue of the state was authorized or it was not. If authorized, it ought to have been discharged by the government; if otherwise, it was the act of a rash and incapable functionary, who ought at once to have been dismissed from office. The pledge, however, has not been retracted by the government, and yet the agent has not been dismissed or discommodated. In the first place, therefore, the merchant has been a frauder of his property, comprising which he might, for aught we know, have made terms for himself with the Chinese. In the second place, the people of England have been dishonoured by being made parties, through their ministers, to this deception practised upon their own countrymen by a public servant of Great Britain. No words for one branch of the question—viz. that which concerns the relation between government and subject.

But there is more to be said. Was Captain Elliot justified in attacking the Chinese junks? That question cannot be determined by the result of an engagement in which we were told at first, that the British commissioner had commanded the capture of the *Volage* to cease firing before she had completed the capture, &c. &c. It would now appear that the *Volage* did her best; but still the question remains—had Captain Elliot so much right on his side, as to justify him before God and man in striking war upon a foreign nation, for no other crime than that we are aware of, than the confiscation of contraband goods and the prize of within our own territory?

The further question remains—whether Captain Elliot had authority from his Whig-Radical masters to involve that great country in an open and formal war with China, he being a mere commercial agent in a remote part of the world? One thing is certain—had Captain Elliot authority from the government, of whose confidence he seems so entirely worthy, to declare the ports of China, or had he not? It is surrounded by justice that, "in a right of war, still of war only—not half-by-unilateral to any other international condition. It is true that Lord Maitland, as Palmerston, out of compulsory consideration to their much-vaunted French allies, and in original disregard of the rights as well as interests of British commerce, have voluntarily agreed, to the detriment of their own

country, the enforcement of this indefensible doctrine, when France put, and still holds, the latter part of the vast continent of South America under strict blockade, in defiance of the law of nations? It would be a peace with the distant and shabby constituents of these manufacturers in what concerns public law, that they should follow the false example which, to the ruin of British interests, they had suffered the French government to establish, and should themselves, like bullies, apply against the feeble, that outrage upon justice which, thus onwards, they had permitted to the strong. It is in keeping with the Whig-Radical and history of the Melbourne Cabinet, that they should first, from fear, hold the whole of France was the oppressor of Mexico and the inhabitants of La Plata, and then plead their own conscience at that series of crimes as a defence of their consistency in the perpetration of similar outrages upon China?

But was Captain Elliot authorized by ministers to blockade the Chinese ports, or had he no sanction for such a proceeding, but his own high will and pleasure? In either case he ought to have persisted in this coercive measure once instituted—let to an official duty; let, as a right, which he had assumed constitutionally, and in the exercise of a sound discretion. But it appears that the blockade was no sooner announced than it was abandoned, and abandoned where? Not! Because those two or three citizens of the United States, carrying on trade with the ports of China, showed on the occasion towards England more energetic resistance to defend their own interests than the Whig-Radical government of England had dared to evince in support of British commerce against France. Because these republicans went to work heartily, and signed a strong protest against the threatened blockade of Captain Elliot in the way which nations that have pluck enough to protect themselves address those by whom they consider themselves to be injured or insulted. What has been the consequence? Why, the blockade has been at once rescinded, and an act of violence, or perhaps of violence—for, if not actually at war with China, our blockade, notwithstanding our servility to France in the other hemisphere, was unjust, an act of violence was introduced by one of subject and pitiful a submission! Now, we ask our countrymen, is this the mode in which the interests of Great Britain ought to be provided for, and her national honour maintained? We ask the honest members of Englishmen, are these the people—the tribe of Admiralty Elliot's, from Lord Maitland—who can be so easily treated by the people of England with whatever is most due to justice? Here are fulkes and offences committed upon one spot, and into a single year, enough to cover with humiliation the proudest empire, and to make her name a laughing-stock. But there is a further injustice of unprincipled adventurers, with the powers of the kingdom, legislative and repressive, in their hands; and, until some ball from destiny shall give this realm to her foundations, we hold display of a policy aimed at the mind of a wretched and short-sighted race of men over work of generous patriotism, or self-sacrificing devotion to their country's greatness. (Times, Mar. 3.)

A meeting, a stereotyped brand with Lord Palmerston, on each day that foreign policy comes under review, is the lofty principle to which Great Britain has been elevated in the scale of nations, and the super-eminent position in the opinion of the world in which she has been exalted, under the commanding influence of her large, liberal, vigorous, and enlightened administration. And yet we struggle how the great colonies that with effect to better the world is spread with by the policy things that travel under an huge legs, or purred on by the large class of Timon's creation. France gains Algeria at a meal; the German, Russian, Ottoman, and Mexican by way of London and other countries using the convenience of the steam and telegraph to be Algeria and to be Algeria. And the world remains to be held—how the deep there is still a lower day. Such is the force of the all-prevailing spell of that over-inspiring name, which once moved us went to build a world in arms, that a period of rough and selfish competition and competition of



**DISCONTINUOUS.**

• 17 - Henry's Indian camp - 1800



On Saturday the E. C. armed Steamer Madagascar anchored in the route, and visited the city with 15 guns, which was immediately returned by an equal salute from the French gun.

Mr. M. S. Lamo brought yesterday an overland mail of the 4th of April; we received a copy of the London mail—circulated to the subscribers of the Bungal, Harpaz, Bombay Times, and Calcutta Englishman, forwarded us that by the editor of the B. H. Times; and we now offer him our grateful thanks for his kind attention—and the Singapore papers in the evening; and we have made a full extract of the time and space.

The question of commerce in the hands of commerce, and the establishment of a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrance, is evidence of the danger with which the objects of the British expedition will be soon provoked.

In the Singapore Free Press of the 4th instant, there is an article that has not yet been to the good and faithful city of Hong Kong. In that article it is stated that the first proceeding of the British forces will be to take possession of the city of Hong Kong; and although the editor expresses his opinion that such possession will be taken under some arrangement between the British and Portuguese governments, he quotes an ill-expressed opinion of Lord Viscount, that it would be easy to take forcible possession of this settlement, and the Chinese nation and the irregularly might be the result afterwards. We wholly agree with the sentiment of the Singapore and L. M. expressed in this proposal of Lord Viscount, and we are fully convinced that the proceeding will be sanctioned by the British commanders with reference to this settlement, without the full approval and authority of the court of Lisbon and the free consent of the governor and loyal people.

It must not be forgotten that the Portuguese government and population of Macao are now placed in a peculiarly delicate situation; our busy and unadvised measures would occasion the retirement of all the Chinese and the consequent deprivation of the daily supply of food; in such an event now or the inhabitants of Macao, more particularly the poorer classes, to be subjected?

While on the subject of the means of subsistence, we would most emphatically caution our newly-arrived fellow countrymen and the commercial, to use the utmost caution in buying or receiving food or water from the use of the river, even to drinking from their wells or springs. The last attempt to murder the officers of the English ships in the Kowloon by poisoned tea, is sufficient proof that this caution is not needless; poisoning is one of the Chinese modes of making war.

Great delay has occurred in having the drop-ship from Canton on the table of the house of Commons; on the 4th March the house was ignorant of every thing having reference to the China trade, but the documents which had appeared in the newspapers.

Exp. Faber.

We perform a pleasing duty in sending

the attraction of our local and distant readers to a translation into Chinese of Exp. Faber. This difficult task has been thus performed. Mr. Robert Thoms—who, singularly enough, resides in the most insignificant and insignificant quarters, as friends himself, of *St. John's*—delivered the labors of his mind in Chinese to his sister, Mr. Mary Ann-chung, who wrote them in an easy style in the Canton dialect. These were published in numbers in Canton in 1877, and were extremely well received by the Chinese. But now come, to manufacture the volume in question, the able laborers told of the compiler. He has published the volume in three columns on each page; the entire being accepted by Mrs. Mary's Chinese; the right-hand column being the pronunciation of the characters in a Mandarin and Canton dialect, and the left-hand column with a free and literal translation in English; the first translation and the Canton dialect are printed in *St. John's*. It is evident that the labor of preparing these sheets for the press must have been great. Mr. Thoms has also done a good service to Tyos in the study of Chinese by his introduction and more than the abbreviated translation from a P. Yang's work on the Chinese characters—*Three open pictures*—which was the most difficult part of the Chinese of all other languages. We can confidently recommend this compilation to all those who are commencing the study of the Chinese language.

There has been a rumour for some time last few days that the long merchants are on posted in Macao, for what purpose we know not, except by false promises to three impediments in the way, and cause delay in the movements of the British forces. But as the British trade has been cut off for over three the 4th of last December, and all the British driven from Macao, of course they cannot obtain an interview with the British representatives; which office appears now to be abolished—therefore—

What's the point in this, or is to be quiet?

Moreover, the queen in her speech, referring to the events in China, said—"I have given and shall continue to give, the most anxious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my crown."—But the interests of British subjects cannot be handled nor the dignity of the British crown be upheld if long merchants and a distant company's servants are able to offer a single word in connection with present and future circumstances as they regard the successful and honorable settlement of the difficult questions now pending.

The irony into which the editor of the *Asiatic Journal* is ordered, in his review of another news in his number for December, (under a preceding column) by his post-scribal and editor to re-echo the E. I. company from all participation in or connection with the opium trade in China, is illustrated to the gravity of the question, a question that affects the general trade to India and China, the exchanges of the world, and the Indian and home revenues to the extent of millions, as well as private interests to an immense amount.

In his number for November, taking Mr. King's letter as his text, he has a long

labored and sophistical article, justifying the company's opium monopoly and the manufacture of the drug as a source of revenue, and vilifying the speculators for sending the drug to the Chinese waters.

We shall notice with a few of the editor's assertions in defense of the E. I. company in this article, headed—"The opium trade," in his number for November.

1.—The company never grew any opium on their own account, nor did they ever interfere to encourage the cultivation of the poppy (N° 1).

On these occasions, then, was the poppy cultivated and the opium manufactured?

From a letter from Hong, 24th Feb, 1886, the following paragraph is quoted.

"The object of a government, in interfering in the trade, was never with a view to control the use of an article which is so prejudicial to the morals of the people, and to the interests of society in general, than with a desire of increasing the revenue by an extensive sale of it, and that the company's action that government will in future pursue of regulating and restricting the retail use of opium, when conducted under the immediate supervision of an official, will, it is hoped, not only prevent illicit traffic in the article, but will secure the necessary use of the drug, which is used to prevent, the other influence being to control the consumption of it as a narcotic substance."

The paragraph is a translation in the use of opium by the natives of India.

The quest of directors, in their letter to Hong, 24th Oct. 1887, on the external trade in opium, wrote as follows:

"After all, we must observe it as our wish not to encourage the consumption of opium, but rather to control the use, or more properly speaking, the abuse, of the drug, and to do this, as well as for the purpose of revenue, to make the price to the public, both our own and to foreign consumers, as high as possible, having due regard to the principle of illicit trade in our own domain, and of our position in respect to those who are engaged in other countries. We are not, however, to be understood as the use of the drug altogether, cannot possibly be prohibited, but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavor to regulate and control its use which cannot be prohibited."

The saving clause in the above paragraph, beginning with the words—"having due regard to,"—is exactly the same excuse which the editor of the *Asiatic Journal*, in a few pages further on of the same article, says has been made by "writers, unacquainted with the trade, who polluted, if they could not justify, it on the plea that if our countrymen did not poison the Chinese at this round rate, somebody else would." So say the company—we must endeavor to give a better article and amend the *Macarries*.

The editor harps much on the "fact" which the opium trade offered from the presence of the company's factory previous to the company's trade in China being put in the power; on this subject let us hear the testimony of Walter Stevenson Davidson, Esq., before the house of lords.

"This witness was the son of your business?—The fact of the matter is, I found it was true and I was a company, having Macao, Bombay and Co., and afterwards W. S. Davidson and Co."

1884—But Mr. David was it—It was Mr. George David.

1885—After he was a member of the company's factory then it was not, I had previously resigned the office, and resided in England.

1886—Had he been in the company's service?—He had.

1887—Was he connected with you?—Yes, after company's service, Mr. David and Mr. Davidson.

1888—Was then then belonging to the factory?—They were.

1889—After it was that they have established a system in Canton?—The house cannot for many years to be



claimed, and more especially as the protestors were charged at the time with important English interests.

With reference to the declaration of the American merchants and shipmasters:

"That the right of such blockade cannot be computed by the embargoed, and if attempted to be arrived into effect in their interests or the injury of the American shipping and commerce, will be considered by the embargoed and their constituents as interference of their legal and just rights; it being contrary to the law of nations, maritime law, flag and without precedent."

According to the above declaration, the American merchants considered their legal and just right infringed, because, as they assert and assert only, they do not attempt to prove the truth of their assertion—the threatened blockade is contrary to the law of nations, existing treaties, flag, and without precedent.

Here is enough of confusion and instability: but to begin with the gravamen of the protest—the blockade being contrary to the law of nations.—Now, leaving out of the question that China is not now or ever has been within the pale of international law, neither has she ever acknowledged that she is guided by such a system of law—what has been thus defined:

"The law of nations or international law, as understood among civilized Christian nations, may be defined as consisting of those rules of conduct which remain in force, as constant in justice, from the nature of the society existing among independent nations, with such modifications and modifications as may be established by general consent."

Under this definition, the first assertion of the American merchants—"the blockade being contrary to the law of nations," is unambiguously disproved.

"With reference to the blockade 'being contrary to existing treaties'—does any treaty exist between Great Britain and the United States, stipulating that the former shall not blockade war against China, without the permission of the latter?

The 'blockade being illegal,' is only a needless repetition of the first assertion.

The 'blockade being without precedent'—how is this assertion proved, except it points to the opinion that the Canton river had never been blockaded—but does that prove they never should be? No more for the particular application; but if the assertion is meant to apply to the general question of blockade under the circumstances of the case—what were the Berlin and Milan decrees of Bonaparte; the English orders in council; and in the present day the blockade of Mexico, Buenos Ayres and the Rio Plate, by the French.

Further, the history of Europe shows that general reprisals have often preceded a declaration of war; that embargoes and blockades have in like manner been previously established; these are mitigated forms of hostility; and a nation which has a right of war against another may use any form of mitigated hostility. The larger right includes the smaller.

Now, as to England's right of war against China, at the date of the threatened blockade, can England's right be disputed after the acts of the high commissioner in March 1839; the involvement of a third and neutral party in the quarrel, which obliged the English to seek refuge on board their ships, after the murder of British subjects on board the "Black Jade;" and the proclamation of the 31st of August? If this right cannot be disputed, the right to blockade the Canton river is established apart from the particular circumstances which led to the announcement of the intention to blockade. And it is held by the courts in England that a commander of a king's ship as a status on flagrant is to precede the government at home from interfering with the expedition necessary to meet the change of circumstances, long before an,

being delegated to him to raised or vary the blockade on the line of coast on which he is stationed (vide, C. B. 8-9-1st 1839)

To prevent all further misunderstanding on this subject, we now republish the two notices issued by Captain Smith, of M. M. S. Volage on the basis of the intention to blockade the Canton river and of the abandonment of that intention.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to her majesty's subjects, having commanded the people to feed upon and seize them whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions; and certain of her majesty's subjects having been actually cut off: notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the request of the chief superintendant of the trade of British subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and notice is hereby further given that none other than vessels actually within the port, or foreign vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed to pass until the blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the blockading force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board her majesty's ship "Volage," at anchor in Hongkong Bay, off the port of Canton, this 11th day of Sept. 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Volage.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The validity of certain of her Britannic Majesty's subjects supposed to have been cut off by the officers of the Chinese government having been ascertained, and negotiations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the proclamation against the lives and liberty of her said majesty's subjects:

It is hereby declared that till further notice (founded upon the result of such negotiations) the blockade notified by me on the 11th instant will not be established, and vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed. Given under my hand on board her majesty's ship "Volage," at anchor in Hongkong Bay off the port of Canton this antequity day of Sept., 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Captain of her Britannic Majesty's ship "Volage."

L. R. Certified True Copy.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Secretary and Translator to the Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

#### Shipped on the Prata's Boat

A junk has arrived with the intelligence of a wreck lying to the Prata's boat. The junk's crew boarded the wreck and brought away some of her cargo, some her iron, five boxes of Manila cigars and forty five chests of opium; also some books, in which were written the names of James M. Hanson, Leith, and Mr. Hopkins, ship owners, and Peter Lamb, a number of the penny magazine. The two sails were made of Liverpool the old sail of Dundee, on the square masted was the ship named, Egyptian. The mainmast contained fifteen cloths. On the deck were three dead fowls and a dog apparently dead about a week. From the foregoing circumstances, it could seem that the unfortunate vessel was the Egyptian, from Liverpool; that she touched at Singapore, where she landed the opium, and from thence proceeded to Manila, and struck on the Prata's bar, en route to China. Nothing has been heard of the crew, and it is to be hoped that they escaped in the boats, and have made the land some where.

By the extract from the Times of the 2nd of March, our readers will learn that the opinions we expressed on the management and result of the engage-

ment between H. M. ship Volage and Hyacinth on the 3rd of last November, have been re-echoed by the London press. We presume no person can now doubt that the most meritorious and politic proceeding would have been to capture or destroy the whole of the Chinese squadron; to capture, of course, rather than to destroy, and either would have been a very easy task. How different then must have been the report made to the emperor. The whole imperial fleet captured or destroyed, the admiral killed or a prisoner, what opportunity then would there have been for the governor's report or the imperial paucity?

"The admiral stood forward in the front of the battle, gracefully leaning against the mast cheering on his crew, with the most perfect composure to battle, undaunted at the heavy labour; he, indeed, displayed the terror of his name, and again discharged a broadside, which killed several tons of the English barbarians."

Had the admiral and his squadron been taken, we are of opinion that the attempt to burn the English ships never would have been made; it is true, they have all failed, but they caused great confusion at the time, and some British subjects have been wounded in the two or three conflicts.

We have extracted from Galvani's Messenger of the 19th of February, a most strange article headed "American Debating." It appears to have been republished from an American paper, the Standard. We must ask, whence things be? The note of the editor of Galvani's Messenger palliates the article as being the production of party spirit. Party spirit orders too often even the English papers into very unbecomingly and indefensible vituperation; but to coin a debate in which the members of the house of representatives are considered as being portrayed as an assembly using language rarely to be heard from the most ignorant and debauched classes of civilized society—if the term is not much misapplied—was left for the national feeling, self respect, and party spirit of an American editor.

We have published the following Memoranda at the request of the secretary to the E. I. and China Association; but we do not vouch for its strict correctness.

#### Memoranda respecting intelligence of and arrivals of the Overland Mail in China, 1839-40.

Address.		
Promoter	1st July 1839.	From Singapore. Brought account of overland mail via Madras, but no full news.
Chas. Gault	" "	From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 25th of March.
Henry	26 "	From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 25th of April.
Hughes	28 Aug "	From Bombay (in the 18th of July the overland mail of 15th of May arrived in Bombay, came to China per Gosh. Palmer).
Mr. E. Compton	28 Sept. "	From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 10th of June.
Wm. Wain	10 Oct. "	From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 7 July; but no forwarding per Belmont from Bombay.
Galt	22 "	From Calcutta.
Montague	25 Feb. 1840	From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 7th of Sept.
Andrew	27 "	From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 2nd of Oct.
Asst.	3 March "	From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 2nd of Nov.
Henry Jones	11 April "	From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 10th of November.
C. Wain	20 "	From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 10th of Dec.
T. Hughes	25 June "	From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of the 10th of February.

Coronilla 10 ... From ...  
Charlotte 8 July ... From ...  
Penny 27 Aug ... From ...  
Therodilla 10 Oct ... From ...  
Lamp Glass 25 Nov ... From ...  
Therodilla 10 Dec ... From ...  
Grimy 20 ... From ...  
Water Wheel 5 Jan. 1850 ... From ...  
Red Rover 10 March ... From ...  
Red Rover 10 ... From ...  
Good Success 1 April ... From ...  
Sir E. Ryan 20 ... From ...  
Alligator 8 June ... From ...

CHINA.

Compass March 19.—An answer to Mr. Mackintosh, Lord J. Russell stated that there had been an official intell. given received amounting to the fact of a declaration of a war against China; but instructions had been given to the governor general of India to make some active preparations.

Sir E. Peel wished to ask whether war, if proclaimed, would be carried on an agent of the supreme authority of this country, and as the expense of the united empire? And, whether or no the government would bring down any message to parliament announcing the intention of her majesty to resort to hostilities?

Viceroy Palmerston said, that any communication with the government of China would be carried on in the name of the Queen of this country, and that whatever assistance might be afforded by the governor general of India, would be under the responsibility of government, and not of the country.

With regard to the other question, it was not at present the intention to send down any message of the kind. Though frequently pressed in this respect, Lord Palmerston called the proposed operations against China a communication, and not hostilities.

March 17.—Compass.—Mr. Crawford presented a petition from Messrs. Hambro & Co., acting for persons interested in the opium which was delivered up to the British superintendent in China. The petitioners described the state of the opium trade with China, and particularly the manner in which they had been called upon to surrender the opium in their possession to the superintendent, Captain Elliot. They prayed that the house would cause an inquiry to be instituted into the circumstances of the petition, which they were prepared to substantiate by evidence, either at the bar or before a committee. The honourable member said, that the petition be printed, and circulated with the notes, as he

intended to move, on the 26th, that it be referred to a select committee.—Agreed to.  
March 18.—Mr. J. Graham, having given notice of a motion respecting China on the 2nd of April, gave certain questions to which Lord Palmerston replied in writing, that Captain Elliot had purchased some opium to make up the amount which the British had agreed to deliver up.

Mr. J. A. Smith observed that the traffic preparations going on in India bring now matter of public notoriety, and as great anxiety existed on the subject, he wished to ask the noble lord whether he had any objection to state the subject of the expedition, and what was likely to take place.

Lord J. Russell said, that the orders sent out were to make preparations to have a certain naval and military force in readiness. The honourable gentleman asked what was the object of these preparations, and he could only state very generally what they were. In the first place, they were to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's Government, and Her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese government; and, in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China should be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing [cheers].

March 21.—Compass.—Mr. J. Graham postponed his motion, founded on the China papers before the house, to the 26th inst.

Mr. Crawford having presented a petition from merchants in London calling for inquiry, moved, that the government complained of in the petition of the owners and representatives of the owners of a large part of the opium delivered up by Capt. Elliot to the Chinese authorities, be referred to a select committee. The hon. gentleman went into a history of the trade in opium, from the earliest period it had existed between England and China up to the time when Commissioner Lin was invested with extraordinary powers, superseding all the authorities under the viceroy, and appeared in Canton for the purpose of putting the authority which he possessed into effect. The events which followed were too numerous to need repetition. Captain Elliot, after having returned to Canton, having got all the opium into the lion's mouth, called upon the British merchants to give up the opium in their possession to the Chinese authorities, of course, on the principle and understanding of indemnification. The government at home had not yet acknowledged their measure, and the bills drawn by Captain Elliot for the indemnification of the owners of opium had not been paid. Now he had only further to state what appeared to him to be the position in which the British merchants at Canton stood in regard to Captain Elliot, as British superintendent there. He believed that by act of Parliament they would fall and explicit obedience to every order he might make; they had no choice but to do so.

Sir G. Hamilton, who seconded the motion, said he thought that had the order of the 11th Sept. 1839 been issued three years, or even seven months sooner, they would not now be discussing the claims to compensation, nor have been a suspension of trade, not a control which it was desirable to avoid. He, however, concurred in the course

proposed to her majesty's government.  
Lord Blandford thought it right to state the course he intended to pursue in his motion on the 26th; it was to call on the house to condemn in strong terms the continuance by the East India Company of the growth of opium for barter with the Chinese, and to declare the expediency of the country leading its best endeavours to enable the Chinese government to suppress the merchandise and iniquitous trade in opium. He had strong doubts whether the empire of China had not a more just cause of war with us than we had with it.

Lord Palmerston stated that no objection would be offered to the appointment of the select committee. He perceived that if his hon. friend (Sir G. Hamilton) were to examine the papers laid before the house, he would say that he had made a mistake in supposing that her majesty's government, since the trade was thrown open, had departed from the conduct assumed by the superintendence of the East India Company with regard to the smuggling trade in opium.

Law or Blockade.—Lord Palmerston, at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the law officers as to the law in case of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo. Their answer is:

"By the general law of nations vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade."

Lord Palmerston's answer of 21st Dec. 1839, to the deputation of British merchants & shipowners connected with the trade of Buenos Ayres, whose letter to Lord Palmerston was dated 9th Dec. 1839.

Opium. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of opium taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet constant will make people bear a drain, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is in making the patient docile; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks don't take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of opium brings on drunkenness, absurdity, and loud laughter at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of opium, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time.—Hill.

Many has drunk and given me love  
To death's bewitching opium on my only cure. Milton B. B.

NOTE.—At Vancouver on the 31st of March, Wm. Knapman, with A. C. Macdonald, Esq., late of China.

On the 1st of May, George Bruce Esq., Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Knapman, Bruce & Co., aged 27, years.

ASTRONOMICAL DIARY FOR MAY 1840.

DATE.	RAIN.	WIND.	TEMP.	MOON.	STAR.	PLANETS.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
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23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0







<p>TABLE OF ADVERTISEMENTS In the Canton Register.</p>	
<p>Yours for Bright Co.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>Advertiser, each insertion.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>do. For every line exceeding 1, 10 cents.</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>do. Continued for 3 months.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

30. 24.

**A** SMALL quantity of LAINBURNES WARE, consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Trunks, Tea Caddies, Tea-pots, Books, Vases, &c. Also, TEAS, Fine Flouring and Flouring, all in 10 catty boxes; deliverable in London or Fenchurch. Apply to  
JES. SMITH.

FOR PASSAGE in the following from the Pacific  
is returned to apply at Vancouver to OWARIO  
HARVEY on board the "Sult" "Impressa," and of  
Horn, to the undersigned: viz—  
Sh. Bremen: "A. Roe," "Union," "Gruen," and  
"Rector Jura," and Bremen: "St. George," and  
"Gustavus."

[illegible]

### How to Contact:

March 31.—Mr. Gresham gave notice that he would move on the 3d April for the suspension of correspondence between the government and the coal fields company, showing the agreement entered into for paying the expenses of the armament against China.

Lord Sandon withdrew his motion on the subject of opium, in consequence of the committee to be appointed on the motion of Mr. Crawford.

April 2.—Last night Mr. J. A. Smith, in the  
chance of Mr. Crawford, arrived that the committee  
on the surrender of opium in China should consist of  
the following men, members:—Mr. Crawford, lord  
commander Palmerston, Mr. Robert Peel, Mr. Charles  
Bulwer, Mr. Herbert, Mr. George Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone,  
Mr. Colclough, Mr. George Grey, Mr. Hugh, Mr.  
John Lubbock, Mr. John Addis Stanley, Mr. Forster, lord  
commander Stansfeld, Mr. Forster, Mr. John Lubbock,  
Mr. Robert Henry Inglis, Mr. Charles James, Mr.  
Edward Gibson, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Hamilton.—Agreed  
10.

The Gazette of Dec. 12th. contains an **Order in Council** declaring the following to be the foreign Power between which and Great Britain a "Convention of Commerce" is now existing:—The United States of America, the Kingdom of the King of France, the Kingdom of the King of Morocco, the Kingdom of the King

By the United Provinces of the day in Spain, in 1640, of Colombia, the Governor of the Free Monarchist City of Bogotá, and the Governor of the Free Monarchist City of Manabá, he assigns the King of the French, he assigns the King of Sweden and Norway, the United States of America, he assigns the emperor of Brazil, the Free City of Philadelphia, the State of Wisconsin, the Free American Confederation, he assigns the King of Greece, he assigns the King of the Netherlands, he assigns the emperor of Austria, and the Sultan of the Ottoman empire.

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(From the Morning Chronicle.)

There is much to be said for the view taken by the majority of the House of Commons in the matter of the proposed extension of the franchise to the working classes. It is a view which is based on the principle of the equality of the vote, and which is in accordance with the spirit of the Reform Bill. It is a view which is based on the principle of the equality of the vote, and which is in accordance with the spirit of the Reform Bill.

The number of ships, there is a tendency to increase, and the tonnage of ships built in the country has increased in the last year. From 1911 to 1912, the average number of ships entered the country for that period is 10,000, and the gross tonnage 1,175,000, while the average number of ships entered the country during the same period has been 10,000, and their gross tonnage 1,175,000. The ship and

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997











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[illegible]

make the truth manifest to H. M. that trading-prize and honorable trade was to be freely established?—We gather suppose that the first step will be to drive a communication from the English government to the Chinese government, demanding satisfactory answers in so many hours or days, failing which, a declaration of war will be issued by the admiral, and then on orders.

A letter from Canton has brought the intelligence that a diver two days ago all the hong merchants were sent for into the city by the governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city; this wish he afterwards abandoned; but the hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junk, and recommended the foreigners to leave Canton.

#### Save us from my friends.

Our temporary of the From the edition and a half of his last paper with the most unflattering profile on the market we made last week on the two proclamations issued by captain Elliot to the Chinese language; and we are, therefore, obliged to devote the same or a larger space to the ridicule of as much rubbish as to over the C. P. has ever published on its readers.

1.—How can captain Elliot forget a thing he has an means of knowing? Does not captain Elliot know that the emperor fully approved of the seizure, of the opium as reported by Lin? (vide C. R. 18th June, 1859); well, how did Lin report the seizure?—In the following words.

"I have seized 20,328 chests of opium, which the foreign ships under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to me."

Now the terms on which the high commission demanded the opium from captain Elliot we at present do not know; we can but merely guess at them from the tenor of his proclamation to foreigners, issued on the 15th of March; but the principal reason which induced captain Elliot to enjoin and require H. M.'s subject to surrender the opium to him was the commands of the high commissioner, as set forth in the exhibition in the following public notice.

#### Public Notice to British Subjects.

Of Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently totally detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner to send directly to me under the seal of the humble officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country."

#### Captain Elliot then proceeds:

"Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus threatened by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, to hereby in the name and on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British subjects under their respective control."

The paramount motives mentioned—the forcible detention, stoppage of supplies of food, deprivation of servants, the interception of intercourse, &c., which the other very weighty causes were no use as yet ignorant

of; yet if captain Elliot said any thing to the satisfaction which implied that he obeyed his commands—we are not surprised that the commissioner reported that the surrender was voluntary.

Lin's report of "the seizure of opium" is not entirely devoid of truth: the Chinese admitted a forced sale, and the English convention left the ground: possession of the field after a battle was held by the Chinese as a proof of victory; but in consequence of this victory, many of the English, at captain Elliot's urgent recommendation, again left Canton.

2.—We said, "it is scarcely correct to say that the English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; which the C. P., after it's not at all unusual manner of misrepresenting and mistaking, transmits into—"which the Register maintains not to have been the case." Again, he changes—"worst found" into "badly found;" and then he presumes to set his recollection against his "hearing," against the experience of an eye-witness! We now say, that the English people were not driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; but what has even this assertion to do with what the editor of the C. P. calls the nature of the fight? If it was a conflict to procure supplies of food it was a voluntary not an unavoidable conflict; provisions were supplied by Chinese ships at Hongkong and others from Macao; & before blood should have been shed for the purpose of procuring supplies of food, a general return of the stores of each ship should have been ordered, and the men paid six days pay, or even half allowance, and a requisition should have been made by the captains and officers of the ships to captain Elliot in attempt to procure provisions; but nothing of this was done. The English were led or ordered on; and when the Chinese officers did their duty and returned the fire of H. M.'s cutter, what was the result? For information on the notorious affair of Kowloon, notorious as being ill planned, feebly prosecuted, and disgracefully terminated, we must refer to those who unfortunately were present, and the letter of captain Douglas, in the supplement to the Register of the 20th of last November.

But the remembrance of this piece of consummate folly was fading from the minds of men, when with as great if not greater folly it is publicly brought forward in the recollection of Chinese and foreigners under a false light.—We have heard that captain Elliot—after the fight was done, when—

Night closed around the conqueror's way,  
And lightnings show'd the distant hill,  
Where those who had that dreadful day,  
Stood low and faint, but fearless still!

Expressed, in writing, to a leading British merchant, his regret for his own deeds at Kowloon.

As for the insignificant and ridiculous bubble about "venerating"—and how the ledgerman of the editor of the C. P. is at work again, for he changes the active verb, to reverence, into the adjective—venerable; thus absurdly designating the act of one as the attribute of another; and his whole article is but a tissue of inept, scurrilous trifling; a clear proof that he has no good claims on the emperor of China to the epithet of venerable! But we will give him the meanings of these words from the latest edition of Todd's Johnson; which, we think, will justify our impression and interpretation that captain Elliot has, by his declaration, conveyed to Chinese comprehension that the queen of England considered inferiority and subservience to the emperor of China.

To reverence—do reverence; venerable—to be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence; venerable; revered regard, awful respect; to reverence—to regard

with reverence, to regard with awful respect; to reverence—humble, expressing subordination, testifying veneration.

Now, this is an extraordinary length of the editor of the C. P., that deserves our severe notice: he asserts that we, in making the argument of the moment, deny that the Chinese, not only never express, but deny that they hold opinions of their own concerning passing events.—We first observe that to "sit the argument of the moment" by making misstatements and misrepresentations, has ever been his own course of proceeding, and is particularly exemplified in his last number, as we have already shown and will show still further.—Now, what did we say? That the Chinese people are not the judges of Lin's conduct, and that there is no public opinion in China;—which the editor of the C. P. is mistaken on assertion that the people never give vent to their discontent; and instances the fact that we have published translations of lampoons. But he should have recollected that these expressions of discontent, whether lampoons emanate from personal feelings of oppression, which feeling is not so excited with reference to the acts of the government as to those of foreigners; and they are not loud and deep;—and what is public opinion but the opinion of the public publicly expressed, not the echo of a secret lampooner.

This dull paper then goes on to praise the intelligence of the Chinese people, of their gathering together in the temples to consult on public affairs; and then says—"it may be true that there is not so much public spirit here as in England or America; the constitution of one country being founded on a king, lords, and commons, and the constitution of the other being, as the Americans boast, a pure democracy! while the government of China is a pure despotism, as he himself has labored, heavily enough, to prove in a previous article on a commercial treaty with China! and then, a few lines farther on, he gives as one reason for the difference in the degree of public spirit in an Englishman, an American and a Chinese,—that "it may be found in the absence of all information on public subjects, except such as the mandarins are willing to let the people have! but public spirit properly so called—can only exist where there are public knowledge and public opinion and an unbacked press.

The farther pressing is not worth notice—except for ridicule, and that piece of most egregious nonsense—"say, by representing to them as venerable, that which they highly venerate and even worship!" deserves no forgiveness.

What misrepresentation! What a confusion of ideas is here! captain Elliot's declaration that the gracious queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, viz, with a say, called representing to them as venerable, that which they highly venerate, and even worship!

The force of folly can no further go.

To and this ridiculous subject—what does he mean by "captain Elliot's figure of speech?"—there is no figure of speech at all; it is a statement, downright, but untrue, assumption. Captain Elliot, by his absurd declaration, made an unconstitutional use of the queen's title, for the highest prerogative of the realm is never alluded to even in parliament except by circumlocution; and there was not the least necessity for mentioning either the queen or the emperor.

To proclaim to the Chinese that the queen of England had, in consequence of the acts of the Chinese government generally, sent both land and sea forces to China for the protection of the lives and liberties of her subjects; and that in the prosecution of such objects the property, liberty, and lives of the non-combatant nations, could be

They were and protected, was it that the one  
making a quire. But at 1400 the pro-  
clamation to the natives of Canton say?—and  
a word about land and sea forces, but that  
"savagely appointed" there are sent to the  
coasts of China to the red that the "man  
warfare."

And then his thoughts about the object of the expedition?—"the policy of treating the emperor's person with the greatest respect in such and similar documents." The objects of the expedition have been declared by an English minister; and the emperor's person is not present in the document! Then, "we require satisfaction for humiliation and reparation for injury, by cancelling so far as can be consistent with the attainment of these objects, the guest list both of the emperor & his supreme head, by a proper respect for their thousand prisoners, 'victims, and afflictions'—(1) then—honour!—honour! was such needy poverty necessary? written before? The emperor, who has promoted the man who murdered the Black Ink's crew is to be consoling! we come with an armed force in demand satisfaction and reparation which we are to gain by cancellation!—and he says satisfaction!—the numerous is not worth another word.

642-63-71-1 Macan, 2d July, 1940.

the Pilot of the Canton Register.

Mr.—The ink is scarcely yet dry with which you conveyed to us the notification of the blockade of the port of Canton by all our entrances, on and after the 23rd ulto. Will it be believed that within those two days we also entrance of the port was closed, so we were near as tight blockade as all be established it is not a complete one. And thus, in, in the third edition of the same wretched bulletin. Within nine months we have had three of these warty notices foisted by subsequent courts. Practices make perfect says the adage, why do we then blunder on? In the very day that the blockade should have commenced, two foreign ships entered the port, and several military landed there; the Americans, who were preparing to leave Canton, and the Chinese, who were beginning to tremble at the retribution that seemed at last overtaking them, laugh at, and deride us. Respecting the legality of the blockade I merely declared some doubt might exist, but her majesty's order has now been invoked; that I should say it is now decided. At the making of our other experiments, when our former blockades were "relaxed on," our force though adequate was but small; the mightiest argument that has ever been seen within these seas has led on unopposed at what has to be done doing. Surely we have been "foiled to the top of our ears;" surely it is grotesque that almost within gunshot of all these white and gallant ships which have day by day been gladdening our eyes, I should blush to subscribe a yard!

A BOSTON SPECIAL.

1012401 v9 . Murao, 3rd July, 1940.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.  
 Sir,—If you want one more exemplification of what has already become a common error amongst us,—England is not what England was,—I need only refer you to the present position of affairs in this quarter of the Globe.

It is grievous to think that we have again been deceived of the facilities and workman of our government and the want of proper arrangement among the officers employed in the expedition, certainly existed in these matters. We who like the past 18 months have been groaning under every species of outrage and insult that the Chinese could inflict, at the same time neglected, grossly neglected by the our government, have all along indulged the hope that the arrival of a British Admiral would bring a speedy termination to our hardships and restore us to our position in the society of mankind breathing the subjects of the empire. But how wretchedly have we been deceived! where past we all those our and exquisite tastes which filled our dwelling with a beautiful flower, and the commander with the best of the best and captured in those roads? gone! vanished! and destruction, robbery, and distress, are now the present half and half, and even that so badly as could, however, have taken their place in the minds of the British commander. It is a shame.

that the dispatches from the British government by the last mail to their agents in China recommended further attempts being made to restore that trade-and-water, transportation, and degrading policy which England has heretofore pursued towards China, and that the whole cabinet of Mr. James, intimidated by the threats and factious opposition of Sir James Graham and his party—of a upon subjects of the most momentous interest and concern to the British nation—are actuated solely by political animosity in opposing whatever measures the ministers of the crown support,—have sent to their plenipotentiaries those instructions widely different from what the March mail brought out, which last were, I have always understood, based upon the valuable opinions of that sagacious and spirited statesman, Earl Auckland, and the gallant and ever to be lamented admiral Sir Frederick Maitland. With this fearful indecision before our eyes it is not to be matter of serious regret to every well wisher of his country that the course of proceeding which the officers at present entrusted with the management of British interests in China might find it expedient and necessary to adopt, in order to carry thro' their operations with credit, is liable to constraint; indeed has already, I may with truth assert, been cramped by the mean, pusill animous and vacillating spirit which thro' the long space of 30 years has retarded the political career of the present foreign minister of England.

Where is the man amongst us who does not feel convinced that this is not a state of things to be put to rights in a day? but, on the contrary, that the most adroit policy, determination of purpose, promptitude of action, and unwearying patience will be requisite before our present difficulties with China can be brought to a successful and honourable termination. With every proper reliance on the power of our country it is quite impossible to expect anything but a most protracted settlement, so long as one of the parties engaged in this interesting game is separated from the scene of action some 10,000 miles and when the moves on the board are regulated not by the sagacity and fearless courage which ought at all times to distinguish British councils, not by the result of a well digested and matured plan of operations, but when the exigencies of the day give birth to the measures of the morrow, and the whole are warped and bent to meet the caprices of a party intoxicated with faction. Though a dense political mist has for a long while enveloped all matters connected with the east, and China in particular, and tho' a gross degree of ignorance at present prevails in England on all such subjects as that now before us, I would not have those representatives of the people, Lord Sandon, Sir George Staunton, and others (from whom we did expect better things) content to march upon ignorance breeding as a cover to their canting and party purport, for the souls even now above the horizon, and the vigorous youth and young obtained the view of the middle & educated classes of Britain from passing events in these far distant regions are fast clearing away, when the able members of our legislature may find the views and opinions they now bluster forth with such brotherly ease in the future will be against them.

Enough, Mr. editor, on this part of the subject. I will now say a few words on our currency notes here.

Your contemporary in his paper writes, "his some very sensible remarks on 'the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its straits,' in which every man of all opinions will find the question settled. I should think, therefore, I was one of the very few who, when a proper action was taken, had been interested from home, united with extreme satisfaction the first and most successful of the blockade to be established on the 23rd, according, of course, that the 'remnants of the blockade' were necessary." Would it

most promptly and satisfactorily fulfilled

How sure have the case? certainly not! —The ships did not take their stations at the Bay of the yesterday! why? I hear it said — captain Smith was going out of Capesmann on Sunday the 24th, about 4 am when the admiral was signalled and he was called away to wait upon his colleagues on board the M. T. in the Bay of the — this was all very right, but why did the V. and the 3rd not proceed to the Bay of the instead of returning to Capesmann; or rather, why were they not at their stations at 12 o'clock the night before? On the 24th two American ships went into port, and during the whole of that and the 2 following days numerous junks loading with salt and grain on board passed on to proceed the forts by the usual channel. No! the admiral was wrong! there might be new orders. Lord Palmerston might have changed his mind once more, or admiral Eliot, seeing as he must, the utter uselessness of such half and half measures as had been begun, might take upon himself the responsibility of trying the effect of a little more energy: all this was very likely to occur to any one, but still, until an order was received, there was no sort of excuse for not establishing the blockade as proposed by Sir George Bremer. Well, if really the port was blockaded, and no vessel could sail and proceed to Capesmann; but it is only blockaded by one sort "all its entrances." An enormous native traffic goes on daily in sight of the men of war at other entrances than the Bay of the: why not shut out a ship to? I fancy this must be what is called "cherishing the people of the land," or is it from there not being enough men of war down here? Why, if the admiral and the fleet are gone only to make what my Lord Palmerston is pleased to call "communications" on the coast, and to express to the aged T. what the dearest "regeneration" entertained by our most gracious queen for his imperial majesty, why take away such an overpowering force? two small 12 gun ships would very much strengthen capt. Smith's hands in maintaining the blockade; and would be very useful in a variety of ways, while it could not detract in any great degree from the startling effect which the British fleet is expected to produce on their arrival in the gulf of Persia; the high officers won't come down and look at the fleet, I should think, but if they did, the "Pylades" and "Cruiser" would not be very much missed, and they would be a great matter for us here.

We live in a cage of strong animals. We were there ever such glaring inconsistencies as we see here before on every day ! We bear of the moderation of the British government in not making war upon China ; we see our officers have proclamations expressive of veneration of the British queen and people for the Tartar warriors, and professing good will to the people of the land ; but how do our actions correspond with our words ? We blockade the ports of the empire, we send a powerful force to seize and occupy Chusan ; we harass the people by stopping up their channels of trade ; we interfere in every thing but like the straight-forward, manly and intelligible course of open hostilities, which in a very short time would secure for us all we want from the Chinese. No good will can result from our undertakings against this arrogant and conceited government & people, till they are made to fear and respect the power of England. It must and it will come to this ; and it is only by the evil that further off it will be to try negotiation of argument with a nation like the Chinese, whose government is one great source of corruption and despotism, whose watchwords are poverty, lying, and deceit.

Your obedient servant,  
A Boston Mercury.



# to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 7th, 1862.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

By Samuel Warren Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at-law.

### NOTICE TO THE READER.

The writer of this Pamphlet having had occasion to consider the facts giving rise to the important and embarrassing OPIUM QUESTION has occupied the leisure afforded him by the Christmas recess, in preparing the ensuing pages for the public.

He feels the greatest diffidence in committing them to the press, and is certain that it will have been entirely his fault if the reader do not find the subject to be one pregnant of remarkable interest to all the friends of Liberty, Justice, and the Rights of Man.

LONDON, TUESDAY, 14th January, 1862.

The main question intended to be discussed in the ensuing pages, and which is independent of all party considerations is this:—

“ought the British government to adopt the idea of a contract assumed to have been entered into on their behalf by Captain Elliot, the chief agent, under the name of the British government in China, in his public notice issued from Canton upon the 27th of March, 1860, with the British owners of 30,233 chests of opium, which, solely under and in pursuance of such public notice, were surrendered up to him for the alleged service of her majesty's government? In other words, who ought to bear the loss of this opium, amounting to the sum of about two millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling—her majesty's government, or the late owners of that opium?”

“This question, though involving private interests to an unprecedented extent, and also, incidentally, very serious and extensive considerations affecting the honour and dignity of this country, and the permanent interests, if not, indeed, the very existence, of its eastern commerce, depends it is believed, upon plain principles; and it is the object of the writer of this pamphlet to state and discuss that question candidly and temperately, to place admitted facts in their proper light before the public, and point out certain sources of misapprehension or prejudice, which may have prevented their due appreciation.”

(Then follows a brief account of the occurrences which led to the surrender of the opium, including the official documents of Captain Elliot, and the Treasury letter refusing indemnity.)

Beyond this brief and ominous intimation, signed ROBERT GORDON, government has neither said nor done any thing in the matter; leaving the holders of these ‘certificates,’ under the impression that they are only so much waste paper. Having implicitly confessed in the honour and liberality of the British government, may, if not all of them—including several leading native merchants in India, with their extensive commercial connections both here and there—are at this moment placed in a state of the most fearful anxiety, embarrassment, and responsibility. They ask, with mingled alarm and astonishment, is there to be exhibited to the world, on the part of the British government, the deplorable spectacle of a principal seeking to escape from liability for the acts of an agent, whom he has formally appointed, and held out to third parties as clothed with ample authority to act on his behalf,—only when an act of such agent, done within the scope of his au-

thority, has entailed on his principal an unexpected extent of liability? An attempt to escape at all events from the obligations of the clearest moral responsibility, by resorting to refined special pleading,—to subtle legal distinctions on which even the most skilful lawyers would disagree—and which it is impossible that the most clear-headed and experienced merchant could have thought of, or decided upon? It is incredible. They are willing to believe that government, recognizing at all events the moral strength of the claims of these parties, but hesitating to act upon their own responsibility, on an occasion of such moment, choose to wait the will which may be expressed by Parliament in the impending session.”

Finally, a principal is bound in all things where the agent is acting within the scope of his usual employment; or, in hold out to the other party as having competent authority,—although, in fact he has in the particular instance exceeded or violated his instructions, and acted without authority.

These are acknowledged principles of law; and it is submitted that the application of them to the facts of this case, as set forth in the foregoing pages, in spite of any difficulties which may possibly exist as to the technical mode of proceeding to obtain such compensation, establishes at all events the MORAL OBLIGATION of government not to withhold it.

Now, in order to appreciate their situation, let the reader imagine himself to have been present at Canton on the 27th March, 1860, and in the company of the agitated holders of this enormous mass of property, when they received the momentary public notice of the chief superintendent in it—chief agent of the government known of his authority—a vain prayer, a vain promise, an idle threat, which they may utterly disregard; or is it really what it purports to be, an official document which they are bound on peril of what may befall them, to respect and obey? What are they called upon to do? Instantly to surrender up some two millions four hundred thousand pounds worth of opium, for which they are responsible to distant principals; and which opium is, moreover, at this moment, entirely beyond the reach and power of the Chinese? Who calls upon them to do so? Her Majesty's chief superintendent. They examine every word of the ‘public notice’ with anxious scrutiny; and having ascertained its grave requirements, they refer to the only means they have for judging of the authority of the chief superintendent to issue such a notice, namely, the act of parliament and the order in council appointing him. They refer to them in order to ascertain whether they are warranted in acting on Captain Elliot's representation,—or more—bound to obey his injunction and requisition. And are we to deal with them, not as plain merchants, ordinarily conversant with the principles regulating commercial transactions and now suddenly placed in an unparalleled state of alarm and difficulty; but as a knot of cool, skilful, experienced lawyers, sitting down in tranquil consultation at chambers with these two documents before them; weighing every expression in the delicate balance of legal construction and interpretation; comparing and discriminating with long-learned sentences and accuracy? No questions are, so well known, more difficult than those which arise as to whether a particular act is, or is not, an excess of the authority devolved upon an agent.—Doubtless, however, of forming the best judgment they can they find in such act of parliament a rental, that the occasion of the chief superintendent, was the expediency for ‘the objects of trade, & amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China’; thus in

order to ‘protect and promote such trade,’ he was appointed to the office, and invested with the powers and authorities set forth in the act. Had he, for these purposes, power to make the present demand, so were they bound to comply? Were they given any option by the act of parliament?—Then they refer to the order in council. Had it any efficacy? If so, it conferred on Captain Elliot all the powers and authorities which had been by law vested in the supercargo of the east India company; but is not the plain meaning and spirit of the order in council, as read by the light afforded by the act of parliament, that the powers mentioned are those which had been exercised by the supercargo? Must it not mean this, or nothing; and was of string or devoid for these merchants to decide that the order in council was totally inoperative and void—a mere dead letter—a delusion? They then reflect, that he has in his pocket his secret letter of instructions; at them they know they are bound to presume that he has looked narrowly, before issuing his ‘public notice,’ and that having doubtless duly ascertained that he was authorized to do so, that he was acting as he should afterwards prove, in accordance with the letter and spirit of those instructions—he at once in decisive and pre-emptory terms, issued the public notice which is in their hands. What if he should turn out to have misapprehended the scope and extent of his powers and authorities—to have exceeded or violated his instructions? So long as he appeared held out to them as possessed of competent authority, and to be acting within the scope of his usual employment, they were safe in treating every act of his as one which would be recognized by his principal; and that principal, moreover, no other than the upright and honourable government of Great Britain. They look then at the terms of his public notice, impelled, he says, by ‘very weighty causes,’ over and above those supplied by the circumstances of constraint and danger, in which he and his fellow-subjects were then placed, & anxious to ‘establish the necessary authority in the Chinese dominions,’ to ‘protect the British trade,’ and the ‘amicable intercourse with the Chinese dominions; with all these objects to consider and promote, he proceeds to inform his fellow-subjects, that an extraordinary exigency in the said ‘trade’ and ‘intercourse’ having suddenly arisen, he has received an official demand from the Chinese authorities, to surrender into their hands all the opium, then in the hands, or in the power of the British merchants in Canton; and for that purpose requires and enjoins its owners to deliver it up to him, for the service of her majesty's government. And what then? Does he here give any option or discretion to the parties he addresses? Does he say that he is strenuously pressed; that the demand made by the Chinese is an unwarrantable and unjust demand; but that, if not complied with, his life will pay the penalty, and therefore he entreats the surrender of the opium,—his holders relying on the liberality and consideration of the British government to reimburse them. Had he done so he would undoubtedly, have thrown the opium merchants into a dreadful dilemma. Still they would have had a choice, and they might have declined the responsibility of sacrificing such an immense amount of property, entrusted to them by principals whom they had no means of first consulting. They might have distrusted the good faith or liberality of the British government, and refused to send the requisite orders to the ships for the delivery up of the article in question, leaving her majesty's chief superintendent with his neck in the noose, as their ships sailed away. Now had they done this, what would have been thought and said of them in England?—They would have been accused and operated as a herd of mercenary wretches, unworthy of the name of Britons.—But it is far otherwise, they find,



in this question; namely, the British government, Captain Elliot, and the opium merchants; what is proved by history, that that government should refuse the pledge of its agent and representative, who on the faith of such pledge obtained the surrender of the opium. It is not enough to say that they should not reduce that pledge; and the defence put into their mouths, in the immoral and illegal character of the trade is open. But what will be said, when (submitting for a moment that such is the real character of the trade in question) a fact already mentioned is adverted to—namely, that by far the greatest portion of that ill-odored opium had been smuggled over, and sold by that very government, to the inhabitants of it, for the avowed purpose of their immediately converting it in China; by that very government supplying Captain Elliot with opium—reimbursement of trade, and who had long derived a large revenue and immense colonial advantage in the nation at large, from the opium branch of that trade?

That the trade in opium is really a government trade, and admits of no doubt and a slight sketch of its rise and growth may not prove unprofitable.

(The author here gives a brief sketch of the history of the trade.)

A word as to the contraband nature of the trade.

"Lord Mansfield used to observe that there was 'no magic in words'; and we must not permit ourselves to run away frightened at a mere word, however big and ugly. Let us look at things, and in a practical point of view. The sale of opium in China has since the year 1796, undoubtedly been 'contraband,' and like the trade in Chinese crapes, French lace, or tobacco, in Great Britain, or in British piece goods at Hamburg, during the war, has flourished through the connivance of government officers; the edicts of the emperor proving as unavailing in China as the celebrated Berlin decree of Napoleon on the continent of Europe. Has any British merchant engaged in the opium trade ever fancied, or had reason to fancy,—although carrying it on every moment under the eye, and paying tribute for it into the pocket of government, that it was during those forty-three years illegal, except in mere name? If the opium trade really be 'contraband' it is not by any means the only contraband trade that has received the indirect sanction and protection of the British government. 'At this moment,' in the language of an able writer in the Examiner (Nov. 17th, 1839)—'half our merchandise is smuggled into Spain, in open defiance of the Spanish laws. But setting this example altogether aside, who forgets that for whole centuries our entire trade with the Spanish colonies of America (no small affair either) was nothing but contraband—downright smuggling in defiance of laws and edicts, and guarda costas? The Spanish government, in this case, was just as anxious to put down smuggling as the Chinese is now; but arbitrary as it was, it certainly never ventured to arrest the English Ambassador at Madrid, or the British merchants at Cadiz. Nations, like the Spaniards and Chinese, who enact arbitrary and foolish custom laws that, from their very nature, cannot be carried into execution, must take the consequences of their being violated." How, therefore, after all this, can it, in the name of candour, common sense, and justice, be in the mouth of the British government thus to take advantage of their own wrong, and now insist on the 'iniquities of the opium trade' as a plea for the escape from the liability imposed upon them by their agent, Captain Elliot, sent to China to protect a trade of which the opium formed so large a branch,—who at the time of pledging their credit, perfectly well knew their intimate acquaintance with, and sanction of, and profit derived from the trade in opium?

In the trade in opium an immoral trade; and ought the country, on that ground, to refuse to recognize the claims now under consideration, which have arisen out of it? On this score an inconsiderable feeling has been excited in several quarters. The violent and most sordid motives are attributed to the opium merchants, who are represented as, for their own miserable gain, corrupting the honest and destroying the lives of the Chi-

nese. The emperor is represented to us in a noble, a sublime attitude; as it were 'standing between the dying and the dead, that the plagues may be stayed'—declining to enrich his treasury with a revenue derived from so polluted a source; a Pagan, chasing the vices of Christmas, and by his disinterested and various conduct challenging the sympathies and admiration of all mankind. Topics of this sort have been lately urged upon the public with much force and eloquence, by several portions of the press, particularly by the Morning Herald (a paper which bears the stamp of sincerity broadly impressed upon it)—and may not have failed in producing, to a certain extent, the desired effect in rousing a prejudice which refuses even to listen to what can be said in answer. A most respectable clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Thelwall),<sup>6</sup> has devoted an entire volume to an 'Exposition of the iniquities of the opium trade.' Although his title page discloses a purely commercial object, viz.—'A development of the main causes which exclude British merchants from an unrestricted commercial intercourse with China,' it is evident from the tenor of the work, which is written in a strain of very zealous piety, that his real object is to benefit his sacred office, to promote the highest interests of his species. His work is, he states, almost entirely comprised of "a number of documents on the "opium trade with China, put into his hands "by several persons connected with the India "trade, and deeply interested in the cause "—of humanity. These he was requested "to digest into a little volume and the "responsibility of the publication rest with "those persons." All that need be said of this work is, that it really seems to take a very confined and one-sided view of the case; entirely overlooking ~~several~~ important facts and obvious inferences, to which his attention, and that of the public, ought to have been distinctly called. 'The opium crisis' by an 'American merchant, resident at Canton,' as he styles himself on the title page—"C. W. King," as he subscribes himself at the close of this work. It is addressed to the chief superintendent, who is lectured throughout with rather an amusing air of assumed superiority. It displays, as might have been expected, much familiarity with the practical details of the subject, and is rather cleverly written, but with a sadly overboiled smartness of style. It is, indeed, pervaded by a most disagreeable tone of egotism and self-sufficiency. The little bits of plausibly undigested Latin with which it is here and there stuffed, give it a very ludicrous appearance. The efficacy of this gentleman's interference is not a little impaired by the assumption of a confident, dictatorial and even supercilious air, which is calculated, not to conciliate nor convince, but to irritate—to stimulate the hostility of all adversely concerned in the question which he is discussing. Considerable weight, nevertheless, is due to the testimony of a person who seems to speak with a confidence concerning facts, which is derived from experience; and there appears no reason whatever to doubt that however feeble may be his pretensions as an author, he is a sincere and well-meaning man. His pamphlet did not come into the hands of the writer of these pages till after he had completed them; and he is not a little gratified at finding many of his reasonings unexpectedly supported by the statement of the 'American resident at Canton.' His silence, however, on one most important topic, which will be presently noticed, and respecting which the present writer looked into his pamphlet with some concern,—a topic which must have challenged the attention of this 'American resident merchant,' while scrutinizing the Chinese documents on which he comments so amply,—appears, as the

language either the capacity or the weakness of that gentleman.

'We hold India by opinion,' said the great authority that could speak on the subject, Warren Hastings: will not that tenure be loosened and destroyed if the British government, in a matter of such magnitude as the present, shuts its ear to the voice of justice and of honour? Let that confidence be once thoroughly shaken, as it will, should government take the course now deprecated, and how is it to be repaired or replaced? Dissatisfaction will spread far and wide, both at our conduct in this particular matter, and our whole system of eastern government. The disastrous consequences, especially in the present state of Indian affairs, who cannot foresee—who would not strain every nerve to avert?

#### THE BLOCKADE. (Continued.)

Now that matters have so nearly approached a crisis with the Chinese; after all our warlike preparations of the last six months both at home and in India; and above all after the actual arrival of the force off the coasts of China, no one can fail to be disappointed at the wretched commencement that has been made in the would-be blockade of Canton. Such an opening of operation is but a gloomy prospect of the principle upon which we are going to work, and shakes our confidence, at the outset, in the hands into which the command of the expedition has fallen.

The notification of blockade by Sir Gordon Bremer was to come into force on and after the 25th June, which announcement was given out in all due form. Such a notice every one who had ever heard of a blockade supposed would have been adhered to, to the strictest letter, as such a measure on all former occasions has been, and we are convinced would have been on this, had it been entrusted to any other hands than those into which our future relations with the Chinese have fallen for adjustment. Instead of being enforced on and after the 25th, four entire days elapsed before there were the slightest symptoms of the blockading force beginning the duty they were specifically left to perform: thus rendering, up to the 1st July, Sir Gordon Bremer's formal notice a dead letter ~~more~~ than that, as it has the effect of a damp on the very commencement ~~where all should~~ have been success.

Every one must have felt offended with the promptitude with which the blockade was announced the moment that the fleet anchored in ~~the Canton waters~~; and the idea suggests itself, from this fact, that the admiral and the issuer of this notice were not entirely of one mind on the subject, as he chose, upon his arrival, to render void, for four days at least, the acts of his subordinates. We cannot suppose Sir Gordon Bremer to have acted upon anything but the most positive instructions as commander in chief from the government at home, which makes it more marvellous that his very first act had cold water thrown upon it by the admiral.

Even had Sir Gordon Bremer been premature in the issue of the notice, it would have been more politic to follow up the measure with a actually promulgated than to leave it to be laughed at, as mere play-pigmy by the Chinese, and (as it no doubt will be) by every one else. In any case it shows, either the marvellous combination of force and hand between the 1st and 2nd in combination, or the rejection, by the admiral for several days, from some elegant reason best known to himself, of the acts of Sir Gordon Bremer before his arrival.

The blockade with the few ships left behind for that purpose, never can be an effectual one with the countless entrances of a river like this; and that is no reason for the utmost not having been done at once, were it only for the purpose of convincing the Chinese of the fact that edicts issued under the authority of the

<sup>6</sup> The editor of the Atlantic Journal (Nov. 1839) thus remarks on Mr. Thelwall—"A recent publication is now before us, in which the history of the opium trade is traced from its origin to the present time, and is produced by a man who, notwithstanding his avowed position as a man of letters, is in every part of the work, the plainest and the most accurately correct writer. The work brings dramatically before the reader (through the medium of a translation of the original of the

Government of Great Britain, were not the least pre-  
judicial from their own government, full of  
sincerity and signifying nothing, but that any  
document so issued was no sure to be followed  
up and carried through on the fact of its being  
issued.

Captain Smith, as commanding officer of the blockading force, seems to have placed himself in a rather equivocal position, by being absent from any post where he could have been of the slightest use in commencing operations. Had he been where he ought to have been, the arrival of the admiral could not have reached him before Monday the 26th, on this can form no excuse for his not laying on the blockade with the latter of his instructions, whatever the admiral might have thought proper to order him to do afterwards. American ships have passed up either on or after the 24th, and of course government junks by the dozen, from the simple circumstance of no English ships of war being within 40 miles to prevent them so doing.

Let the alarm light where it will, millions of companions will be made between this compassed circle of black heads and some of Liu's own associates; we shall be accused of taking a leaf from the book of Chinese diplomacy and trying to do by intimidation what they fancy we are afraid to do by force of arms. Whatever may be our after successes in the settlement of this question, no one will deny that we have begun with a blunder.

THE REVEREND PETER PARKER, M. D.  
Missio, 3rd July, 1840.

My dear Dr. Parker.—The committee of the Medical Missionary Society have requested me to convey to you their sentiments upon your contemplated visit to your native country, and it is with feelings of high satisfaction that I accede to their request. This will be best shown in the words of the resolutions embodied in the minutes of the last meeting of the committee held on the 1st of this month.

"Dr Parker having stated his intention of proceeding to America for a short time, the committee have much satisfaction in recording their full approval.

While the committee cannot but regret that recent occurrences should cause any interruption to services so valuable as those which Dr. Parker has rendered in Canton, they fully concur in the opinion that as the arduous duties in which he has been engaged during a residence of six years in this climate make it appear that in a few years at least a temporary return to his native country would be necessary, his labours could at no time be so well spared as while the unsettled state of affairs in China render it necessary to close the hospital in Canton, and while there is so much uncertainty of a speedy solution of the difficulties that now interfere with a free intercourse with the Chinese.

"From Dr. Porter's well known zeal in propagating an enlightened faith and in the pursuit of the medical profession as a means of promoting that object among the Chinese, the committee entertain hopes that the interests of the society will be benefited by his visit to America, and the opportunities it will afford of a personal exposition of the objects of the society by one who has enjoyed such extensive information with this people; and the committee would suggest the propriety of taking occasion to lay before the public in America and in England, should it be convenient for Dr. Porter to visit that country before his return—a statement of the objects and prospects of the society, the work that has been already done, and the preparations now making by the medical officers of the society to take advantage of a more extended sphere of usefulness.

The committee also take the opportunity of expressing their high sense of the value of Dr. Parker's services, of his unflinching attention to his professional duties, of his patient endurance in overcoming the obstacles that exist in the Chinese mind to an intercourse with foreigners, and of his hearty zeal in doing good; and request Dr. and Mrs. to convey to him the sentiments contained in the above resolutions, and the hope they entertain of his return ere long to resume his labours. When this is ready hope that the exclusive opinion of this society may be expressed, and an endorsement

**Field of useful behavior covered:**

In acting as the organ of the conference on this occasion I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the general interest that has been taken in the Medical Missionary Society, to the zeal and ability you have manifested in your professional labours among the Chinese, and in the success that has attended them; in the high feeling of respect that is entertained by the whole community in China for you as a man and as a Christian, and as one devoting your life to an object productive of so much present good, and that holds out so much hope of promoting the eternal welfare of a large portion of our fellow-men.

With most sincere wishes that the interests of the society may be advanced and your own constitution regenerated by your visit to your native land.

Believe me, my dear Dr. Parker,  
Yours most sincerely,  
**ALEXANDER ANDERSON.**

To the Revd. P. Parker M. D.

ONE POINT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Petros :—At the present crisis there are many points to be settled between the emperor and the representatives of the British army of great importance,—but none perhaps more so than the one referred to in the third item of the Post Office and China Association's address to government recognizing that a commercial treaty be obtained :

"4—Assuring that British subjects in China shall not be treated by the government as inferiors but be left free to go on as workmen have their free life with them, and protected from insult by the Chinese laws."

Whether we consider the importance of this item with reference to its location—due to the many other parts; or with reference to its commercial aspect, and other great advantages, as well to believe of for buyers, we are all at a loss to conceive whence so other item of more importance would arise. True, it is more than likely that other items will come up in the end—but before this, when once settled their value will be less desirable than that of a free and protected intercourse. Nor is it improbable that the empire and his own will ultimately expose such a prohibition laid down according to various usage and tradition. But if any point may be agreed with good and perseverance in international law does not this—free trade laws, no national commerce, and social habits on terms of equality.

May not the commercial and social habits of western friendly nations be spread with great effect on presidents who are forming a friendly treaty with this? It should be the emperor's response to this plea that it is not his custom then to permit free intercourse, nor is he in the habit of observing the customs of other nations! The same response would apply with equal force in any other form of the anti-treaty treaty! If he, therefore, be urged to make a treaty at all would there not be much propriety in having it such an one as generally exists between western treaty nations?

"To labor is to share with them." Was not the co-operative system of the country long since separated from its hands and wives? As commerce is of material advantage to both parties when properly conducted; why should the Chinese enjoy the luxury of the three, or more wives, and all the other blessings of life under no reciprocal auspices; while the British merchant, making no more money—must have the privilege of enjoying the most desirable society of one! Must man have love, for from his native land, to move his shoulder like a wheel, and his children to sigh, for the strain, his father, or leave the China trade! This, we think, has been no unequal state of affairs. The British representative—like the representatives of trade themselves, naturally enjoyed a draught at the bitter cup, which dealings will enable them the better to sympathize with their fellow Asiatic men, the merchants, who have so long been crushed with its bitter waters; and will secure the extent of their influence towards having this most objectionable, unenlightened and uncivilized custom abolished.

Where is the objection to free intercourse among the people of this Union? Not among the English but, on the contrary they anxiously desire to be "left free," as the mean good old slave goes to prove, and other evidence might be brought forward if necessary. Nor among the Americans, as their petition to the Congress of the United States of America, requesting the incorporation of that government to secure for foreigners in China certain privileges and prerogatives, have witnessed; one item of which reads as follows:

"Permission for foreign envoys to reside near the court on the terms, and with all the privileges accorded at other courts, through whom appeal may be made to the Imperial Government in case of difficulty with the local authorities in the provinces of our common real parents."

leads it is doubted whether the objection could be found among the entire human family, with the bare assumption of the emperor himself and a few of his courtiers and officials—perhaps a hundred and twenty-five individuals.

But as agreed interviewers endeavored to increase the happiness of the people, not only by the advancement of commerce, but by the communication of knowledge, who is considered a refined happiness? can it be admitted at this enlightened age, that a few individuals can have an influence, just right to thwart the wishes, interests, and happiness of all the rest of mankind including an overwhelming majority of their own country? All his efforts to excite a conservative will, is to actually haphazardly

One more day will complete the general emancipation of this little oppressed, miserable nation of millions—freed from a generation of generation misgovernment. It will have probably, or shall it be changed? If not changed now, who will be? Is not the power a most favorable opportunity? Most certainly it will be not changed on this occasion; it will be continued, and all the evil interests established upon the backs of men! Not only upon the nation, and those who shall have intercourse with it; but its continuation will have the unhappy effect to act as a prod of new Japan, China, India, and the other nations of the East. The eyes of all countries turned with intense interest towards China, to see what be the fruits of the anticipated revolution in this age. Nothing would perhaps produce so universal a thrill of interest as the overthrow of the empire, as the treaty to secure "that foreigners in China shall not be treated by the government on a inferior, but to left free to pursue merchandise, go where they please, bring reasonable for their own conduct as to living here," have their families with them, and be protected from insult by the Chinese laws."

Yours truly,  
Mama, July 2nd, 1900.

To the editor of the Calcutta Courier.

Six.—Your statement of yesterday's *Courier*, relative to the collision between the *Isabella* Robertson and the *Mormoid*, is incorrect in several particulars.

1st. The reason for the Lockells' Robertson was slackened at the suggestion of the pilot, not at the request of the commander, to enable the Strong, who was following in a dinghy to join the vessel.

Andly, This movement did not cause the *Isabelle* Robertson "to shoot ram direct in the channel where the remainder of the ships were coming". The plan is following the suggestion mentioned in No. 1, after ordering the steamer to slacken to the fullest extent, and finding that this did not allow the straggler to join, and, at the suggestion of the captain of the steamer, the *Isabelle* to be lowered right round - this enabled the straggler to get on board - where the *Isabelle* was being brought into her original position, she unfortunately fouled the *Albatross*.

Adv. The whole affair was 'lubbery,' just as lubberly as an incorrect report; but, Mr. Baker, on this subject, 'please not mention first.'

And lastly, 'The *Jacobella Robertson* has been seriously injured'—but I shall be much disappointed, if she is not again ready for sea by the end of a week or ten days.

As your contemporaries have copied your report, I hope they will have the kindness to copy my corrections of that report.

I am, yours obediently  
Commander of the Isabella Robertson.

PORTUGAL WINES.THE SLAVE TRADE.

By late accounts from Portugal it appears that a British subject can no longer persuade the courts of Lisbon without running a great risk of committal, no irritation is to be feared, the interference of our government with their traffic in slaves. The new annual request to be made in England as to whether the Portuguese are so independent of Great Britain that they should engage no English merchants in their cities or at objects for the benefit of the community. It is well known that the revenues of our old ally are principally drawn from the wine trade, and it may be worth while to see who are the true customers for this important branch of their commerce. During the year 1830, Portugal shipped, in the aggregate, 52,174 pipes

Of these her own depend-sales tax, physc ..	625
Brazil ..	1,811
Cold States ..	2,481
France ..	80
Holland ..	444
Hungary, Sweden, and Norway ..	1,671
Japan and Spain ..	1,671
Russia and Denmark ..	1,671
Switzerland ..	1,671
United States ..	1,671
And Great Britain and her depend-sales tax	1,671
Large remain in oil ..	1,671

29,171

We learn that the light wholesome wines of France and Germany are becoming so much better appreciated in England that the post-and often adulterated trunk received from the Peninsula, that it is not to be expected that Portugal can under any circumstances retain the hold she has so long enjoyed of the English market for her simple and pure wine; while the increase of her trade for imports, her bad faith in the suffering health-trade - of which we have seen so much lately in the English papers, and above all her daring opposition to the measures of Parliament for the suppression of the slave trade, are acts that cannot but be regarded the annihilation of it from the English to her.

And indeed when, of this wine, England takes from the Portuguese, out of their year's produce of 12,171 1/2 pipes no less than 26,577, it becomes high time to enquire whether the association of Englishmen in the service of Lisbon is the most suitable means that can be made for their custom. — *Banbury Times*, March 25.

Printed at the Canton Register Office.



TERMS OF ADVERTISING	
In the Census Register.	
Twenty for freight &c.....	\$ 1.00
Advertisements, each insertion.....	10
do For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do Continued for 3 months.....	2.50

NO. 29.

**JOHN SMITH.**  
**NOTICE.—**THE BARK, at the Custom House, offers  
A Narrative of the late acts and proceedings  
in Canada, &c., by John Smith, Esq. of this and an  
Esq. &c.—This Narrative contains all the principal  
acts relating to events that were published in the  
years 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, the new laws respecting  
opium, with notices of 50 documents, including the as-  
surances from the Hon. J. J. Macaulay, of Canada, and  
from the British and Foreign, dated in September  
last, the acts which contained the imperial orders to  
evacuate the English for ever, from the ports of China,  
and the memorial of the prince of Kiating to the emp-  
ress, and the memorial of the emperor of all the Foreigners. Price 2  
s. 6d. in two volumes, bound in 2 vols.



government. An acknowledgment from the treasury of the receipt of the above. A renewal of their application to lord Palmerston by Messrs. Magates, and a reply stating that the government had no funds for the purpose required. A demand of indemnity from lord Palmerston by a notary on behalf of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and a reply stating the impossibility of compliance, and similar demands by the same notary on behalf of other parties. All this makes known as unsatisfactory a state of things for the claimants as can well be conceived, and their only reliance, which must necessarily be at a great distance of time, is on the power of the British to force an indemnity from the Chinese.

#### THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

A supplementary series of parliamentary papers, containing a correspondence of the agents of the British merchants at Canton, who delivered opium to captain Elliot, for the service of her majesty's government, with the lords of the treasury and the foreign-office, disclose the particulars of a case of much injustice, if not of absolute cruelty, committed by government on the respectable firm of Dent and Co. It appears from these documents that captain Elliot was unable to deliver up the amount of opium he had engaged to surrender to the Chinese authorities, in consequence of one of the vessels laden with the drug disobeying his injunctions, and sailing away with its cargo from the coast of China. The chief superintendent would, therefore, have, from necessity, been obliged to forfeit one of the terms on which commissioner Elliot had consented to allow the trade with Canton to be reopened, and the immense quantity of opium previously delivered up would have been surrendered to no purpose, had not the subsequent arrival of a vessel laden with opium, belonging to Messrs. Dent and Co., given him the opportunity of relieving himself from this awkward position. To make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium, Messrs. Dent and Co., relying upon the authority and power of captain Elliot as the agent of the British government, and doubting not for an instant that the government would, with that good faith which has always hitherto characterized it, perform the engagement entered into on its behalf, without hesitation delivered to captain Elliot 523 chests of opium. For this opium captain Elliot "engaged to indemnify them in the fullest manner"—giving them the option of taking his receipt for the said opium, or requiring the parties whose deficiencies they thus made up, to replace the opium there or in India, at their option; or, in the event of their not doing up within a reasonable time, by bills upon her majesty's treasury, of such price per chest as circumstances may show to be fair in all persons concerned. The latter alternative was adopted; and for the opium he obtained captain Elliot drew bills of exchange, reverting in number, value to the value of £3,200 15s 4d. on the lords of the treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent and Co. In the following despatch he duly informed the foreign-office of the transaction:—

"Macao, 3rd July, 1839.

"Sir, I am placed in the most responsible and embarrassing situation of issuing bills this day at twelve months upon the lord commissioners of the treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent & Co. for the heavy sum of £32,205 15s 4d. being the amount of 523 chests of opium supplied by that firm to make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium for the service of her majesty's government, in terms of my public notice of the 27th of March last.

"The individuals thus supplied, however—Henry Abey Rattumage with 400 chests, and A. and D. Furlongue with 117 chests—have respectively surrendered 4, the first 1,730 chests and the second 914 chests. So that her majesty's government will have ample means of replacing the advance at present drawn for from the amount of indemnity heretofore payable to them.

"With the purpose to afford them for the public arrangements consequent upon the late transactions in this country, I have drawn the bills at twelve months' date.

"It should also be explained that Messrs. Dent & Co. were enabled to furnish these

means of fulfilling my public obligations, and to release the foreign community from their engagement at Canton, by the opportune arrival of a single ship from India with opium for their consignment a few days before my departure from Canton." The rest of the shipping coming on to China with opium had remained at Singapore, to be the result of the late crisis.

"A copy of the letter which had Messrs. Dent & Co. to supply the opium is transmitted; and the deficient parties have also signed a declaration that they were unable to furnish it within a reasonable time; and further, that they have agreed to the price now fixed upon it, and consent that it should be quoted from their general claim upon her majesty's government.

"The whole accounts connected with the surrender of this immense mass of property shall be transmitted by an early occasion; and I trust the great increase of detail business it has created will be a sufficient excuse for the delay.

"Official receipts were taken from the Chinese officers for the respective parcels, and at the close of the transaction a general official receipt for the whole, of which a translation will be duly transmitted with the accounts.—I have &c.

"Captain Elliot, Chief Super't.

"John Bockhousen, Secy. des. des. des."

The bills were duly presented at the treasury for acceptance, and the following brief memorandum shows the resolution of "My Lords" on the subject:

"Viscount Melbourne and the chancellor of the exchequer suggested, the board, that Mr. Remy should be directed to inform the parties who presented the bills that my Lords can give no authority for their being accepted."

**Two OPIUM TRADES.**—Some additional English papers, by the April overland mail, which reached us during the week via Bombay, contain extracts from the "Correspondence relating to China" lately laid before parliament; and among them we find the following reflections from the despatches of lord Palmerston and captain Elliot, relative to the opium traffic, which not having before obtained publicity, may be preserved with some interest by our readers in this part of the world.

Captain Elliot, in a despatch dated December 13th, 1838, having reported the disturbances that originated in an attempt to strangle a Chinese in front of the factories, lord Palmerston in his reply (April 16th 1839) requests to know whether the foreigners, who resisted the intention of the Chinese authorities to put a criminal to death, "in the manner stated, were 'British subjects only,' or other foreigners also, and, upon what alleged ground ought they considered themselves authorized to interfere."

In another despatch dated Jan'y. 2nd 1839, the superintendent urges the necessity of his being "endowed with defined & adequate powers for the reasonable control of men whose rash conduct cannot be to the operation of Chinese laws, without much injury, violence and risk"—that he should be known "to stand without blame in the estimation of her majesty's government," and, "whether I have a claim to such an expression of support as I may be permitted to publish to the queen's subjects in this empire."

Under date June 18th 1839, lord Palmerston, in acknowledging the receipt of the superintendent's despatches relative to the intern pun of the legal trade, (in consequence of the opium smuggling in the river) and the steps taken by him for its re-establishment, signifies to captain Elliot, "the entire approbation of her majesty's government of his conduct in these matters."

Captain Elliot, in April and May 1839 intimates to lord Palmerston his conviction that "trade with China at any point remote from the station of our ships is no longer a possible state of circumstances, coupled with a recommendation of 'immediate and vigorous measures' on the part of H. M. government, as the only means for ensuring that 'immense extension of our peaceful trade and intercourse with this empire,' which he believes to be practicable and certain.

In a subsequent despatch captain Elliot presses upon lord Palmerston's attention, "the strong necessity of concluding some immediate

arrangement either for the cessation of the Portuguese rights at Macao, or for the effectual defence of the place, and its appropriation to British uses by means of a subsidiary convention."—enclosing at the same time the copy of a despatch to the governor of Macao, in which he throws "himself, and all British subjects, ships, and property, under the governor's protection in consequence of the violent proceedings of the Chinese"—and in order to compensate "the heavy expense and all the other embarrassments" of such a duty, he offers the governor, "on behalf of the British government immediate facilities on the British treasury to any extent that may be desired." The latter replies, that he cannot avail of this generous offer, as his particular situation necessarily restricts him to the maintenance of an "absolute neutrality"—captain Elliot reiterated this proposal on the arrival of H. M. S. *Volage*.

In his despatch of September 4th 1839, containing an account of the affair at Kow-Loon, captain Elliot admits that he was "responsible for causing the first shot to be fired," an act which he imputes to those "feelings of irritation naturally excited by the violent and vexatious measures heaped upon her majesty's officers and subjects."

The sentiments (as then entertained) of the home government regarding the opium trade are thus expressed in a despatch from lord Palmerston to the superintendent of date June 15th 1839:—

"With respect to the smuggling trade in opium which forms the subject of your despatches of the 18th and 16th of November and 7th December, 1837, I have to state that H. M.'s government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country to which they trade. Any loss, therefore, which such persons may suffer in consequence of the more effectual execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss on themselves by their own act."

The following are the opinions expressed by captain Elliot respecting this traffic, antecedent to the opium seizure, in which the river smuggling appears to be principally alluded to:—

"Sooner or later the feelings of independence which the peculiar mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to great difficulties. A long course of impunity will breed hardness, and at last some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be irritated and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence that will make any change but armed interference impossible to our own government."

"It had been clear to me, my lord, from the origin of this prelar branch of the opium traffic, that it must grow to be more & more mischievous to every branch of the trade and certainly to none more than that of opium itself. As the danger and the shame of its pursuit increased it was obvious that it would fall by rapid degrees into the hands of more and more desperate men; that it would stain the foreign character with incessantly aggravating disgrace, in the sight of the whole of the better portion of that people; and lastly that it would connect itself more and more intimately with our lawful commercial intercourse, to the great peril of vast public and private interests."

With regard to the confiscation of the opium by the imperial commissioner, captain Elliot considers himself warranted in describing it, under all the circumstances, as an act "of public robbery and wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in China"—and, after observing that "great moral changes can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation," he adds:—

"The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and treat it up by degrees in the present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit at once, and into desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorages and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon."

We find that the date of Wellington's visit to

October 1835 takes the following brief view of the causes of Lord Napier's failure and of the propriety of adhering to the accustomed mode of communicating with the Canton authorities—

"It is quite obvious that the pretext for the journey of Lord Napier and his commission, stated by the Chinese, were not his high-sounding titles; the reality was, his pretension to sit himself at Canton without previous permission, or even an intimation, and that he should come in as directly with the viceroy."

"It does not much signify, as far as the Chinese are concerned, what we call an officer in our language. He must not go to Canton without permission—he must not depart from the accustomed mode of communication."

"It appears that the correspondence laid before Parliament does not include either copy or extract of any despatch from Lord Palmerston to Captain Elliot later than 17th June 1839."

Singapore Free Press June, 25 1840.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA.

July 14th, 1840.

### LASTEST DATES

England	4th April	Singapore	28th June
U. States	4th March	Java	22nd May
Calcutta	25th May	Manila	23rd June
Bombay	15th "	Austral-Asia	10th July

**ARRIVED.**—13th inst. H. J. M. S. *Monroe*, 19. Harry Eyre, Esq. Commandant, with the Transport *Claret*, Cox, and *Borealis*, Hancock, Bayley, from Singapore. *Buena Vista*, (Port.) Carvalho, from Timor. *Rosa*, Niels, from Singapore. 13th inst. H. M. S. *brig*, *Enterprise*, 16 — Elliot, Esq. commander, from the Cape of Good Hope. *Uman*, (Port.) Rasmussen, from Bombay. *Pennang*, and *Singapore*, left the latter port 28th ult.

**SAILLED.**—*Morgan*, 20th inst. Alverthorpe, for Madras. *Leon*, (Am.) Martin, for New York. *Cavanna*, (Am.) Orbits, for San Francisco.

**UNDER THE CH.**—Yue, for Singapore and China.

**VE-BELS AT WHAMPOA.**—American, *Koon*, *Paumotu*.

**VE-BELS LOADING.**—For England, *Mary*, *Emboth*, *Babaly*, for Calcutta, *Kitty*. For Bombay, *Maria*. For Manila, *Merchant*. (Am.)

**VE-BELS EXPEDED.**—From London, *Francis*, *Yates*, *From Liverpool*, *Dana*, *From Calcutta*, *Nagato*, *Nish*. From Bombay, *Union*, *War*, *Barron*. From Singapore, *Kizabaki*, *Clara*, *Amisade*.

**List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.**

H. M. Ships. *Melville* 14 Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. and the Hon. R. B. Dundas. *Wellington* 74 Commander Sir J. G. B. Ross, Capt. Maitland. *Druid* 66 Captain H. Smith. *Blonde* 64 Capt. F. Bouchard. *Albatross* 30 Capt. K. Dyer. *Volage* 28 Capt. Warren. *Curlew* 20 Capt. C. D. Wellesley. *Larne* 20 Capt. J. P. Nichol. *Albatross* 16 Capt. Macdon. *Pyralis* 16 Captain Anson. *Cinnabar* 16 Capt. Gifford. *Hymen* 16 Captain Macdon. *Mermaid*, 16 Captain H. Kyne. *Columbine*, 16 Capt. Charles Rutland. *Tramp* 16 Capt. H. H. C. armed steam-ship *Queen*, Capt. Warden. *Madagascar* Capt. Dyer. *Atlanta* Capt. Rogers. *Essex*, Capt. West.

In the *China* and *Hongkong* we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 21st and the Peking Gazette of the 13th ult. The *Madras Examiner* to 10th May and the South-African Commercial Advertiser to 7th March.

H. M.'s ships *Stag*, *Modeste*, *Adora*, and *Ward* have each sent a Portuguese slave to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Race is laid on for Bombay instead of the Maria.

In the hurry of last week's issue, we omitted to draw the attention of our readers to the letter from Dr. Anderson to Dr. Parker, conveying to him the sentiments of the committee of the medical missionary society on his departure for the U.S. We do not presume to add any thing of our own to the expressions of these sentiments; but we heartily join in the good wishes of the committee and Dr. Anderson for the renewal of Dr. Parker's health and his speedy return to

China, he having devoted his life to the temporal and spiritual health of the inhabitants of this country.

In the anti-slavery "Review" from my friends in the U.S. I received the following notice to be made in the first impression, which our readers are now respectfully requested to observe. In the first paragraph it reads: "be captain Elliot, printed after the word 'and' should follow the word 'board,' and in the second paragraph for in the opinion of the committee read: 'to over-ride the opinion'—and delete the word 'of.'"

The spirit of intemperance.—He most unequivocally declared that there ever existed in this country an administration which paid more attention to the owners of the ports of the country than the present government ("house of lords and tangle"). Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons 15th March 1839, in the debate on the Mexican blockade.

The above supply declaration of Lord Palmerston is the most singular on record.

Let us examine his lordship's claims to such a proud and national distinction; we shall not now allude to his policy as regards Russia, to the affairs of the Viceroy, or to the late treaty with Turkey; we shall only and briefly examine his policy respecting the British trade to China—a trade that in both imports and exports amounts to upwards of thirty million of dollars annually (1836-37); and the immense extension of which peaceful trade (as distinct from the opium trade) Captain Elliot believes to be practicable and certain.

Lord Palmerston was a member of the administration that appointed Lord Napier as superintendent of the free trade of British subjects in China, with two E. I. company's servants as colleagues and another as his secretary. Lord Napier was deputed to China with the bare instruction to put himself in communication with the governor of Canton. The Chinese, insulted, confined, starved, and at last murdered Lord Napier! The British merchants in Canton in December 1834 memorialized the king in council on highly important points respecting the stability of the English trade with China, but to this day the receipt of that petition has never been acknowledged at the foreign office, though the complimentary address of the British subjects in China to the queen on H. M.'s accession was!

We now ask—was the petition ever presented?

After Lord Napier's death, in October 1834, the commission was continued at Macao, and the superintendence of the *clandestine* E. I. company's servants, until December 1836, when the office and salary of the chief superintendent was abolished and Captain Elliot was appointed to perform the duties of chief of the commission.

We digress for a moment to trace the history of this commission.

The present chief of the commission, a post-captain in the British navy, came out in the humble office of master attendant, with a salary £200 a year; his easy and humble duties would have been to berth the British ships in Canton river; an office and a duty below the rank he has the honour to hold in the navy; and we are indebted to the opinion that if the strict rules of the service had been adhered to, he would have been placed on the retired list of post-captains, and thus have forfeited all claims for future active employment.

When Captain Elliot succeeded to the office of chief of the commission, Mr. A. R. Johnston, a gentleman who came out as private secretary to Lord Napier, was appointed his deputy and Mr. Elsie, who came out as a clerk on the establishment, was appointed to the important and confidential office of secretary to the commission, according Mr. Johnston to that office. Now we ask was any one of these appointments in the contemplation of H. M.'s ministers when the commission was formed?

But it is impossible they could have been. We then, from the chief of the commission, draw these three officers, fit or unfit for his duties, is endeavored for his situation to the chapter of accidents! And now the duties of chief superintendent in China are carried on by Mr. A. R. Johnston with Mr. A. Elsie, my ungentleman of radical age, as his secretary!

The expenses of the commission up to this time must be near £300,000.

The chief of the commission, by accident, has taken steps which H. M.'s ministers cannot approve, for they disavow his acts, yet they not only continue him in office, but—if what we hear be true—promote him to a higher appointment: And the man who confesses that he was irritated to fire the first shot at Kowloon is chosen to "communicate" with the Chinese to demand indemnification for that property which he himself surrendered, and to receive a trade which he himself stopped!—These are the effects of Lord Palmerston's "attention" to the commercial interests of England! We may return to the subject.

We must postpone until next week any remarks on the "Correspondence relating to China," which we have copied from the Singapore Free Press, our columns of the Register and supplement being full; we hope also to receive fuller extracts of this correspondence before our next number is published.

On last Wednesday night a Swedish seaman belonging to the British brig *Manly*, was found drowned near the Bar fort. He was a patient in the medical missionary hospital and went to bathe a little after 5 o'clock. It is supposed by his medical attendants that he was seized with cramp when in the water, he having lately been under the operation of strong medicines.

We are told that it is probable H. M. S. *Blenheim* and squadron will touch at Rio, and that she will be detained about a fortnight at the Cape; but even allowing for these delays she should now be in the Chinese waters.

Captain Elliot of the *Columbine* is posted into the *Volage*, and Captain Clarke, late flag lieutenant to Admiral Elliot, is made commander into the *Columbine*.

It is said the *Volage* and *Modeste* will proceed immediately to join the admiral.

At 8 A. M. H. M.'s Brig *Columbine* saluted the city of Macao with the usual number of guns, which the Portuguese fort returned.

### To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My dear Sir.—Some question having arisen respecting the authorship of a letter signed B. in your last Register, will you be so kind as give your readers the name of the writer thereof—provided he does not object to your doing so? If he does, I hope in the use that either he will annex it in his papers, or that you will so shape your editorial remarks that the honour of such communications may not slight on those to whom it does not belong.

Yours sincerely,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

We have inserted Mr. Bridgman's letter, and it now runs with our correspondent, B. to discover himself.

No one who has the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bridgman will attribute the letter to him; there is sufficient internal evidence to disprove such an inference; and by expressing our opinion that A. and B. were one, we think we were sufficiently explicit in our remarks on the letter. We suppose it was the reverend missionary's intention to go through the alphabet, and write twenty-six letters on "points of great importance"—such as commercial intercourse, the comforts and luxuries of the conjugal state, &c.; but we fear Mr. Bridgman's letter will damp his ardour in the cause of commerce of any kind.



After seeing that you are serious, the doctor goes on to explain that it is impossible alone—meaning by a person or a group of persons—to do any appreciable good, but that the power of his life, and which are always in the possession of destroying the vital principle and vital constitution of the human body. In support of this position he says, it is with a strong virus infusing upon breath, the phlegm, blood, and that a mere touch of a strong extract is said to extinguish life at once. The same doctrine he has applied by Dr. B. alone to burn him when from his breast, with the first to destroy their vitality almost as soon as possible. Moreover, Dr. B. himself of New York, performed some experiments upon these subjects, and, he, and is said to have.



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 28th, 1903.

## AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)  
The American trade with China commenced about the year 1791, and has gradually increased in importance. The following is a statement of the American trade with China, including the imports and exports from and to that country from 1820 to the present time—

	Imports from Dolls.	Exports to. Dolls.
1820	2,104,734	1,479,701
1821	5,442,586	2,802,368
1822	7,533,118	5,670,516
1823	3,647,193	3,984,405
1824	6,330,148	1,492,501
1825	3,574,141	712,093
1826	3,444,907	1,680,522
1827	7,541,570	1,433,759
1828	7,892,367	1,010,473
1829	5,967,187	1,684,580
1830	7,924,916	1,194,564
1831	6,065,357	650,591
1832	4,764,336	1,516,602

Dollars. Imports.

### Exports from China in 1831—

To the United States . . . 8,093,935—1,860,000  
To England . . . 8,560,000—6,000,000  
To British India . . . 4,852,854—640,055

16,505,050—7,900,055

Three imports and exports are the value of merchandise, and leave a balance of 8,395,004 dollars in favor of China. The amount of imports of opium and cotton from British India into China for the same year, were as follows:—

Cotton . . . . . 3,014,000  
Opium . . . . . 14,223,523

17,237,523 dolls.

Deduct balance of trade,  
due China . . . . . 8,395,004  
6,842,521 ..

Here is a large balance against China, which was exported in specie as follows:—

To British India . . . . . 3,957,432  
To England . . . . . 2,055,109

Total specie exported from  
China in 1831. . . . . 6,012,541 dolls.

**VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.**  
The ship Robert Fulton, captain M. Michael, arrived yesterday with intelligence from Canton to late in September. She was one hundred and twenty five days on the passage, and was boarded ten miles outside the Hook. We have been furnished with information by a gentleman who came up in the steamer Wave with the ship. Only two passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, one of whom, Mr. Wetmore, was a leading American merchant in Canton for some years, and has amassed a large fortune—little over a million dollars.

The English had been driven from Canton and Macao, and the entire trade was in the hands of the Americans—they enjoyed a perfect monopoly. For transporting goods adistance of about eighty miles to Canton in their ships six and eight dollars were paid per bale. There were two Danish vessels in port, but appeared to be doing nothing. The Americans were in high favor with the Chinese, and every attention was paid to them. This is an anomaly with the Chinese. Formerly when they had trouble with any inhabitant of Europe or America, every foreigner in Canton suffered until the difficulty was settled. Now, however, every hostile movement is turned exclusively towards the English.

Early in September the English fired upon a Chinese city named Cowan, killed one or two

mandarins and several other inhabitants. The troubles between the two nations seemed to increase and the opium trade was carried on with some success along the coast under the British flag. Captain Elliot at one time declared all the Chinese ports under blockade, but afterwards reconsidered the order, the Americans having remonstrated.

## ON THE RICE—Rascality.

**ON THE FAIR—Real estate.**  
(Weekly Herald, Feb'y. 8.)

### TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

On Monday, 24th Feb'y. Mr. Crawford presided in the house of commons the following petition from the East India and China Association of London.

The humble petition of the undersigned members of the London East India and China Association.

Sheweth—That ever potent and a 4th members of the East India and China Association generally are extremely engaged in the manner of India and consequently of the duty on the value of that country.

That they consider the prospect of India to have been greatly retarded by the high and discriminating duties imposed in this country on the rice as a commodity and through partial relations of those duties no have from time to time been affected, they regret to observe that there still remain serious impediments to the free development of her resources.

That whilst, indeed, the produce of British India, are subjected to an import duty of 10 per cent, the produce of British rice in America is subject to a limited duty of 30 per cent, and that the rice of the East India, being equal to 140 per cent on the price of the article in bond, operates to the entire exclusion of East India rice for home use and is therefore subject to India, and discourages the production of rice; the two articles being inseparably connected with the agricultural cultivation of the rice.

That whilst the duty on Indian rice from British possessions in America is only 2s 9d per cwt, that from British possessions in India is subject to the same duty as foreign rice—viz. 3s per cwt.

That the Parliamentary returns for 1892 show, that, in that year nearly 100,000 cwt of East India rice were brought in to this country, yet no part of it appears to have been entered for home consumption, the extra duty of 3s per cwt, which is equal to its value in bond, acting as a total prohibition.

That cotton and silk piece goods (the fabric of great Britain) now largely consumed in Bengal, are subject to a duty of only 3d per cent, when imported in British ships, whilst the fabrics of Bengal are charged in this country as follows: cotton manufactures 10 per cent; silk ditto, 30 per cent, a difference of duty on the measure of the respective countries forming part of the same empire, which is unjust in itself and most unfair in its operation on the native manufacturing population of India.

That in the present state of our relations with China, your petitioners respectfully submit, that every proper arrangement should be given to the form now making in the North Eastern quarter of British India to promote the cultivation of tea, to counteract the monopoly now existing in China of an article of necessity to the population of the British empire.

That various articles of minor value, now imported from British India the duty might be advantageously reduced, particularly on pepper, ginger, currie leaves, onions, natural alkali, as compared with barilla, and tinned, as compared with benic acid.

That your petitioners are desirous of opinions that coffee and pepper, the produce of the Mysore and other native states under the authority and control of the British Government in India, should be entitled to the benefits, for commercial purposes of British possessions.

That by the act 22d of George IV cap. 55, Parliament empowered the governor of New South Wales to levy a duty not exceeding 10s per gallon on spirit the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the like on rum the produce of the British possessions on the West Indies imported directly from the United Kingdom; on all other spirits a duty not exceeding 10s per gallon so imported. This, though probably intended to apply to foreign spirits only, has been construed to include spirits the produce of British India, to the manifest injury of that portion of the British empire, the importation even at the higher duty of 10s per gallon (to which in fairness it ought not to be subjected) not being allowed unless it is previously brought to this country, and then shipped for that colony.

That your petitioners are desirous, that by removing the existing impediments to the use in this country of East India spirits and tobacco, and giving proper encouragement to other productions by lowering the duties, it will give a great stimulus to the industry of India, and prove beneficial to the whole population both native and European, in view of the increased demand for

British manufactures, further extend the employment of British shipping, and effect that relief so long sought for, by such justice and sound policy equally desired.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable house will be pleased to take those provisions into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be best calculated to remove those grievances to which India is still subject, and under her existing law.

O. W. Crawford, Chairman, the petition was ordered to be printed.

## OPINION—FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

A friend in China has sent us some observations on an article which appeared in this Journal on the 22d of August, and as our only object is the dissemination of the truth, we feel no hesitation in availing ourselves of his friendly notes to correct any erroneous impression which the article may have produced. We must, however, promise, that our information was drawn chiefly from printed statements which appeared in China. Our correspondent writes to us:

"You say 'the highest percentage in the empire is believed to have had his interests dishonestly enlisted in favor of it, that all the officers, with whom and there an honorable exception have participated in the clandestine sale.' Every thing I have been able to learn proves to me that the emperor has always disapproved, abhorred, and indignantly disapproved of the fact of his officers have been decidedly against it: facts abundantly sustain this. You say the victory of Canton keeps five smuggling boats? Never! You might, with perhaps equal success, say the governor general of India keeps five smuggling boats—because, perhaps, there are so many smuggling boats for his protection. It is true that in some cases, the inferior officers have shut their eyes to the carrying of the drug, even in their own boats—but this has been at great hazards. I never heard, and cannot by inquiry ascertain, that any Chinese superior, or even suspected, has friends of being engaged in opium smuggling. Now can you give the names of the Chinese who stole the contrary? When you say that tracts were destroyed with the opium, I am utterly at a loss to know what ground there can be for such a declaration. Very few tracts have been heard of or substantiated from opium, and if any of these few, I cannot reach the hands of the authorities, I doubt if they would destroy them, and if they destroyed them with the opium, I do not know how you, or any other foreigners, could know the fact—since they would not tell of it. There have been no edicts of this character made public—and I suspect none issued."

## CAPTAIN MARYATT AND THE LADIES FRODOUR.

(From Captain Maryatt's "Diary in America.")  
Here again is a rivalry between Albany and Troy, each of them glorying in possessing the largest seminary for the education of young ladies, who are sent from every part of the Union, to be finished off at one or the other of them. Here, I am misled in many other establishments, the young ladies upon quitting it have diplomas given them, if they pass their examinations satisfactorily. They are educated upon a system which would satisfy even Miss Martineau, and prepared to exercise the right of which she complains that women have been so unjustly deprived. Conceive three hundred modern Portias, who regularly take their degrees, and emerge from the portals of the university full of algebra, equality, and the theory of the constitution! The quantity and variety crammed into them is beyond all calculation. The examinations are given, yearly, to prove to the parents that the preceptors have done their duty, and in itself very innocent, as it only causes the young ladies to blush a little. The afternoon they were examined in algebra, and their performance was very creditable. Under a certain age girls are certainly much quicker than boys, and I presume would retain what they learnt if it were not for their subsequent duties in making puddings and serving babies. Yet there are affairs which must be performed by one sex or the other, and of which one can algebra and other abstract matters be to a woman in her present state of domestic servitude? The theory of the American constitution was the next subject on which they were examined, by their replies, then appeared to be to them more abstract than algebra; but the fact is, women are born Tories, and admit no other than paternal government as legitimate. The next day we again repaired to the hall, and French was the language in which they were to be examined; and the examination of French was much more interesting. The young ladies sat down in rows on one side of the room. In the centre, towards the front, a small table, on which was placed a large black board, on which they worked with

death, the question is algebra, &c.—a towel hanging in it, that they might wipe out and correct. The French preceptor, an old conger count, sat down with the six men before the board, the visitors (chiefly composed of anxious papa and mamma) being seated on benches behind them. As it happened, I had to sit my seat close to the examining board, and at some little distance from the other parties who were deputized or invited to attend. I don't know how I came there. I believe I had come in too late, but there I was, within three feet of every young lady who came up to the board. "Now, mamma, have the kindness to ask any question you please," said the old count. "Mademoiselle, you will have the goodness to stop forward." A question was proposed in English, which the young lady had to write in French. ~~She~~ ~~first~~ ~~went~~ ~~wrong~~; I perceived it, and without looking at her, pronounced the right word, so that she could hear it. She caught it, rubbed out the wrong word with the towel, and rectified it. This was carried on through the whole sentence, and then she retreated from the board, that her work might be examined. "Very well, very well, indeed, Mademoiselle; c'est parfait—bien," and the young lady sat down blushing. This went they all called up, and one after another prompted by me; and the old count was delighted at the success of his pupils. Now, what amused me in this was the little bit of human nature, the best displayed by the sex, which appears to be, kindness, and which never deserts them. Had I prompted a boy, he would most likely have turned his head round towards me, and thereby revealed what I was about; but not one of the whole class was guilty of such malice. They heard me, rubbed out, corrected, waited for the word which they did not know it, but never by any look or sign made it appear that there was any understanding between us. Their eyes were constantly fixed on the board, and they appeared not to know that I was in the room. It was really beautiful. When the examination was over, I received a look from them all, half comic, half serious, which amply repaid me for my assistance. As young ladies are assembled here from every state of the Union, it was a fair criterion of American beauty; and it must be acknowledged that the American woman is the prettiest in the whole world.

**The Bloodhound War.**—The following memorial to congress on this subject is now before the citizens for their signatures.

The memorial, &c. &c. respectfully sheweth. That your memorialists have learned with deep regret and abhorrence, that a number of bloodhounds have recently been imported from the island of Cuba, for the purpose of employing them to hunt down and destroy the Seminole Indians, with whom the government is now carrying on a war in the territory of Florida.—Dreadful as are the evils attendant on a state of warfare, even in its most mitigated form—to aggravate them by the introduction of so barbarous and inhuman a measure, we view as an outrage ~~from~~ every feeling of humanity, against which we are ~~every~~ solemnly to protest. As a territory of the United States, Florida is subject to the control of the general government; and we earnestly beseech Congress to interpose its authority to arrest this attempt, and preserve our country from the deep and lasting disgrace which must be thus inflicted upon the national character.

In connection with this topic, we find the following just and temperate remarks from a correspondent, in the United States Gazette of Monday:

**Bloodhounds in Florida.**—Some months have elapsed since it was announced in the public prints that it was the intention of government to import a number of bloodhounds to aid in the extermination of the Seminole Indians. The very barbarity of this expedient, the universal execration which had followed the resort to it by the Spaniards, and the permission that this age and country could never be involved in anything so atrocious, caused the statement to be received with incredulity. Men willingly believed it to be the offspring of party malice, because they could not bring themselves to admit that a government, which, however sickened at human suffering, was still sensitive to the opinions of other ~~nations~~ ~~communities~~, could descend so low.

It is melancholy to find that our estimate of human nature must be sunk to still lower depths to enable us to measure the corruption of the age. There is no longer any doubt that a large number of bloodhounds have been ordered, and it is believed, have actually arrived in Florida,

to be used in prosecuting the war which has long delayed that country with the blood of its inhabitants. Of the origin of the war, it is now needless to speak, that it was provoked, like almost all other Indian wars, by wanton cruelty and shameless cupidity on the part of the whites, has been often suggested, and but feebly denied; but the cruelties which provoked and brightened the horrors of the contest, are for the moment overshadowed by the last most horrible expedient. Which of us has forgotten Lord Castlemain's indignant allusion to the conduct of Spain in this matter? and who that has marked how history, sooner or later, vindicates the sense of morality, can doubt that the universal voice of mankind will be raised to cast a most just and enduring reproach upon a people who could descend from the heights of civilization to a depth of cruelty which has scarcely a more revolting example in the annals of cannibal tribes.

It becomes the people of the United States to awaken to the consideration of this attempt, for which the general government of the Union must be and is responsible. It especially becomes those citizens of Pennsylvania who fondly cherish the remembrance of the virtues which have made our early annals the grateful theme of the Christian moralist, to protest in solemn terms against a crime which must tarnish her fame as well as that of her sister states. Let us for a moment forget our party feelings, let us pass from those engrossing topics which more immediately affect our interests and unite in the effort to rescue our country from this insupportable reproach.

#### TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

#### First Session.

#### IN SENATE

Tuesday, February 11, 1840.

#### BLOODHOUNDS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the representatives of the religious society of friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and also fourteen memorials from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the employment of bloodhounds in the war against the Seminole Indians; and stored their reference to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Benton said he wished to say a few words in relation to these memorials. He supposed they were like some other memorials, a large proportion of whose signers were women and children. He would say that the government contemplated no such thing as that prayed against by these memorialists, and they were, therefore, misdirected when they sent them here. If some individuals of the territory of Florida have imported such animals as those mentioned in the memorials, it has been done without the consent or knowledge of the government. He was, therefore, opposed to a reference to a committee, requiring them to act on a subject which had no existence in point of fact.

Mr. Buchanan said he had presented these memorials, expecting that they would be referred to the committee on military affairs without a single remark, knowing that they could and would, in a report of a dozen lines, exonerate the government from this heavy charge. He could himself have assured the memorialists that these bloodhounds had been imported without the knowledge of the war department; but he preferred it to come in a more official shape as the report of a committee. If his friend from Missouri would examine these ~~memorials~~ ~~also~~, he would ascertain that they were signed by many of the most respectable and best informed citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of religious sect or political party. There were no women and children, as he had supposed, among the memorialists.

Mr. Benton said he would admit the signers of these memorials were among the best of men, but he felt disposed to question their title to wisdom. They were not well informed, in fact

they were worse than if they possessed no information at all; for what they possessed was false. The government, so far from doing what was intimated in these memorials, had no knowledge whatever of it. So far from ordering these bloodhounds, they did not even know that it was done, until they heard of it, at the foot of the case done, through the newspapers. Having made these remarks, he was content that the senate should take whatever course they thought proper. They might be sent to the military committee, or the war department, where they would probably be stuck, if referred to that committee.

Mr. Preston said he had heard with surprise and satisfaction the declarations of the honorable senators on this subject, whose authority is undoubted, possessed as they are of such authentic sources of information. He, in common with many others, was impressed with the belief that these animals were imported, if not by the direction, at least with the sanction, of the government, and he was glad to hear this explicit disavowal. He would wish, however, that declarations, equally explicit, should be made as to the intentions of the department in relation to these animals now that they were in the country; whether the government intended to employ them or not.

Mr. Benton read the memorial of the society of friends, in which they prayed that Congress would put an end to the war in Florida, by extending to the Seminoles the hand of friendship. Mr. B. said he knew that there were no better people in the world than the quakers. He was raised among them, and he knew them well. But how wretchedly were they misinformed of the character of these Indians, when they supposed that by holding out the hand of friendship we could terminate this war! Mr. B. then referred to the treachery of the Indians during the last year, when an attempt was made to end the war amicably. They had invited Col. Harney to establish a trading house, which being done they had surprised the post in the hour of darkness, and massacred every individual they could lay their hands on.

Mr. Lumphin said the longer he lived, the more he was opposed to wars and fighting, and he would rejoice at the approach of the day when no resort would be necessary to such sanguinary measures. But, from the course which had been pursued in the senate and elsewhere, he felt bound to say that his views were different from those of many others on the subject under discussion. As a member of Congress, or if he was connected with the executive, he would not recommend a recourse to the measure which has been so much denounced; but if he was an inhabitant of that territory, whose fields were devastated, and whose women and children were butchered by the ferocious and wily savage, he would think it no more a crime, if he had a trusty dog, to trace the lurking Indian to his lair than he would to shoot him down when he found him. He confessed that he could see no objection to use these animals, which would not equal, in his opinion, the use of what are considered legitimate means of warfare. Holding these opinions, he felt bound in candor to express them. If the inhabitants of Florida have resorted to this mode of exterminating a persecuted and destructive war it was not the first time that bloodhounds had been employed on this continent in the contest with Indians. He would pledge himself, if necessary, to produce stated books of some of our states in which a premium was offered for raising bloodhounds for the express purpose of hunting down Indians.

Mr. Buchanan said he purposely refrained from entering into a discussion of this subject, but would only say that the people of this country had a right to be informed concerning it; and the committee to which he proposed to refer these memorials, was the best source to which we could apply for that information.

The memorials were then referred to the committee on military affairs.













# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 27th, 1906.

think it impossible to find any man of talent or character who would offer a single word in their defence. But with the British must not suffer because the government have been idle or ignorant, our trade must not suffer because its protection has been entrusted to meddling and incompetent, and the British errors must not be imputed to the fault by any man or any nation, civilised or barbarous.

The C. G. 23 March—remarked on the dismissal of Mr G. Robinson—why was the Harcourt dismissed?—in a note, has these words:

We say this because we think events have shown that this was a most serious economy. No diplomatic post in the service of the British crown required so much skill, so - almost, it might be said of superintendence in China, and so money should have been spared to induce a man of high-rate political ability and station to accept it. Captain Elliot, though very zealous, well-instructed, and an able in a subordinate department, possessed neither the political station, experience, nor capacity requisite for the duties entrusted to him. There is something painful in the discrepancy here which he constantly made to his disadvantage and the serious anxiety with which he seems to be willing for Lord Palmerston's approval of his various acts. This is not the way to procure a man for acting and great responsibility, thrown on him by wholly unforeseen circumstances, at a point the most distant from the direct authority.

The Atlas says that the imperial government encourages the growth of the poppy.

Now all we know authentically, of the growth of the poppy in China, for the manufacture of opium, we learn from the memorial of Choo-tsun in 1866, who says:

"Of any of those provinces, except Yunnan, I do not presume to speak; but of that portion of the country I have it in my power to say that the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and the open campaign, and that the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than one hundred thousand chests."

Now although this avowal does not prove that the imperial government encourages the growth of the poppy for the manufacture of opium, it does prove the difficulty if not impossibility it meets with in enforcing its regulations, and the gross connivance of the provincial officers of Yunnan, and by parity of reason of those of Canton; for the public functionaries of China are a class by themselves, separated from the people and dependent on the emperor and on each other—not unlike the buyers of Russia. Several thousand chests may fairly be assumed to imply 3,000; therefore the native manufacture of opium in 1835-36, in one province only, nearly equalled the quantity imported from Calcutta in 1835-36.

Our space is getting short; but in future numbers we may point out more of these inconsistencies, for the present we conclude with this remark—that it does not appear from the papers laid before the House of Commons that Capt. Elliot held a line of instructions that justified his proceedings in December 1839; that he had not the power to stop the British trade, nor any breach of it—contraband or not; that, in fact, he did not; he could not, stop it: for in his public notice of 10 May 1839, although he gives notice to and enjoins all H. M.'s subjects, &c., not to be receiving, aiding, or assisting, &c., it is merely a notice, utterly an enjoyment, for he imposes no pains or penalties in case of disobedience. And with reference to the declaration and despatches of Lord Palmerston, did Capt. Elliot act as open part towards his fellow countrymen, when he referred them to the orders in council for the powers in his hand?

There is yet another piece of ridiculousness that should not pass unnoticed, which is, Lord Palmerston's simple enquiry of Captain Elliot whether the foreigners "who remained the Chinese authorities to put a criminal to death, were British subjects, only or other foreigners also, and upon what alleged ground of right they considered themselves authorized to interfere."—Now how strange must Captain Elliot's despatch, reporting the occurrence of the 18th December, have been, to render

such a question to this necessary at the distance of half the globe? and did not Captain Elliot inform Lord Palmerston that he arrived in Canton, from Whampoa, in the course of the night of the 18th December with 120 armed men?

In a despatch, dated 15 June 1839, Captain Elliot received, "the entire approbation of H. M.'s government" for his measures to force the small craft, conveying opium, out of the river: that is, H. M.'s government entirely approved of Captain Elliot, the English consul, entering as a volunteer into the provincial police, and acting under the orders of the Kwang chow foo!

By chance of war a British war  
May gain a Chinese prerogative.

THE GREAT PLACEMEN AND THE

*"Capitane hinc est error, nullum est  
insuperabile in erroris periculum."*

MR. EDITOR.—Were anything wanting to prove the utter and unaccountable inconsistency of the whigs with reference to our relations with China, it is the appointment of an officer, whose acts have been repudiated, as a colleague, adviser, or in some capacity of which we know not the name—to the naval commander in chief of the "communications" with China. Arguing from what we have been, heard, and known, in the past, we traffic with intuitive dread for the future.—We are on the eve of a momentous crisis, requiring a steady, an unflinching, energetic hand to guide us through it, and procure an honorable and equitable settlement. A crime fraught with vast and vital interests to Great Britain—perhaps to the civilized world—which, if trifled with mismanaged may convulse to her centre this mighty empire, and involve our trade in total and lasting ruin; I confess cannot understand the higher appointment, or even the retaining in office, of Captain Elliot: it seems to add insult to injury.

Where can be found such a display of incompetency as the superintendent's acts afford? I defy a parallel to be produced. Let your valuable columns be searched for a record of his proceedings, and what a fearful catalogue of blunders will be found!—almost beyond the credence of any but an eyewitness. I could multiply instances without end of his incompetence, but let the following suffice.

Look, then, in the first place at Capt. Elliot's acts after the expulsion from Canton. He exerted his influence and power to prevent business being carried on. Some merchants however, did, in despite of him, do business and saved themselves and their constituents if not from ruin from immense losses, by realizing their property abroad in English hoards. This was done too wisely the loss and cry raised by a patriotic party he had formed, about compromising the honour of their country by doing business. Alas! for patriotism and consistency! This party soon abandoned this capricious man, and followed the path to which his shrewder neighbors had led him the way. Yet a little while, and this man assumes with the greatest sangfroid imaginable—perhaps I ought to say, with matchless impudence—that the trade had been carried on through his instrumentality; that he, through a period of difficulty and danger, had maintained the trade of this port; that he had effected something like an average export of tea; that he—*he*, forsooth!—had done all this!—Verily, he must be an object of veneration to all the Brink-lane branch establishments!—Will it be credited that this direct insult to the understanding was passively swallowed without a wry face, or even, we believe, a dissenting voice being raised.

\* True, at the time, but, subsequently in our country,

Look, now, at the Kowloon affair, the blockade, the Changoo negotiations. But enough of this examination.

An ominous fatality seems to hover over all his measures, marring every thing he does. Even the fearful responsibility he is involved in, the painful and distressing dilemma to which he is reduced. The opium scrip, &c. &c. dishonoured by government, without a friend or supporter amongst his countrymen, he is driven to total consolation in the society of the good, obedient foreigners. Unfortunate man!—his is, indeed, a painful condition! And I can truly tell him, however much they may enjoin him to his fate, behind his back they do "praise in most sorry and provoking terms against his proceedings."

Now for my brief say touching the blockade. For my part, I hailed with pride and satisfaction the appearance of Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer's notification of a blockade. Blockade!—why I assert it is no blockade at all; it is illegal! If the law of blockade and the strictures thereon, as propounded in previous numbers of the Register, be studied, I apprehend that your readers will concur with me in this opinion. If it is an unprecedented affair, and highly culpable conduct is attributable to some one. Let me endeavour clearly to imprint the facts of the case on the minds of your distant readers, and show on whom the blame should rest.

A distinct, positive, official notice was given to the public: that this port, by all its branches, was to be blockaded on the 29th ulto. Now this has not only not been done, but it has not even been attempted. No explanation whatever has been given to us why this distinct and positive official notice of a blockade was never enforced. If Sir J. J. G. Bremer issued this notice knowing at the time it was not to be enforced, he is to blame. We cannot, however, readily bring ourselves to believe that an officer of Sir J. J. G. Bremer's high bearing would lead himself to palm such a piece of gratuitous humbug on the public. If Captain Elliot acted in conformity to his instructions from home, when he told several members of this community that the "Broadway"—one of the entrances to this port, was not to be blockaded, ministers are to blame; but if Captain Elliot made this assertion in contradiction to his instructions, he is to blame, and is in a serious predicament, having either deceived or humbugged the officer who placed the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, under blockade.

For him to exceed his powers is a trifle—he may do so with perfect impunity—for he is in the same state as the very old and the very young of China—the law, theoretically, takes no cognizance of their crimes—so he, whether imbecile and irresponsible through extreme senility, or through infantine ignorance—enjoys the happy privilege of having all his deeds held as unrecognizable by his superiors.

I have heard that he talked of an exception in favour of an American vessel; this is certainly in keeping with his former policy:

The steady point of the world alone,  
A friend of every country but his own!

Macao, 12th July, 1906.

MR. EDITOR.—While the attention of the public is so forcibly directed to the subject of the opium question, and the government is so much in a passion or not, is so frequently brought forward and demanded any facts which are related to the subject will be of advantage to those who have directed their attention to the consideration.

The Chinese and the British have entered into a treaty and the British have given to the Chinese and to the British of the British. Let us still consider of the crowded records of their labours, and endeavour to show

we printed on this side of the paper in the Register of the 21st Jan. It is supposed to be that number 31 page 2d column.—Ed.

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**DISSEMINATION**

## CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 29th, 1862.

said so have furnished captain Elliot with instructions in *potto*? the supposition is the ridiculous: capt Elliot had not, could not have, a line of instructions on the subject; and were the conditions on which Capt. Elliot offered to re-open the trade outside the port founded on a secure and honorable basis (vide C. R. extra, 23 Oct. last)?—The official papers composing that extra were officially communicated to us; and we have never been able to discover from those papers whether the four demands of the commissioner and vicerey were rejected or obeyed by captain Elliot.

There will be much to be said on the transactions in China of 1859, 60 when all the public documents are published.

Under the head of—"Fallacies of the opium question," our readers will see some iteration of opinions long ago published in this paper, as well of the late parliamentary what shall we call them—they are neither debates nor speeches—say, then, communications on the opium question; but we have never met them so well brought together, and in so small a compass, before.

## CORINGA PACKET'S LONGBOAT.

Extract of a letter from Kapsingmoon. This morning (24th July) the Coringa Packet's longboat was attacked & shot by a large gang of mandarin fellows; the crew narrowly escaped, but not without the gunner being wounded in the back by a knife; they all carried long knives to their heads. This affair has been reported to captain Smith.

Since our shipping report was in type we have heard that H. M. S. Nimrod has gone to the Kapsingmoon, and no orders are left for her to join the admiral to the northward; under these circumstances we hope the senior officer will detain her on this station.

**The Colonial Gazette again—its capacity of receiving instruction or profiting by information, its correct inferences, its candid conclusions.**

ORIENTAL GAZETTE, 18th Jan., 1860.—"The British merchants were residing quietly at Macao, when a scuffle occurred at Hongkong, between some steamers belonging to H. M. S. ship of war Volage and a party of Chinese, in the course of which a Chinese was killed."

This ridiculous assertion is made by the C. G. when quoting news from China of the 10th of September, by the overland mail. In the same paragraph Mr. P. Stewart is represented "as having placed himself under the protection of Mr. King, American consul, and a friend of commissioner Lee;"—rather, an admirer!

Immediately following, "a letter, dated Hong Kong, Sept. 6th," describing this unfortunate event from Macao, is quoted from the *Calcutta Enquirer* of Nov. 11th. The writer of the letter says—"a day later, and not one of us (would) have gone on board the ships, as H. M. S. frigate Volage had then anchored in Macao roads." We think the Volage arrived on the 25 or 26 of August.—Then, the C. G. can say in the face of its own quotations, that the scuffle on the island of Hongkong on the 7th of July, was between some steamers belonging to her majesty's ship of war Volage—H. M. S. with the general addition of the words, "of war," being written at full length to render the conclusion already more glaring; but the italics are curious.

On the same page he quotes the account given by the Canton Press of the attack on the Black Joke—and to quote his readers as much as possible,—where the C. P. says—"the Harriet arrived here" (meaning Macao—the place of the paper's date) early on Sunday morning when Mr. Moss was immediately conveyed to the hospital—"the C. G. introduces in a parenthesis, after the word 'here' (Hongkong!) He also appears willing to be convinced by the heavy attempt of the C. P. to remove the cause of this foul deed from the shoulders of the officers of the government And lay it on those of some unknown pirates; yet, still blindly blundering, on the very next page he quotes the memorial of the British merchants to Lord Palmerston, dated 1st September—in the 7th para: of which they thus allude to the physical attack on the "Black Joke."

"Your memorialists further beg leave to recall to your lordship's serious notice, a case of aggravated outrage, committed by seven Chinese boats full of armed men, and bearing the flag, of mandarin, upon a British-owned passenger-boat containing seven Europeans and an English trader, then in the act of returning with his personal effects from Macao to Hongkong, whom they cruelly mistreated, and after murdering five of the Europeans and robbing the vessel of much valuable property, set on fire, and then abandoned it; an event which, although your memorialists cannot consider it to have been committed with the knowledge of the imperial commissioner, yet they can entertain little doubt that it is mainly attributable to the highly menacing character of some of his late edicts, and to his generally violent bearing towards foreigners, and especially the British, thus inducing the inferior officers to believe that any acts of brutal outrage might be perpetrated with impunity."

And these complacently concludes with—"such are the important events which have taken place in China." Claiming from his readers the credit of having made speed, and faithful report!

In two other same-sized memoranda times at page 43 of the same number, add at page 51 of the number of January the 29th—England is compared to the wolf and the milk Chinese to the lamb: but the writer of these articles in the C. G. will be much more aptly compared to the ass,—except with more than his stolidity he has less of patient industry—even to correct what he writes before or after—now writing fallacious nonsense, and then exposing it by his quotations! may the British colonies be speedily relieved from such "a honest chronicler" as this C. G.

The foregoing remarks apply with as much truth, but convey more shame, to the *Asiatic Journal*, as that is a periodical of much longer standing, of far higher pretensions, and which possesses a more powerful hold on the attention & confidence of the British public, particularly with that portion connected with India, and its pages are often enriched with the contributions of highly gifted oriental scholars. Yet that Journal in its number for February—the memorial of the British merchants dated from Hongkong in September having reached London early in January—can print, without a blush without a demer, these words—"but that the actors in that scene (the attack on the Black Joke) were so notoriously pirates, and that capt Elliot's proceedings were adopted as perfectly before he knew of this transaction; at all events, were not prevented thereby."

The murders and robbery on board the Black Joke were perpetrated on the night of the 24th of August, and captain Elliot knew of the violent deaths and mutilation of British subjects by Chinese in the course of the 23rd or 24th; the battle of Kowloon, in which the officer of the A. J. died;

was 'fought' on the 4th September,—but we are sorry to say we have too much reason to believe the latter line of the above quotation.

Yet we can see the editor of the A. J. that there are some in China who ever doubted the attack on the Black Joke was the act of Chinese officers; still, if the affair had been buried in obscurity even until the present day, as it has been happily exposed, in the confusion of the A. J., by the Chinese government,—the use of the words—"notoriously the act of pirates,"—would be utterly ridiculous.

This Journal is another defender of the Chinese and the E. I. company's monopoly of the manufacture of opium—anguishing them of all participation in the opium trade! This Journal is another opposer of the claims of those who surrendered their opium to capt. Elliot's requisition: this Journal is the only abuser of the free trade, denouncing those who follow it "smugglers" and adventurers: what are the whole body of E. I. proprietors, indeed of the English people, but smugglers of opium? what was their designation in their charter—a charter that checked, by at least the length of its last term, the prosperity of the commerce of India, a charter that, will never be renewed—but that of "merchant-adventurers!"

Having now finished with the leading article—which, we suppose, is generally, if not always, the last written—of the A. J. for Feb'y., 1847,—we turn to page 120—headed, *Asiatic Intelligence. China.*

The then latest date from China, according to this article, was 9th September, which date, and the information conveyed under it—whether the leading article was written first or last—the editor possessed when he wrote it.

Well, at page 143, the A. J. then quotes the C. P. of the 31st August last.

"The vessel most generally known that the boats were in every respect like mandarin boats and had, as he guessed, three hundred men on board; and this statement seems to be borne out by the circumstance of a mandarin crew having been left behind by the survivors."

The A. J. is as willingly deceived by the professed rampaging of the C. P. (vide C. P. August 31, 1840) as the C. G.; but unhappily for deeply drawn inferences and probabilities, *Wangchow*, the hero of the attack on the Black Joke, is alleged to have all in the winds when he burnt the *Bilbain*; for his "obj. at it he suspected the boat (brig) of having opium on board, was (not) to possess himself of the vessel and her cargo and take the crew prisoners to be judged afterwards by the Chinese authorities"—not to burn in the same manner vessel crew and cargo—and this vessel was actually burnt as being the British opium vessel *Virginia*; although it has been said the *Wangchow* knew she was a Spanish vessel, still that knowledge would not have altered his report to government: nor can he be blamed for not capturing vessel, crew, and opium cargo to be tried and condemned by the laws of China.

The singular fact here to be observed is—that although the A. J. quotes, at full, the rambling of the C. P. to prove the attack was made by pirates, he should, without commenting at the time on the probability or improbability of the suppositions of the C. P., reserve his own most notorious conclusion for his leading article!—And that





Transit or advertisement	
In the Canton Register.	
Transit for freight &c.....	\$ 1.
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1.
do. For every line exceeding 1, 10 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months.....	\$ 6.

NO. 91.

The Navy decided	5-14-41
For the 1st change	200
Against it	271
Balance for maintenance	0









CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1942

Reading Center Hotel, June 14.



Then, although "nobody" will understand and  
contest, there are, we think, many persons



company. For free trade our present quotations will be seen by the annexed price current, are generally rather higher than those of March. The present month's sales comprised only about 15,000 Packages, of which a large proportion consisted of Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder.

ders, all of which sold at about the same rates as at the March sale; the Twankay and Congou were principally bought in at 2d a 3d per lb. higher, and the broken sold at 2s 3d a 2s 2d per lb.

The following are the particulars of the sales.

		Sold.			
		Offered.			
Canton Bazaar	500	500	Quarter chests, common	2	2 1/2
	400	300	Half chests, common	2	2 1/2
	300	200	Large chests, common	2	2 1/2
Canton	600	600	Chests, good common to 1st strong	2	2 1/2
	500	500	Chests, 1st strong to 2nd strong	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 2nd strong to 3rd strong	2	2 1/2
New York and Cape Verde	100	100	Chests, common	2	2 1/2
	200	200	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Souchong	200	200	Chests, common	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Orange Pekoe	200	200	Chests, ordinary	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, middling sorted	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Flowery Pekoe	100	100	Chests, middling flowery	2	2 1/2
	200	200	Chests, good middling	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Two-Ray	200	200	Half Chests, brightish Hyson kind leaf	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, common	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Hyson Skin	100	100	Chests, common (for export)	1	1 1/2
	200	200	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Yunnan Hyson	200	200	Chests, ordinary to common (export)	1	1 1/2
	300	300	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Imperial	200	200	Chests, common to fine	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	400	400	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2
Gunpowder	100	100	Chests, common	2	2 1/2
	200	200	Chests, good common	2	2 1/2
	300	300	Chests, 1st strong	2	2 1/2

To-day a small quantity of Tea, for exportation only, was brought to public sale, comprising 100 Chests Hyson, common to good, part of which sold at 1s 11d a 2s 4d; 11 Imperial, fair to good, at 1s 10d a 2s 4d; 12 Gunpowder, common to fine, at 1s 10d a 2s 4d; the remainder being bought in at rates above the present currency.

A comparison of the Import and Delivery of Tea in London from 1st January to 30th April in the years 1839 and 1840, which the stocks on the 1st May in each year.

Imports.		Deliveries.		Stock.	
1839	1840	1839	1840	1839	1840
Bahra, Canton lbs.	319,000	319,000	164,000	1,196,000	1,363,000
" Fokien	1,118,000	716,000	670,000	25,690,000	25,935,000
Canton	85,000	102,000	149,000	387,000	275,000
Caper	13,000	5,000	47,000	81,000	16,000
Campel	177,000	61,000	582,000	1,633,000	1,084,000
Souchong	236,000	36,000	94,000	512,000	568,000
S. & N. H. Mary	312,000	21,000	183,000	528,000	519,000
Twankay	303,000	230,000	1,194,000	926,000	3,260,000
Hyson Skin	222,000	58,000	155,000	389,000	119,000
Hyson	743,000	441,000	617,000	3,450,000	1,874,000
Young Hyson	424,000	31,000	438,000	806,000	234,000
Imperial & Gunp.	364,000	263,000	306,000	930,000	801,000
Ready sorts of tea	11,000	16,000	161,000	280,000	611,000
Total lbs.	7,430,000	2,268,000	11,543,000	33,970,000	36,671,000

SILE.—There has been a very limited business during the month, and our quotations are in a great measure nominal; lastly we find a little more enquiry, but the offers are generally below the previous currency. The importations of Bengal this

month have been 200 bales, but mostly of second and inferior qualities; and from China the arrivals have been about 400 bales. The deliveries have been very moderate, as will be seen by the following statement.

Account of the Stocks of Bengal & China raw silk in the warehouses on the 30th April, and the Deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

STOCK.		1839.	1840.
Bengal, Company's, sold	134	107	
	unsold		
Private....	1797	2000	
	unsold	961	
China, .. ..	1026	2744	
	unsold	376	
Total Stock		7000	

DELIVERIES.		1839.	1840.
April, 1 Jan. to 30 April.		April, 1 Jan. to 30 April.	
Bengal, Co's 20	1000	400	
	Private 244	707	9476
China 240	1317	720	3190
	Private 1007	1444	6100

CHINA TRADE.—The expected debate on Sir J. Graham's motion respecting the China question came on in the house of commons on the 7th instant, and lasted three nights, when the house divided, and ministers had a majority of 9 votes only. Another motion on this question is to be made by Mr. George Palmer in the house of commons this evening.

The committee on the surrender of opium in China have only sat once this month, but are to meet again this evening. At present affairs are much in the same state as at the date of our last, and we are unable to advise any thing satisfactory to our friends interested in the China trade or opium.

Postscript, 4th May.—China Trade.—There not being sufficient members the house did not sit on the 30th ult., and the motion of Mr. G. Palmer, will not come on till the 12th.

Rates of Exchange for Bills in India.		Co's paper.
On Bengal.	to buy private bills, at 60d. a lb.	1 1/2
	to buy private bills, at 60 d. a lb.	1 1/2
On Madras & Bombay.	to buy private bills, at 60 d. a lb.	1 1/2
	to buy private bills, at 60 d. a lb.	1 1/2
Company's Bills.		
On Bengal.....	15d. per Company's Paper.	
	On Madras & Bombay..	1 1/2

Prices of English and French Stocks.	
3 per cent. Consols Ann.	90 1/2 a 91
3 per cent. Reduced.	90 1/2 a 90
3 1/2 per cent. Annuit.	90 1/2 a 90 1/2
new 3 1/2 per cent. ....	90 1/2 a 90 1/2
Long Annuit.	130 1/2 a 130 1/2
Bank Stock, 7 1/2 cent.	175 a 175
India Stock, div. 10 1/2 cts	340 1/2
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	90 a 90
Exc. Bills, 2 1/2 per cent.	1000 a 1000
French Bonds, 5 1/2 cent.	fr. 113.50 a 113.50
3 1/2 cent.	fr. 84 a 84

Our arrivals since the 3rd instant have been from—China—the Peking, Portsmouth 6th; Witham Ladrig, off Hastings, 10th; John Horton, Liverpool 12th inst. Our 4-parties have been for—China—the Emily Jane, Deal 12th; Chantah, Liverpool 10th inst. Ships loading for China—Lyons, —. For Manila & China—Louis Ballin, Anthony Bonanza, to sail May 10. Vessels loading in Liverpool.—For Singapore and China—Diana, G. Young, (to sail May 5) Athina, Ashbridge, (April 25) Clifford, Sharp, (May 10).

# CANTON REGISTER.

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do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
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NO. 22.

the altar, and there, with the eyes cast down and hands clasped, they waited for the signal of the superior to command their chanting. A blow of an elastic hammer struck upon a large bell gave a lugubrious sound, or on a little bell occurred in word with a still more mournful sound, which broke the silence. As the pæganæ sang with the chanting of the famous prayer of *Ph.* the source of an infinity of prodigies according to the Buddhists. This prayer, of which we obtained several copies with commentaries, appears to have been written in some idiom of India, and represents nothing in Chinese but sounds deprived of all connection or sense. The historical elogy which the bonzes of Peking have made, and which we have before our eyes, says that those who recite this prayer a thousand times—thly—shall have many descendants; 2dly—many dutiful children; 3dly—they shall discover hidden crimes; 4thly—shall be favored with apparitions of the gods in their dreams; 5thly—their sins shall be forgiven; 6thly—they shall be invulnerable; 7thly—they

shall be able to cure the most inveterate maladies; finally, they add, that if a pregnant woman has not strength to bring forth, or if the child is dead in her womb, she will be speedily delivered by reciting the above prayer a thousand times. In effect, it is to be believed that if a woman who can make a like effort in circumstances so dangerous will soon be delivered, if not from her trouble, most unquestionably from the ill attendant on life itself.

The bones of *Porcini* do not rot, in obedience to the regulations imposed by their statuten, but they have from fish and vegetable a substantial nourishment, more to the taste of Americans, and more easily procurable in a country where there is but little pasture. In spite of this, they are generally so gluttony to that it is fearful to look on them, and they carry for the most part on their young countenances the wrinkles of a premature old age. This appearance it is said is caused by their immoderate use of onion and other escovers.

The general superior of all three *bonzeries* resides constantly in Ningpo, and never goes to the holy island except at the celebration of some grand anniversary, when the affluence of devout pilgrims makes the office very lucrative.

We were assured that in an island to the N. E. of the *Amann* archipelago there is an establishment of female budhiats similar to that of *Ponoe*, inhabited exclusively by *Bomancors*. It would have been curious and satisfactory for us

to have also visited the concealers of those by whom we had been so well received; but more important affairs called us elsewhere, and we were not able to add in our voyage the interest of an adventure which will furnish perhaps some pages to the historical annals of the present expedition.

The Memoirs and travels of M. A. count  
Arvinsky.

(Continued from No. 26 August 27, 1939).  
From captain Brummitt's ship wrecked down  
in the east of the Island, the Lanchester

have invariably shown the most intense attention towards foreigners. Though the or-

their kindness is pointed in too strong colors, will they keep an exception upon the indispensable occasion, which all who earnestly concern

\* Allegedly that the gardens of Cheong would not







year, we published some notices on count Prynushy's travels; the retreat of the English from Macao interrupted the further publication of these notices; and number 3 was, in the hurry of beating to saddle a march, too carefully put away with other papers, and it was by mere chance we discovered it the other day. As the writer exhibits the count as having discovered an island where the people, soil, and climate all harmonized in one grand dispensation of concord, we now publish it, that some one of the numerous British squadrons in the northward may endeavour to discover this happy spot.

We have also recovered from the same place of concealment the first few lines—written fairly from our notes taken at the time of delivery—of Mr. King's speech at the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce, held on the 21st of March, 1839.

The beginning of Mr. King's speech, as reported by us, at page 38 of the "Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," being written memorially, differs slightly from our notes: in justice, therefore, to that gentleman, we print the first sentence from our notes.

"Mr. King said that, as the discussion now appeared to be an end, he was tempted to say a few words." It appears clear to us, that Mr. King continued, "that the gentleman who has proposed an amendment on the order of business, has made his explanation, under a misapprehension in his own mind; that there was no truth in the fact that it will not be a question of delay in the being concluded, if they did (as deliver on some opinion)."

To any of our readers who favoured us with their subscriptions for copies of the "Narrative &c."—it will be easy—if they think the matter of sufficient importance—to interline these few words in their copies.

We think "it most proper clear to all," that the gentleman who proposed the amendment,—from the long establishment of the house of which he is the head, from his longer residence in the country, and, beyond comparison, for more extensive dealings, with, and, consequently, superior knowledge of the character of the hongmerchants, whether in their mercantile guise or with their mandarin caps on—was a far more capable and trust worthy judge than Mr. King; and subsequent events have fully proved this fact.

AM NOT I THINE ASS?  
(Appeal applicatory from the asses  
of the U. P. to the C. R.)

So then art, donkey! and we discover a glimmering of reason, prompted by that greatest of all incentives that rule both men and brutes, self interest, in the drag with which thou callest our attention to the opportunity offered to thee, under our fostering care, of being one of the show at the next meeting of the west Lothian agricultural association, where and where a premium is to be awarded for the best two year old donkeys.

This modest hint is so that thou art desirous to advance thyself in the opinion of our countrymen, in comparison with an unobtrusive mink of thy sinister order becoming thy dunghood: whether thy perfidious will be a drawback to thy pretensions we know not: but these goodly trappings, donkey, thou wouldst have:

Optat ephippia dum piger:  
inveritatem. If thou exercise it patiently, and if thou be not guilty of some juvenile and outrage-as donkeyisms, we will bestow a little more training upon thee, lengthen thy ears and teeth, shorten thine hair, mane, and tail, and treat thee into the arena of thine ambition at the next cattle show of the W. L. A. A., which, for these own sake and interest, thou hast so wisely brought to our attention.

Correspondence between the British subjects in Macao, captain Smith H. M. S. David, and the deputy superintendent of British trade in China, on the mat-

ter of the seizure of Mr. Stanton by Chinese troops, under the pretensions of the governor of Canton.

Macao, 9th August, 1840.

To captain Henry Smith a B. Senior officer H. M. S. David.

Sir,—We now address you in consequence of the disappearance of a British subject Mr. Vincent Stanton, officiating clergyman in the English chapel, who has never been missing since the morning of Thursday last instant, under any mysterious circumstances.

His friends, deeply distressed at the event, have been at pains to inquire into the circumstances, which they felt rendered unfortunately only two or three alternatives, deriving at a late by the Chinese, the result of their enquiries is an almost general conviction that Mr. Stanton is in the hands of the Chinese.

We have then, with earnestly to beg you will take such measures with the Chinese as may attain the release of our fellow countryman.

While thus exhibiting attention to the individual case at present the subject of our sympathies, we would take the opportunity of requesting your serious consideration may be bestowed on the position British subjects and British property are now placed in here.

The well known edict, issued by the viceroy of the province, offering rewards for the seizure or assassination of British subjects and which was stuck up in Macao—the various looking glass in the neighbourhood of the place has been the "Bilbaino" with committed the atrocious in the "Black Joke" the assembling of a large fleet of war junks full of soldiers, close to the shore in the lower harbour—the large band of Chinese troops quartered not only at the harbor, but actually within the precincts of Macao—coupled with frequent insults and outrages; all these facts prove very evidently that the seizure of Mr. Stanton is only a further step in the system of being threatened, and which can alone be checked by energetic measures; whereas any delay or inactivity will embolden the Chinese, and we may soon have a series of a more-wronging nature to lament.

In applying to you as senior officer of the station, we feel bound to state that his excellency the governor of Macao has shown every desire to afford us all protection in his power, and we doubt not you will find him ready to co-operate in any measures that you may deem advisable.

We have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) By all the British subjects in Macao.

A. B. Johnston, Esq.  
Deputy Superintendent of British Trade in China, Macao.

Sir,—We enclose a letter addressed to you, Henry Smith, senior officer of H. M. S. David, in this neighborhood, which we will thank you to hand that officer. We leave this letter open for your personal and read you will see your prayer.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants.  
Macao 9th August, 1840. (Signed) As above.

Macao, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, acquainting me of the distressing circumstance of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Vincent Stanton; since the date of your letter authentic information, as you are aware, has been received that this unfortunate gentleman is in Canton in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

The deputy superintendent has addressed his excellency the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with his excellency on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release; and I will continue to press upon him by every means in my power the necessity of taking some immediate steps for the prevention of the recurrence of so gross a breach of neutrality as the seizure of unoffending persons residing within the limits of the territory of Portugal, & under protection guaranteed by various treaties.

In the meantime the British community residing in Macao may rest assured that their situation shall not be neglected by me.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) H. Smith,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

To the British subjects residing in Macao.

Pour être un grand homme, il faut savoir profiter de tous ses talents.

With reference to the correspondence between the British residents in Macao and captain Smith, of H. M. S. David, on the abduction of Mr. Stanton, we trust that the demand for Mr. Stanton's instant release will not be urged through the authorities of Macao only.

Previous to Admiral Elliot's departure to the northward, proclamations had been issued by the governor of Canton, inviting the people to assassinate the English, by

offering pecuniary rewards for their heads.

This circumstance, and the every way exasperated state of the English in Macao, was brought to the notice of the British superintendent by various influential members of the British community, and was noticed and replied to in the usual dignified style of that functionary. "Treachery," he observed, "we cannot guard against (why not pray?)—and what treachery is there in a public proclamation, setting a price on Englishmen's heads?; but if a hair of the head of an Englishman is hurt, the English forts will be instantly taken and Canton laid in ashes."—This is something in King Canby's vein.

After the publication of these murderous proclamations, the possibility of the seizure or assassination of British subjects, was of course, contemplated by Admiral Elliot, and instructions left for the senior officer's guidance under such a catastrophe. The catastrophe has occurred. In the absence of any specific instructions—and such neglect—considering how English affairs have been managed in China since December 1839—is not impossible, captain Smith is free to act according to his judgment for the honour of his country and the safety of H. M. S. David—the first never has been before an infamously sacrificed—the latter never before so infamously unprotected and abandoned to chance.

To negotiate for the release of Mr. Stanton through the Portuguese and Chinese authorities of Macao will only lead to interminable delays, which may soon be fatal not only to the health but to the life of Mr. Stanton, particularly if he is confined in a Chinese prison, where we think he could not live forty-eight hours.

Capt. Smith has now an opportunity of vindicating the reputation of the British flag—too long disgraced in China,—and of affording that protection to his countrymen which the British superintendent has always held as a mere bugaboo: witness his retreat from Macao in H. M. S. David in August last year, after declaring to his assembled countrymen he would be the last man to leave them: he was the first! witness his neglect of the murders on board the Black Joke and of the burning of the Bilbaino:—for had H. M. S. David been in Macao routes on the 24th of August, she might have chased Wangchung's junks.—Witness his departure to the northward without one word to the body of his countrymen: no community of British merchants have ever been so contemptuously treated by a public functionary of any rank as those in China have been by capt. Elliot!

Captain Smith, we repeat, holds the honour of the British flag in his hands: he has an opportunity of distinguishing himself as the officer of the "greatest mark and luck" of the expedition to China: in fact of becoming the hero of the expedition.

At the risk of being deemed presumptuous we shall say what we think ought to be his course of action.

Indy.—Without holding any threat over the governor of Canton, captain Smith should, we think, demand from him that Mr. Stanton's person be delivered on board one of H. M. S. ships at or before a stated time: should this demand not be complied with instant possession should be taken of the Bogue forts and Tiger island.

Indy.—Should Mr. Stanton's person be delivered up by the appointed time, captain Smith should demand that the governor issue, by an appointed time, a proclamation recalling his former ones against the lives of Englishmen; should the governor refuse, or fail, to comply with this demand, the same active measures should be adopted: for to submit to these proclamations being any longer before the eyes of the people is unbearable: the English name has been stamped into the very dust of China, and we may consider that an English head falls every day from disgraceful proclamations are referred to be in force.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS	
In the United States and	
Canada, for freight &c. ....	\$ 3.
Advertisements, each insertion ..	1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, in words	
do. Continued for 3 months .....	\$25.

**NO. 33.**

"Behind it is hidden said by the ancient  
"pages,"—the ten thousand kingdoms of the  
"earth from but one house, and all mankind  
"are but one great family of brethren! Thus  
"although they may at times have their dif-  
"ferences, yet in the end all hope to drop their  
"animosity and love each other as best we can" thus is  
"the principle of human nature, applicable alike  
"to all countries. The object of this then is to  
"show, that a sound understanding having an-  
"swered arises between the two great nations  
"of England and China in order to restore their  
"harmony by harmony on each side, it will be necessary  
"to give, for possibly disguised people who can-  
"not easily converse and disagree in their both parties  
"for the purpose of speaking kind words, or  
"discovering letters or such like. These people  
"do not utterly quarrel and carry a white flag  
"which with the exception of danger, is look-  
"ed upon by all nations as a sacred sign.  
"No violence to either side to these persons  
"on the contrary, all mankind look upon them  
"as good and so, and too to their advantage: it  
"answers very well the same part, as to a  
"warship very much having the character of a  
"fighting" on it is your own honorable coun-  
"try. We therefore beg that you commu-  
"nicate this same to all your fellow-officers of



"they may know accordingly. At the same time distinct warning is hereby given, that if any of your people are off guard or misbehave at each white flag, it will be impossible for me, the great English chief, to prevent my people exacting a most fearful vengeance!"

This document was delivered open and, in order to avoid all mistakes, was read to the mandarin's servants at the quarter. They were called again and again if they understood it or not; they replied as often that they understood perfectly that the white flag was to be held sacred. With this document and verbal message they departed, promising to return with an immediate answer. Within an hour they came back, accompanied by another person of good address, apparently a head servant, who pulling out the document which the others had taken before, presented it to me, saying, "that the district mandarin had taken a copy of it for their superior officers, but as they did not dare to send communication with outside foreigners, they begged to return the original document 'without it case.'" To this he was answered, that, "in writing this document for the mandarin 'we were mostly fulfilling the commands of our superior officers and therefore he must take it back.'" Upon this he said a few words to his followers to convince them of his reasonableness, and quietly put the paper in his bosom. Still anxious to know if he was indeed aware of the contents, we cross-questioned him on that point, and found him quite sure that the white flag was to be regarded as a sign of truce and duly respected. When then asked the captain's name, he said, in all of which we replied, that we should inform the mandarin fully when we landed, as they did not like the idea of coming on board or should have the pleasure of calling upon them before immediately after dinner; and he begged him in the meantime to prevent our very kind regards to them. When just going over the ship's side, we asked him which would be the better place to land, the pagoda or the fort? and after a moment's hesitation he replied, that he thought the fort would be better.

At 3 p. m., accompanied by the 2nd lieutenant, Mr. Frederick Nicholson, we went into the cutter and pulled right for the beach close beside the fort. We had a white flag flying at the cutter's bow and were quite unarmed. To our amazement, instead of the kind reception which we had counted upon—we found the beach lined by about half dozen mandarin and from 200 to 300 soldiers drawn up in a single array and manifesting the most unfriendly disposition. We ran the cutter's bow on the beach, when myself and the 2nd lieutenant went forward and, putting up the white flag, said that we had a letter for the admiral and wished to land in order to deliver it. In reply they said that the admiral had gone to Chinchow, and that if we dared to set a foot on shore they would kill us or bind us hand and foot and send us on Fouchow. They showed that they were prepared to support what they said by deeds, for their spearmen & matchlock men approached the water's edge until their weapons were within a yard of our bodies and we could not have jumped ashore without literally rushing upon them. The conversation on our part was confined to begging them to receive us forward our letter, as they would thereby avoid a great deal of trouble, all of which was done with perfect politeness and they only reply was, "off! off! get you gone!" to which we responded only shrugs & imprecations. Feeling it impossible to alter these circumstances to deliver the dispatch, we pulled off again for the frigate. In the meantime Captain Burchard had seen our hostile reception from the shore, and had sent the 3rd lieutenant, with an armed boat's crew to take possession of a large junk that was just leaving port. When the junk anchored under our stern the captain of her was brought on board and presented a written paper saying that he was only a merchantman bound for Chinchow, and did not know for what reason he was thus detained. We determined to explain that we merely wished him to carry a letter on shore for the mandarin, and that the moment he returned with an answer, that moment his junk should be returned to him. Upon this a paper was shown up addressed to the mandarin, stating, that having sent a flag of arms to deliver a letter, we had expected such thanks and

words and that we had determined to crime their junk and stop their trade until they should consent to receive it. No reply was ever brought to this note, and the junk slipped away in the gray of the morning. Early on Friday morning we hoisted sail, resolving to stand in shore and to make another attempt to deliver the dispatch under cover of the frigate's guns. It being perfectly calm we could not weigh till 11 a. m. and at mid-day anchored close to the shore, the Chinese battery bearing off our larboard quarter distant about 400 yards. In order to explain our object clearly a document had been written out in the morning in large Chinese characters on a piece of notice to the following effect:

"A ship and district notice. Behold! I, the foreign captain, have received orders from my superior officer to land here and deliver an important dispatch to the honorable mandarin of this district, who in their turn are to hand the same up to H. E. the admiral of the station, which being done we depart. Hence immediately, having in fact no other business here."

"Now this is to say that having received such a commission from my commander, I dare not do otherwise than execute it and am determined therefore to deliver the said dispatch into the very hands of the honorable mandarin of this district, and so for your threats of killing me or hurting me, I regard them not! If you consent to receive this dispatch, you will thereby avoid giving birth to a very serious affair, if you decline to receive it, you will thereby bring upon yourselves a great calamity. In happiness and misery are in your own hands, say not that we failed to give you due warning before hand! These words are true!"

With this hung out on us to be legible at a great distance and with the white flag flying as before, we went to the same place to repeat the experiment in the little junk boat with five men and boys utterly unarmed. It may here be mentioned that the mandarin had been busy all day making warlike preparations, their best guns had been placed in the battery, the pieces more were mounted at the landing place, the beach had already become an encampment; covered with soldier's tents, and it would appear that the Army mandarin did not contemplate confining themselves to the defensive, for several large junks had been towed down from the harbor in the course of the morning and were being mounted with cannon and soldiers, no doubt with intention to attack the frigate. Every thing in fact denoted the most determined hostility.

When we got to the landing place the mandarin and troops were drawn up as the day before and a considerable crowd of spectators had assembled, no doubt from curiosity, to witness the scene. Fearing some trenchery, I had ordered our men to back the boat to the beach, and, in the event of the Chinese seizing me, to make the best of their way to the frigate. When about 5 or 6 yards off shore, I saw over the boat's stern, and holding out my "notice" to the mandarin requested them to permit it. Their fury was beyond all bounds, and seemed to be aggravated by the surrounding people reading it as well to themselves. I told them that being most friendly disposed towards the Chinese, I had come at great hazard to speak to them words of peace and kindness, as I could not hear the idea of injuring them. They replied with threats and curses, making the well known sign of cutting off the head &c. &c. At this time we were some couple of yards from the beach, and our men called my attention that their soldiers were wading into the water to seize the boat, when I told them to pull a stroke or two, and when 8 or 10 yards off stood up in the boat and said with a loud voice, "I now ask you for the last time, will you receive it or not?" "No!" they all cried simultaneously. "We fear you not!" and other expressions of defiance, saving all hope of delivering it gone. I ordered the men to pull back to the ship, and they catching the boat spring with the force of their oars I lost my balance and fell: a most lucky fall! as just at that very moment a well directed arrow flew over the ship I had quitted and struck the bottom of the boat with such force as to shiver its head to pieces and I was thrown overboard. I had passed through my life! A matchless trifling

the stern of the boat a couple of inches from the seaward's back, two or three more passed close by my head, a couple of Chinese sold pieces were discharged either at us or at the ship, and the troops were getting ready for a general discharge which would certainly have killed the whole of us, when a circumstantial turn of place which completely turned the tables in our favor, and most justly punished the Chinese for their ostentatious cruelty. Captain Burchard had been observing the hostile attitude of the mandarin and soldiers, and being apprehensive for our safety, had put the after guns of the frigate to command the beach, so that when the Chinese troops were just on the point of firing the fatal volley, a couple of 32 pound shot came howling in among them, which soon made them quit the jelly-bath to attend to their own safety. I had never recovered from the momentary surprise into which I was thrown at the barbarity of the Chinese had cast me, when a confused crowd of mandarin, soldiers, and spectators, each striving for his life, danced before my eyes! a few moments before, they had, in defiance of the law of nations, attempted to take my life now the same measure they had meted out to me, was being amply measured out upon them again! scarce had they finished their incoherent and loud protestations of defiance, ere they were scattered like chaff, every one seeking safety in flight save some ten or a dozen, who came so near the beach, never to fly more!

On returning to the ship, as many guns as possible were got to bear on the fort and three junks which had in the morning been filled with soldiers, and we battered them at intervals for nearly a couple of hours, the fort was riddled at all points and nearly quite surrounded, still being well built we could not succeed in battering it down. In the meantime, the noise of our firing had attracted people from far and near, and the tops of the hills and all high places now quite crowded with men, women, and children, as far as the eye could reach!

By order of Captain Burchard the following document was drawn up in Chinese.

"The English military chief ——— hereby addresses this to the common people of Amoy, that they may thoroughly know and understand."

"Whereas, I, the said military chief, having received orders from my commanding officer to repair hither from the purpose of delivering an important letter which they ought to their turn to hand up to H. E. the admiral of the station, and fearing that they might not understand our foreign manners and customs, I did first upon my arrival address them a letter stating, that among all foreign countries the white flag was the emblem of peace, that the people making use of it were respected as good people and not injured, and that therefore relying upon this universally admitted law of nations, I should send some unarmed people ashore with a white flag to deliver a letter, whom I expected to be treated with kindness and respect. At the same time I gave them to understand distinctly that if they dared to fire upon my flag of truce, or otherwise injure my defenceless people, I should exact at their hands a dreadful vengeance."

"This, then is to state that yesterday, when I sent my first flag of truce, it was repulsed with threats and curses a procedure quite unworthy the majesty of a great nation! But what is still worse, this day when I sent an officer in a little boat with five unarmed men, to deliver the said letter, and speak words of peace and kindness, your mandarin fired at them, and were within an inch of murdering the whole party! this is indeed most detestable! I, the military chief, could not but fire in return in order to save the lives of my own people, and avenge the unprovoked hostility of the mandarin! But I have no animosity against you the common people of the land, and if any of you have suffered injury from the fire of my ship, most sincerely do I lament it! and you must rather impute this to the mistake of your own mandarin, than to any bad intention on my part. Had I but any wish to kill you, what difficulty should I have had in slaughtering you by tons of the loaded guns? but such is far from my wish, and you have seen with your own eyes that I



**DISCOUNTS**

# CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1860.

In regard to the treaty about the late of the Duke of Wellington what did the letter to captain Elliot say?—  
I refer you to the instructions, and errors in recall place by the—reading government; I have nothing better to say—then that you should study fully them.

There, as to the instruction given to captain Elliot—  
The general instructions given to the superintendent were the same as those always given to every consular officer appointed to a foreign station. He was instructed to acquire all possible information—in part of all British subjects—in contact between British subjects and the government of the country. The right hon. baronet would find it difficult to point out any part of these instructions which empowered captain Elliot to compel such British ships and merchants from China as he or the Chinese authorities might consider were engaged in the contraband trade in opium.

Further, a court of admiralty and criminal jurisdiction had been established, as the very documents before the house would show. There was no civil court, it was true, but he (lord Palmerston) brought in a bill to establish such a court, and it was withdrawn from the opposition in the house of lords threatening their objection to the measure.

The right hon. gentleman who made this motion had represented that the powers proposed to be given to the admiralty court in China were, on the other hand, the right hon. member for Farnworth made in a matter of a complaint that these powers had not been given. It would be extremely difficult for any person or for any government to exempt themselves to the jurisdiction in cases of this nature, who established such opposite opinions on the same point. (Hear, hear.)

As to a naval force—  
He (lord Palmerston) had no objection in saying that all the naval force which was required had been furnished, and when on such an end of the position in which captain Elliot had been placed, it was to be remembered that when similar violent proceedings were instituted by the Chinese government against Lord Napier de Warr, there were two British frigates outside the port, which did not in the slightest degree prevent the violence which was taking place against the British on shore. (Hear, hear.)

The charge of not sending an ambassador—  
Certainly that was a proposition not deserving of consideration. The right hon. Palmerston said, and what he said was that he had passed on former occasions when a proposition was sent ordering the Chinese dissolution of the government of China to enter into diplomatic relations with other powers, and considering that he had no particular proposition to make to them, unless it was to agree to putting down the opium traffic, he could not agree in the propriety of this course. An embassy in progress a treaty of amity and alliance would have the same result of course. The only proposition that could be made to the Chinese government by such a mission was to assist in the means of putting down the trade in opium.

As to the blockade—  
Now, with respect to the blockade mentioned by captain Elliot, and afterwards raised. Much a row had been made as to the blockade as to the American position in the Chinese waters to the blockade, but of this material he had not to say, that he had received a copy of a copy of a document. But he held in his hand a copy of a memorial addressed by those American merchants to their own government, which might be taken as a real and deliberate expression of their opinion of the conduct of captain Elliot and of the British government generally in these affairs.

He could not read the communication, dated Washington, 24th Jan., 1860.  
Then his lordship read a second paper, signed by 30 principal merchants, dated April, 1860. Lord Palmerston then concluded with three happy and forcible expressions his very powerful speech.

It was impossible to suppose that if the same indignation which had been heaped upon British subjects in China, down from the time of Lord Napier's expedition to the present period, were to be preserved in, unexpressed and unexpressed, it would be impossible to suppose that under such circumstances any British merchant could, with any regard to his safety or his self-protection, continue his commercial operations in those parts. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. baronet, in the motion which he had submitted to the house, evaded all the real and substantial points of the question—had evaded all the real circumstances and difficulties of the case, and had attempted by a side wind (hear, hear), bearing upon an incidental part of these transactions (hear, hear), either to grapple the measure which his majesty's government had adopted for the accomplishment of the objects which they had in view, or else to take the matter out of their hands in order that he (the right honorable baronet) on his colleagues might themselves reap the harvest of which his majesty's ministers had sown the seed. (Laughter and ironical cheers from the opposition.)—Then, perhaps, it was only out of kindness and compassion that the right honorable baronet came forward, nobly valouring in his own person to bear the impending defeat.

(Ministerial cheers.) Then, like generous enemies, who could sometimes show mercy, and give succour to a fallen foe, even on the field of battle, the fray being over, the right honorable baronet and his colleagues wished now to rescue her majesty's ministers from the perils which awaited them, a d placing themselves in the breach to face the ruin and disaster which were to be expected from the impolitic orders which they had given. (Laughter, and loud cries of "hear, hear.") But feelings as he did, that the objects of this expedition would probably be accomplished without resorting to forcible operations, and that the demonstration of the British forces acting on the mind of the emperor of China might bring him to a sense of that justice which was said generally to inspire him, he (lord Palmerston) could not help hoping that these disputes might yet be brought to an amicable and happy termination. (Loud cheers.) The right honorable baronet had received a lesson last year of the inconvenience of delay which did not appear to have been thrown away upon him. Last year the right honorable baronet had produced papers relating to the affairs of the east, which were produced; and this year he had almost killed the clerks of the foreign office in preparing three papers relating to China, the right hon. baronet thinking that no time at all could be required for their production; and he had actually broken through one of the finest of the foreign office with the weight of types accumulated in the printing of these papers. (A laugh.) Last year the right hon. baronet exhibited equal impatience for the India papers as that which he had manifested for those relating to China, but when they came the right hon. baronet found that he could not, consistently with the natural candour for which he was distinguished (laughter and cheers), bring himself to make any motion on the basis of such papers. (Hear.) The right hon. baronet therefore then gave up the subject in despair, and the result of the events of that year was such, that the right hon. baronet himself, and his party, had been compelled to cower when they did most coolly in a war of thanks to the brave and gallant officers who had so ably aided and what his majesty's ministers had so wisely planned. (Cheers and laughter.) This year, however, the right hon. baronet was determined not to fall into the same snare (a laugh), abridgingly suspecting that these were transactions now in course of progress might eventually lead to results equally successful and happy in China; and that, if he delayed till next year to do something with these papers, he might then have to second, instead of moving, a similar vote of thanks to the brave and gallant officers who would have accomplished the great objects now in their hands. (Loud cheering.) He had the utmost confidence that they would, upon this occasion, receive the support of the house, as he felt that they fully deserved it, in negating the motion of censure which had been brought against them.

We said in our last that we, thought the merchant's letter to lord Palmerston deserved either little praise or censure; but the correspondence elicited by the remarks of the Morning Post, seems to prove that this letter is one of those productions which some years ago in London used to be styled of "hole and corner" authority; and if really so, it will neither serve the writers, the cause they advocate, nor the noble lord to whom it is addressed.

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By the arrivals from Batavia during the week, we have received the Java course of 8th, 11th and 15th instant from which we give the following Anger shipping news:—  
July 1. Tervet, J. L. Sh. drel from China 2d Mar for Glasgow. 4 Paken, from London 24th March, for Manila. Good Soon or Fraser from China 21st May, for Bombay—P. an over W. C. T. Bradford  
7. Competitor, Prebend, from Sydney 10th May, for Manila. 9 Grania, (Am.) Williams, from Batavia, 12th March, for Manila.

Private letters of 10th March (July) state that the Batavia market continues excessively dull both for imports and exports. Some small parcels of

Batavia Coffee had been sold at 1/37, and Padang at 1/39 per picul. Good grey or white sugars had been sold at 1/14 and ordinary Jacatra at 1/12 per picul. No change in the market.

The *Palawan* and *Clyde* had been chartered for Malacca at £4 18 and £5—and more tonnage was wanted. No freight for London offering.

The *Urgent* was the last arrival from England—and was to leave for Singapore soon after the *Catharina Cornelia*. The *Margaretha* passed Anjer on the 14th instant. The *Juniper* from Liverpool had not arrived.—Sig. P. P. 20 July.

In again presuming to give our contemporary a word of advice, in which we would recommend more caution in some particular subjects on which, in his zeal to inform the public he is much too prone to believe and publish unfounded rumours;—or should the rumours rest on some respectable authority, still the particular circumstances of the case and the individual concerned as well as the general circumstances of all foreigners in China, demand much more attention than our contemporary is in the habit of observing to them—in thus again offering our advice we trust he will no longer attribute to us wrong motives, or, indeed, any other than those which we consider are involved in our duty to the public.

In the leading article of his last number, headed—"rumour in Canton of Mr. Vincent Stanton"—we first—to show how loosely and inaccurately he writes—correct the opening lines. We stated last week that Mr. Vincent (not Frederick as we erroneously named him) Stanton,—"what confusion and mis-statements are in these few words:—he did not state last week that Mr. Vincent (and by the awkward construction of the sentence these Christian appear to be surnames), if he did, he could not have erroneously named him, Frederick, but our contemporary went to say—Mr. Vincent Stanton (whom, in our last number, we erroneously named Mr. Frederick Stanton) disappeared, as we have already stated, &c." We have noticed this trifling circumstance to show that if our contemporary will not take the trouble to trim his thoughts to so trivial a matter, he is as likely to misfound himself and readers on matters of more importance; for instance—another instance of singular inaccuracy.—Alluding to captain Smith, of H. M. S. *Dread*, our contemporary says,—"Many are the reports as to the fate of captain Smith, it is to be adopted by the gallant officer, which the further it is repeated, the more it is to be believed."

This expression of unbounded confidence in a British officer is a singular mistake, although a satirist might say that it betrays something like the feeling of awe of captain Smith's modesty; but how is it to be reconciled with the following negative observations in the very next article, on "the pretty generally received report of the execution of a Luncheon in Chinese in Canton."

"Nine days have now elapsed since Mr. Stanton's execution, and yet nothing so far as we can learn with any certainty, has been done to obtain his release. We have not the means for this delay, which, accountable as it may be, and justifying as it does the outrage to which Mr. Stanton is exposed, we have every reason to believe does not arise from apathy or indifference to the fate of his countryman in H. M. service."

The editor of the C. P. can thus write as we have italicized his lines, in the same sheet that contains the letter from the British subjects in Malacca to captain Smith, and that officer's reply, in which he says—"The deputy superintendent has addressed H. E. the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with H. E. on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release."

Now this is not only strange, but true, and we believe the tendency of the C. P.



virgin conditions and his ill-represented, like a man of captain Smith's character for the day, - unaccountable as that appears, - will be treated with equal contempt by that of it.

By "the nothing has been done," we know our contemporary means mischief, - active proceedings, "drama, guns, bayonets, blunderbusses, thunder" - but who did not be at once plunge in medias res, and avoid the handsome reflections he has made - we sincerely believe unconsciously - by the British community, on captain Smith, the deputy superintendent, as H. E. the governor of Macao.

And we are here entirely led to remark that, with the exception of the capture of Mr. Stanton - who has been in the habit of exposing himself, beyond the reach of all rescue or help, much too incautiously - that the neutrality of Macao, as far as respects the personal safety of English men within the city, or without at proper times, has been well maintained by the strict discipline of the troops, the vigilance of their watch and guard, and the firmness and constant personal inspection of the governor; the anxiety of this gallant officer for the safety of the persons and property of the English - we know to have been constant and vigorous; and we also know that he has had formidable difficulties to contend with - it is unnecessary for us to refer to H. E.'s own letters to prove the peculiar circumstances of the city of Macao; we have merely remark that bound; as it is; by reference to the Chinese - empire - the straight question for political consideration - and dependent on the Chinese honor for the safety of the numerous population - the first great question for political consideration is safety - it must have been a task of the greatest difficulty and delicacy to have proceeded so long and so well, giving just cause of offence to none, and all circumstances duly considered, except cause of satisfaction to all.

We have said Mr. Stanton exposed himself incautiously; but we do not say this in censure, for many others have behaved incautiously, particularly ourselves; nor, on second thoughts, could we have a right to expect protection from the guns of the Gild fort, had we been seized and secured for a Chinese boat at or before 5 A. M. or were there guns mounted on the northern side, which there are not.

The publication of the "examination," in our contemporary terms it, as such, we consider to be highly reprehensible, it must have proceeded from a voracious appetite for all kinds of reports, unauthenticated or not, concerning Mr. Stanton, and then with an unconquerable inclination to discharge them undigested before the public.

Such localities desire in a journalist, on such a subject, is deserving of severe reflection; it is cruel to the relations and friends of the unfortunate individual; it is also thoughtless and cruel to the foreigners still in Canton.

This so called and unauthenticated "examination" will be carried to Singapore by the ship sailing to day, from whence it will speedily be transmitted to all parts of the world; when a lapse of a few days may restore Mr. Stanton to his countrymen, who will then be able to give his own history of his capture and sufferings.

Since writing the above, we have heard that one motive given for Mr. Stanton's seizure was his taking a personal share in the distribution of rice to the Chinese poor of the village of Mong-tai, and that he was called so Mr. Gold-fish's son.

The following circular was sent round yesterday.

Macao, 17th August, 1840

Sir, - As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the governor of Macao by H. M.'s officers, that the "tonnage" YIA, left Macao at 7 P. M. on the 11th instant, for the sole purpose of lying before the viceroy, Loo, the strongest demand for the release of the aforesaid British subject; - and H. E. has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. R. Serra,

Commanding the blockading squadron.

To \_\_\_\_\_, Esq. and other British subjects in Macao.

Sonooma Borneo. - (Communicated.)

On the 10th ultimo a severe gale was experienced on the west coast. It came on from the northward and westward about day light; when it commenced the Bombay was at anchor under the west side of Mongchow island, she got under weigh, about 7 A. M. and endeavored to beat up to the anchorage under Hanchuan, (where the Snipe had previously anchored) but failed following in, the gale having increased and hauled to the northward and eastward. The gale increasing fast, she found it impossible to fetch back to her original anchorage under Mongchow, so about 10 A. M. she was still hove to and driving fast to sea: the Ryan and Antares in sight lying to under bare poles. We learnt afterwards from these two vessels, that they lost sight of the Bombay about 15 to 20 miles to the southward of Hanchuan. Two days subsequent to this the "Ryan," in returning to the anchorage under Hanchuan, passed a quantity of wreck, which, from the description we knew to belong to the Bombay. There can be no doubt of her being lost. We suppose that a sea must have struck her and carried away her sky-light and that she must have immediately filled and gone down. She was totally unprepared for bad weather, having no batches to secure or protect her sky-light: in fact she was in the same state as when she used to ply on the river as a passenger boat. It is to be hoped that the loss of the Bombay will be a warning to parties sending vessels of her class and unprotected condition to the coast. Besides, such small vessels run imminent risk of being captured by the Chinese.

The following is a list of Chinese vessels engaged in the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, during the spring and summer of 1834, whose names have been communicated to the secretary of the navy by Thomas Buchanan, governor of Liberia, and agent of the United States government for captured Africans:

The Venice, of Baltimore, a ship of 400 tons, sailed in April with 400 slaves on board for the Havana, Wm Phillips, master, she was, in November, reported to be back on the coast fully armed, and prepared for resistance. On her last voyage she cleared, after paying all expenses, \$200,000.

The Traveller, a Baltimore schooner, after coasting here for some weeks, collecting rice, &c. for the interior, sailed in May with a full cargo of slaves for the Havana. She is reported to be again on the coast.

The Wyoming, captured by H. E. M. brig Decatur, and sent to the United States.

The Eagle, of Baltimore - sent home by a British cruiser.

In April, two American schooners were sent into Sierra Leone by H. E. M. brig Lytle and Barrows, completely fitted for the slave trade. The court would not receive them on account of their being American. The Hugh Boyle, of Baltimore, schooner of 160 tons, sailed in the spring with 100 slaves on board. She returned a short time since from Havana, and about

the middle of October, and again from the Bahamas with a full cargo of slaves on board.

The Mary Ann, a schooner was taken, fitted for the slave trade, and sent into Sierra Leone by brig, Kellier, of H. E. M. brig Smith. The court would not receive her, and last Kellier was ordered in damages for violating the American flag. Two weeks after she was taken with more than 200 slaves.

The Lige was taken by the Tormentor, and carried into Sierra Leone, completely fitted for slaves. The court refused to receive her. Not long afterwards she was taken by the barrow just as she made way with the American flag and papers, and had the Spanish on board at the time; consequently, she was condemned and cut up.

The Esplanade, of Baltimore, taken by lord P. J. Russell, delivered to sea in July, and sent to Philadelphia in August.

The Jack Winking, of Baltimore, schooner, Wm. Young, commander, taken in British Africa, full cargo and 10000 doubloons, by H. E. M. brig Dolphin.

The Wankwan, captured at New Orleans in July; then under Spanish, but a short time before, under American colors, (of New Orleans.)

The Victoria, of New Orleans, on this coast during most of the summer, under American colors, doing business for the slaves. She sailed from here with about 400 slaves, and was captured under Spanish colors at St. Jago de Cuba with 270 slaves on board, the rest having perished.

The Rebecca, of Baltimore, taken under Spanish colors and sent into Sierra Leone and condemned. Her American papers and flag were found in her, with a letter from her owner, J. Murphy of Baltimore, directing the captain how to proceed; to destroy the American colors and papers when the slaves should be recovered, &c.

The George Cook, of Baltimore, Wm. Woods, master, sailed in September from Calcutta, with 300 slaves on board.

The Buttery, American brigantine, captured in British waters and carried into Sierra Leone.

My Bay, a schooner of New Orleans. Last year, she sailed from the coast with a full cargo of slaves. In October last she was captured at British Africa, fitted for the slave trade, J. Harvey, master.

Charleston, of Charleston, sailed from Calcutta in January last, with 300 slaves.

Hyperion of Baltimore, Wm. Macdonald, master, on this time on the coast under American colors; in November, 1835, she was taken under Spanish colors, and condemned.

Mary Cushing, of Baltimore, once taken, brought into Sierra Leone, and cleared on account of her American character; in October, 1836, she was captured with 427 slaves on board - captain, American.

Narah and Praxid, schooners, of Boston - cleared on account of her American character. - Ibid.

## A DIARY IN AMERICA.

BY CAPTAIN HENRYAT.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS OWN OPINION.

I. I was for change has produced a certain remedy every man in a new his own banker. Go to the theatre and place of public amusement, and instead of change you receive on I. I. U. from the treasury. At the theatre and every where it is the same thing. Call "for a glass of brandy and water, and the change is then made, each "good for one glass of brandy and water." At an oyster shop and a plate of oysters and you have to return more than that, not for one plate of oysters each. It is the same every where. The various glass you should give for as many oysters; and were there beggars in the street, I promise they would give you tokens in change, good for as much philanthropy. Beggars in general give out their own bank notes, or, as they are called here, "thin plates," which are good for one dollar, and from that down to ten and a half cents, all of which are redeemable, and redeemable only upon a trivial return to each payment.

Here is another variety of exchange in Wall street.

"You, do you want any squares for lunch to-day?"

"Yes."

"Then here's a ticket, and give me two squares in return."

THE END OF THE MATTER.

There is no part of the world, perhaps, where you have more difficulty in obtaining permission to be alone, and in order to a private, than in America. The Americans are so suspicious as to what they do, and think it an inability to have you by yourself. Everything is done in crowds, and among a crowd. They even prefer a double bed to a single one, and I have often had the offer to sleep with me made out of real kindness. You must go "out of country" (or out of town) if you would have solitude.

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## TWO

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practised are prepared to grant police in this

August 1940. MCABELL & C. - Agents

—The estate of the late Mr. NICHOLS is reported to have no interest or responsibility on 26th June, 1899.

1910. TURNER & CO.

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-The interest and responsibility of Ma

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our partner, James Matheson, Henry  
James Matheson, and ALFRED JARDINE.  
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The interest and responsibility of the

to the above order of the Baltimore and Annapolis Ferry from the firm of Messrs. DANIELS & CO.

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firm by the remaining Partners, Mr  
DANIEL and Mr ANTHONY STEWART  
and give, and to be held by the undersigned  
W. C. LEECH

JOHN M. CANNAN.  
Feb. June 1899

3. Mortar having holes again at the top  
to judge them with the compasses to find  
out, etc; which date the work of the  
contracted by the U.S. to a Tuna Class

1920. **DIBBY ADAM & Co**  
**THOMAS EDWYNE.**  
1920. 2nd, 1920.

have to intimate, that we have forwarded to Messrs. Lecky & Co., of London, 10, Abchurch Lane, a bill, sent of Calcutta, to that City, in an enclosed, that of Calcutta.

as the troops were preparing to land, the Wellerby fired a shot, calling upon the Chinese admiral to

reminded, but the admiral returned his fire with but a few shells and a few wretched guns on shore. With considerable spirit. Some say he only fired one round, others say more, but the guns were badly served, and though many of the shot struck the ships, yet they did no execution. The fire was then returned from the *Wellfleet*, *Cassowary*, *Alligator*, and *Crocodile*, and in one minute more all the Chinese troops had disappeared. The English then effected their landing without opposition, and the officers commenced distributing the wine stores, in order to prevent the soldiers and sailors from getting intoxicated. The order also appears to have been a perfect dog's law somewhere. In fact, this seems to be the great problem of the island, for though the officers drank over a thousand large jugs, until the soldiers "drived through the streets in sounding torrents," yet plenty remained to fill several barrels drunk, and three — chiefly men of the transports who carried the troops on shore — setting in work with a will, and being vigorously seconded by the Chinese boat people and peasantry — the course of law here, by order city was literally guided. I passed through the place on the 8th — all the shops — there are few dwelling houses in the order city — had been broken into and looted, the streets were still filled with stagnant swamps, which emitted an intolerable stench. I felt a strong inclination to omit as I passed through the disgusting filthy streets; never did I behold a place so likely to produce the yellow fever as the place. I have since been down there several times, and every time the stench appears to get more intolerable. Some people say that it is perfectly impossible to elude all these worse than August swamps, and that the best plan will be to set fire to the whole concern, and begin it now. But in return to my tale. On the 8th a couple of shells were pitched into the city, but still there was no sign of true help out; on the contrary, they kept firing with their machine guns as usual. On the morning of the 9th our troops advanced to storm the city of Tientsin; they found the bridge over the canal, or moat, that extends nearly all the way round, broken down, the gates were shot, and not a soul upon the ramparts. Some of our sailors climbed over the walls and opened the gates, when we found the city utterly deserted by its inhabitants. All the houses were shut up, and the silence of death reigned through all the streets. The people had craved themselves of the breathing space allowed them on the previous night to remove the furniture and valuables into the interior, and we think that by far the greater part of them have since crowded over to the mainland.

The Chinese, on doubt, expected to be put in the sword and their women abused. As, indeed, so as they would have treated us, having no idea of what we call "civilized warfare." No one has been killed in cold blood that I am aware of. Our European soldiers, especially the 30th, have conducted themselves very well; and all the expense that have taken place at Tientsin are chiefly lost to the door of the British volunteers; indeed, the Chinese got on very comfortably with our Europeans than with the native troops.

Since our arrival here, the government has been directed by brigadier general Buller, who has taken up his quarters at the military command. Under him Gifford has managed the civil department of the camp, and lives with our humble servant at the Chinese private's public court. — It is said, will continue the duties of chief magistrate tomorrow, even if I felt anxious to do so, in a little brief ordinary way, and actually played around in Gifford's room for three days, but found it to be such a thankless office — that of a magistrate — that I was ultimately being pleased to get rid of it then ever I was to get into it. For instance, it is most ridiculous and ridiculous I could listen to his complaint; but if he could only speak the words of the phrase which none of us can understand well — I would promptly dismiss him with his grievances unredressed for which the best advice has, and yet you must not judge too harshly of me. The Chinese people are quiet and unobtrusive, they like anything rather than hard labor, but a more subtle, lying, and treacherous race of men you never look to live among. R. G. — A fellow returned me, saying that his old mother was dead and begged permission to carry out her coffin. His parents appeared to me to be perfectly respectable, and I concluded that this man was a model of filial affection. But when the coffin was opened







ALL ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE.

## CHINA.

August 27th, 1900.

## LATENT DATES

England	24th May	Singapore	15th Aug.
U. States	15th March	Java	24th July
Calcutta	24th July	Manila	15th Aug.
Bombay	24th July	Amoy-Aom	15th May

**ARRIVED**—22nd inst.—*Isabella* Roonboom, Cal. Box China; *Cassius* Yoon, from the coast Asia Felix, Ry. from Singapore 15th inst. *Thomas* Lower, Graham, from Manila 15th inst. *Wallas* (Am.) Underwood, from San Blas.

**SAILED**—*Valparaiso* (Am.) Lockwood, for Manila and New York; *Liverpool*, Freeman, for Liverpool; *Elizabeth* (Dn.) Lundell, for Singapore.

**PASSENGER**—Per *Liverpool*, Mr. W. H. Green, Per *Valparaiso*, W. P. Pardo, E. J. Per *Elizabeth*, Mr. W. H. Foster.

**VESSELS AT WHAMPOA**—*American*, *Kamela*, *Pharos*.

**VESSELS LOADING**—Per England, *Isabella*, *Thomas*, *Pharos*. Per *Singapore*, *Isabella*, *Thomas*, *Pharos*.

**AT SINGAPORE** from China, 24th Aug. *Isabella*, *Thomas*, *Pharos*.

**ARRIVED EXPECTED**—From London, *Francis*, *Yates*, *Emily*, *John*, *Alexander*, *Boring*, from Liverpool, *Yates*, *Chesler*, *Helen*, *Robert*, *John*, *O'Connell*, from Calcutta, *Gilchrist* (Transport), *Water*, *Wach*, *McIntosh*, from Bombay, *Adela*, *Port*, *William*, *Bombay*, *Castle*, from Madras, *Hutchinson*.

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**AT SINGAPORE** from China, 24th Aug. *Isabella*, *Thomas*, *Pharos*.

China, yet in real utility and commercial importance will control the palm with any of them.—It drains the waters of the province from the parallel of 20° to 25° 30' north, and in longitude extends through the whole breadth of Fuhkeen. Its northern branch, rising in the province of Cheekang, passes southward through the very centre of the Wun (tin) hills, joins the two western branches at the city of Yehping, from whence pursuing a south east direction it reaches the ocean after a course of above 300 miles. Besides the captain, *Fukchow*, there stand on this river and its branches three cities of the first order, and twenty two of the second, in all twenty six walled towns." (*Canton Repository*)

*Fukchow* the capital of Fuhkeen is situated about 25 miles up the river Min, on its northern bank. In entering the river, and the bay into which the river discharges, there are a few dangers to be avoided, which are clearly delineated on the chart of the entrance drawn up by captain T. Kerr, of the *Lord Amherst* in 1833, and upon a Dutch chart, published many years since. The anchorage in the river Min is in lat. 20° 6' N. long. 119° 54' E. (*Ibid*).

We are extremely sorry to state that the troops at Chusan are sickly, dysentery having broken out amongst them. Want of fresh provisions is experienced, and up to the 30th of July the market was but ill furnished. Vessels had been sent to Manila for supplies. The scheme of administering justice—or rather the Chinese law—by a foreign functionary has utterly failed, and the town is placed under military law. It appears that there has been a want of vigor in the first proceedings; reprehensible delays have been made in taking possession of the whole island; the villages and farm houses have consequently become the harbours of robbers.

In contradiction to the extracts of a letter from Chusan, in a preceding column, the water is said to be bad, and has caused the dysentery with which the troops are afflicted.—All parties appear to be tired of their sojourn on the celebrated and long-desired island of Chusan; Amoy would be an infinitely more desirable possession, whilst Chusan might serve merely as a depot for the squadrons blockading Ningpo and the Yangtzekeang.

On the 30th of July the admiral sailed for Teentsin, in the *Blonde* with the *Volage*, *Modeste* and steamer *Madagascar* in company, &c. &c. was expected back about the 6th of September.

### Attack and destruction of the fort and magazine at Porto de Corvo, by H. M.'s forces.

Several months ago a fort, or rather a breast-work or sand battery, was erected on the Chinese side of the Porto de Corvo, or barrier station, indicating the limits of the Chinese and Portuguese territories on the isthmus of Macao, facing the sea to the eastward. The battery was armed for 16 or 20 guns, but we can only surmise how many were mounted. This battery was intended as an additional means of defence to the military station of the Porto de Corvo, and to overawe the English in Macao.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Vincent Straker, an Englishman, was seized by a party of Chinese soldiers, led on by Wang-ching (the murderer of the English schooner *Black John*'s crew, and the destroyer of the Spanish vessel, *Bellona*), near Canton bay in the Portuguese territory of Macao about 5 A. M., as he was going to bath. On the 6th of August, the British resident addressed captain Smith, of H. M. S. *Druid*, and water officer on the station, on the subject of Mr. Straker's disappearance; on the 11th of August, captain Smith, in reply, informed the British subjects in Macao, that authentic information had been received that Mr. Straker was in Canton, in the hands of the Chinese author-

ities; and that the deputy superintendent had addressed him to the governor of Macao, demanding his intervention for Mr. Straker's restoration, &c.

On the 17th inst., captain Smith addressed the British subjects in Macao, informing them,—"that assurances have been received from the governor of Macao by H. M.'s officers, that the *taotai*, Yia, left Macao at 7 p. m. on the 11th inst., for the sole purpose of laying before the viceroy: *Lia*, the strongest demand for the release of the aforesaid British subject;—and he has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission."

The *taotai* returned to Macao on the 19th inst., not with, or bringing any intelligence of Mr. Straker, but at the head of a body of troops, differently estimated at 700 or 1000 men, with the governor's orders and the avowed intention to attack the English in Macao. This body of troops with others, and the crews of several war junks in the inner harbour, amounting in the whole, according to some reports, to 3000 men encamped at the Porto de Corvo, or boundary station separating the Chinese and Portuguese territories on the isthmus of Macao, whilst the eight junks anchored in the inner harbour a short distance to the southward of the barrier from the barrier the access to Macao through the *lausa* temple—which was also filled with Chinese troops with field pieces—and gates of St. Antonio and St. Francisco, or over the wall, would not be difficult to determine assailants, particularly under the cover of the night, and whilst numbers of Chinese troops were even in the city as well as a native population estimated at over 20000.

The arrival of the *taotai* with this reinforcement and the declared object of his return immediately drew the attention of captain Smith to the barrier station, and it became his instant duty, for the protection of H. M.'s subjects in Macao to attack and drive the Chinese troops from their fort and encampment.

To effect this object H. M. ships *Hycinth*, captain Warren, and *Larne*, captain Blake, weighed from Macao roads about noon on the 19th inst., in company with the *Enterprise* steamer and H. M. cutter *Louisa*, with a detachment of seamen and marines from H. M. S. *Druid*, and a portion of the *Bengal* volunteers from the transport *Nazareth* *Shah*, under the command of captain Maclean, towed by the *Enterprise* and *Louisa*.

A little after 1 p. m. the *Hycinth* took her station, with springs on her cables, about 600 yards from and abreast of the battery, on which 17 guns were mounted; she immediately opened her fire on the battery, which was returned with considerable spirit for upwards of half an hour by the battery and the junks in the inner harbour of Macao; at this time the *Larne* anchored about a cable's length from the *Hycinth*, and the armed fire of both ships soon silenced the battery and junks; most of the Chinese shot fell far short, while the rising ground on the isthmus covered the hulls of the junks from the view of H. M. ships, and their shot, consequently, fell rather wide at first, but still better latterly, for in about three quarters of an hour the crews of the junks began to desert them in great numbers. During the encounter, the *Enterprise* and *Louisa* towed the boats, with the seamen and marines on board, to the beach about 1/2 of a mile to the northward of the barrier where they left the boats and immediately marched to dislodge a strong body of the Chinese in line about 500 yards from the spot where they landed, who had opened a fire upon them from their matchlocks three well directed rounds of musketry were sufficient for this purpose, the Chinese immediately broke and flew over the gully divide towards Cass-Branco. The marines were then strengthened by the arrival of about 250 of the *Bengal* volunteers and immediately advanced towards the barrier, having first detached a small party with a field piece to the right, which played upon the hulls on the road to Cass-Branco, to which the Chinese had retired and there mounted one of their large guns; the steamer's long gun was also directed to the same spot, and before the English had reached the barrier the gun on the hulls was silenced and the rest of the Chinese was complete.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1894.

When the English stopped the barrier wall the boats responded their fire, which was aimed almost in a curve from the former; the remaining crews of the junked jumped overboard and were seen swimming towards Otter Island; many must have been driven over and killed by the musket shots from the barrier wall. The first and encampment at the barrier were burned and the guns spiked.

After the first had been silenced a fire was opened by the Chinese from the temple, situated on the neutral territory of Macao; great destruction was done by the M's. officers on this occasion for they captured the fire from the temple to continue for nearly an hour before they returned it, but when driven to the alternative, the beautiful practice of the Lorne, and the mastery of abatement from the Chinese were allowed this unbroken fire.

Captain Smith, who commanded the party on board, was so full and deliberate in his observation of the mortality of the port of Macao, that he would not burn the deserted junk simply because they were lying in the Chinese waters. We understand that most of them were so burned by the shot from the Plymouth and Lorne that they are not seaworthy.

The newspaper, *Portuguese in China*, says three hundred of the Chinese troops were killed; an official authority thus is said we know not, for the Chinese will not give a reliable report on the subject; but it is we are informed the opinion of officers engaged in the affair that the Chinese may have lost about one hundred men. The English troops disembarked at 7 p. m.

During the attack the hills of Macao were covered with Chinese and Portuguese, to whom a man had been a vessel of approach. Apart from the accompanying horrors the night is declared by some to have been beautiful; but this expression of admiration can only apply to the landing and maneuvering of the English and Royal troops and the precision of the fire of H. M. ships. The Chinese say their officers were the first to destroy, and the poor were then seen pushing each other over the barrier wall, a height of about twenty feet, the gateway being choked with the fugitives.

There were four casualties on the English side; a marine of the Druid was shot through the arm by a ball from the waist of a canoe which went off by accident; the arm was amputated immediately he got on board; and three sailors were wounded, severely but not dangerously. We have heard also that two or three men were scorched by the accidental explosion of the Chinese magazine.

We beg to refer our readers to the engraving, which has been sent from a drawing by a friend, who had an excellent view of the affair from beginning to end.

The immediate effects of the attack have been the retirement of the Chinese, *domestica*, *domestica*, and all the troops from Macao. It is reported that fresh levies are assembled at Cassa Branca to the amount of 6000 men; that they are firing, that past, where they have improved all the spiked guns from the barrier, and an attack on Macao is threatened shortly. The garrison of Macao have forced themselves into a city-guard, and they keep a nightly watch of their several perishes.

In preceding columns our readers will find some extracts from the "Blue Book." There are but few or three copies of this publication in Macao, we therefore hasten to inform those who have not been able to obtain a copy for personal that this "book" is out of a "bright time of blue," but

"Bright, bright, beautiful blue,"  
Oh, how I love to see you.

Though it is "against the interests" of the Chinese of their dispatches would be a most serious loss.

Our readers, the Chinese, although

British officers—whereas captain Elliot's life was not more in risk than the crew of the Lorne's boat. Immediately after his arrival at the British General's meeting of foreigners, where he gave notice to H. M's. subjects—that he should forthwith demand passports for all such of H. M's. subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government.

And he then "conspired and enjoined all H. M's. subjects, in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships, *Felicity* &c., forwarding him, without delay, a signed declaration, and a list of all original claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of their proceedings of the Chinese government."

On the next day, the 25th of March, captain Elliot wrote to the governor of Canton for passports; on the same day, before he had received an answer to his application for passports, and without having any communication with his countrymen, he wrote to the Chinese governor, merely requesting an officer should be deputed to visit him on that day to the end that all matters might be peacefully arranged.

He so modestly declared that he would, without warning, submit to his imprisonment, and not seek the aid of the crews of the ships at Whampoa to rescue him.

He so modestly declared he had always manifested his desire to fulfil the pleasure of the government—the fulfilment of that pleasure being diametrically opposed to the interests and pleasure of his countrymen.

He so modestly apologized for the dictation of his official petitions: each apology being utterly disgraceful to the English name and nation, a direct dishonouring of the orders from the foreign office, and a most specified for and undesired reflection on the attainments of Mr. Morrison.

And, lastly, he requests that his application for passports may be returned! and this was the case of a British officer after his public address and speech (*vide Narrative of late events* &c. p. 44) to all foreigners on the evening of the 25th of March.

The commissioner, in his reply, said—"It is not necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given." Meaning of course, those commands contained in his proclamation to foreigners of the 15th of March, those in his order to the Hong merchants, and the others conveyed by the Hong merchants to the chamber of commerce; all of which had been met and replied to by the foreign merchants before captain Elliot's arrival.

The commissioner then says—"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters,—the delivery of the opinion, and the giving of bonds in due diligence to my former commands &c."

Three commands captain Elliot courted; and without consultation with his countrymen, without a word of demand or protest against what he afterwards calls "public robbery" and "wanton violence," he, at once, rendered he "most faithfully and completely" fulfilled the commands.

It was the general impression in Canton, when the celebrated notice of the 27th of March was issued, that the commissioner, in reply to captain Elliot's demand for passports, had made some useful threats of instant death to himself, and perhaps others,

the manner to a man for the first time, a commander, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor to deliver over all the opium in the hands of British subjects."

"Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfil these commands."

With reference to the "murders" on board the *Black Jade*, captain Elliot, most unhesitatingly, and in the most confident manner, acquits the higher officers of having ordered the attack; who the real actors were could only have been a matter of doubt at that time: what does the Chinese official report say?—"An English barbarian boat" was observed spying about the Hocka Tigris, and was fired upon by Wangchun, a naval officer, who killed more than ten men, and the others escaped with their lives."

But this continues to acquit the Chinese officers is not the worst part of the assertions made on this occasion. On the 27th of August captain Elliot represents the affair in one light to Lord Palmerston; on the 2nd of September, without any additional information,—for the fact of the ship having been found on board must have been communicated to captain Elliot by Mr. A. Jardine,—he represents the affair in a different light to the governor of Canton! Is this conduct becoming an English gentleman, a British officer?

With reference to the fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray on the 7th of July, two citizens of the U. S.—one a supercargo, the other a captain of a ship, declared, in the most positive manner to the editor of this paper, that not a single seaman was on shore from the American ships on that day; We do not now give their names as they are absent.

We must return to this "blue book" in future numbers.

It is all very well for the editor of the *Canton Press* to involve himself in his own conceit and rather charges ridiculous and unproved that if he cannot understand that the advice which are given to him by his last number carried conviction and proof of the great and bad effect of such good effects on our part is every day, he must be sadly wanting in comprehension. But our duty was not to let him kick; we no sooner give him hopes of being introduced into the pocket of the W. L. A. A., then he must needs snuff up the air and bray of nobility and nobility and the column *host*! Verily, this is an illustration of the proverb "let a dog on horse back and he'll ride to the devil."

Extract of a letter from Chinan, Aug. 8.

"The admiral left us about a week ago, to negotiate, if possible, with the court at Peking, or to act otherwise of circumstances might render expedient; and until his return, which is not looked for so less than a month from this date, all must remain in doubt and uncertainty here. If people prefer to tell their friends at Macao more than I have mentioned, they do so wisely on account."

In respect to Chinese becoming a desirable market for trade, we have no opinion of forming an opinion, and must depend I think in a great measure upon the power of the Chinese government to check at will our intercourse with the mainland. The island itself produces little but grain and salt. One hears such contradictory reports respecting the climate throughout the year, it is hard to know what to believe. For some days after

the boats crossed their bows which was soon silenced by a volley of musketry from the former; the remaining forces of the junks jumped overboard and were seen swimming towards Otter Island; many must have been devoured here and killed by the musketry shots from the barrier wall. The fire and commotion at the barrier were heard and the boats spiked.

About the fort had been silenced a fire was opened by the Chinese from the large temple, situated on the sacred territory of Macao; great numbers were slain by H. M.'s officers on this occasion for they scattered the fire from the temple to continue for nearly an hour before they returned it, but when driven to the alternative, the beautiful position of the Lame and the beauty of the harbor are due from the barrier once cleared this unhallowed fire.

Captain Smith, who commanded the party on shore, was so successful and efficient in his observation of the neutrality of the port of Macao, that he should not burn the deserted junks simply because they were lying in the Macao waters but we understand that most of them were so situated by the shore from the Hyacinth and Lame that they are not seaworthy.

The newspaper, *Portuguese as China*, says some hundred of the Chinese troops were killed; as what authority this is said we know not, for the Chinese will not give any creditable report on the subject; but it is, we are informed, the opinion of officers engaged in the affair that the Chinese may have lost about one hundred men. The English troops re-embarked at 7 p. m.

During the attack the hills of Macao were covered with Chinese and Portuguese, to whom it must have been a very unpleasant sight to see the accompanying horrors the sight declared by some to have been beautiful, but this expression of admiration can only apply to the landing and manœuvring of the English and Bengal troops and the precision of the fire of H. M. ships. The Chinese say their officers were the first in danger, and the poor wretches were even pushing each other over the barrier wall, a height of about twenty feet, the gateway being choked with the fugitives.

There were four casualties on the English side; a marine of the Dragoon was shot through the arm by a ball from the musket of a comrade which went off by accident; the arm was amputated immediately he got on board; and three sailors were wounded, severely but not dangerously. We have heard also that two or three men were scorched by the accidental explosion of the Chinese magazine.

We beg to refer our readers to the engraving, which has been made from a drawing by a friend, who had an excellent view of the affair from beginning to end.

The immediate effects of this attack have been the retirement of the *Indes*, *Indes*, *Indes*, *Indes*, and all the troops from Macao. It is reported that fresh levies are assembled at Canton to the amount of 6000 men; that they are fortifying that post, where they have supported all the spiked guns from the barrier, and an attack on Macao is threatened shortly. The citizens of Macao have formed themselves into a city-guard, and they keep a nightly watch in their several parishes.

In preceding columns our readers will find some extracts from the "Blue Book."

There are but two or three copies of this publication in Macao, we therefore hasten to inform those who have not been able to obtain a copy for personal that this "book" is out of a "fortnightly thing of blue," but

"Early, early, beautifully blue!"

Oh, yes, it is a blue book.

Thank to "managers" the interests of the Mission of these despatches would be a most welcome task.

Our readers, like ourselves, although the wonderful fact has not been noticed in the *Standard*, the *Times*, or *Observer*—will be surprised to learn that the conduct of the official officer arrived in Canton at about 7 p. m. on the 27th of March, 1859—and, up to the 27th, we repeat that the officers in the *Standard* to Lord Palmerston, dated the 27th, that it was "a disaster of his life." Captain Elliot has the honor to hold the commission of a post-captain, and his life, in a necessary condition of holding that commission, is instantly at the service of his country: it is the first time, we think, that a man has ever been killed by a

British officer, whereas Captain Elliot's life was no more in risk than the crew of the *Larne's* boat. Immediately after his arrival at the office a general meeting of foreigners, where he gave notice to H. M.'s subjects—that he should forthwith demand passports for all crew of H. M.'s subjects, as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government."

And he then "repeated and enjoined all H. M.'s subjects, in urgent terms, to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships, *Reliance* &c. forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration, and a list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of the proceedings of the Government."

On the next day, the 28th of March, Captain Elliot wrote to the governor of Canton for passports; on the same day, before he had received an answer to his application for passports, and without having any communication with his counterpart, he wrote to the same governor, merely requesting an officer should be deputed to visit him on that day to the end that all matters might be peacefully arranged.

He as meekly declared that he would, without murmur, submit to his imprisonment and not seek the aid of the crews of the ships at Whampoa to rescue him.

He as meekly declared he had always manifested his desire to fulfill the pleasure of the governor—the fulfillment of that pleasure being diametrically opposed to the interests and pleasures of his countrymen.

He as meekly apologized for the dictation of his official petitions: such apology being utterly disgraceful to the English name and nation, a direct disobedience of the orders from the foreign office, and a most unqualified and undevoted reflection on the attainments of Mr. Morrison.

And, lastly, he repeats that his application for passports may be returned; and this was the report of a British officer after his public address and speech (*vide Narrative of late events* &c. p. 54) to all foreigners on the evening of the 28th of March.

The commissioner, in his reply, said—"It is not necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given." Meaning of course, these commands contained in his proclamation to foreigners of the 18th of March, those in his edict to the Hong merchants, and the others conveyed by the Hong merchant to the chamber of commerce: all of which had been before and replied to by the foreign merchants before Captain Elliot's arrival.

The commissioner then says—"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters,—the delivery of the opium, and the giving of bonds in obedience to my former commands &c."

These commands Captain Elliot courted; and without consultation with his countrymen, without a word of demand or protest against what he afterwards calls "public robbery" and "wanton violence," he, at once, conforms to "most faithfully and completely fulfill the commands."

It was the general impression in Canton, when the celebrated edict of the 27th of March was issued, that the commissioner, in reply to Captain Elliot's demand for passports, had made some awful threats of instant death to himself, and perhaps others, unless the opium was surrendered: such a threat was never made to Captain Elliot.

We, with others, have blamed the commissioner for despoiling the emperor in reporting the surrender of the opium as voluntary: but how could he consider the surrender otherwise than voluntary, when he compared the delivery by the merchants of 1000 chests on the night of the 1st of March, with Capt. Elliot's declaration that he "was desirous of nations to fulfill the pleasure of the great emperor, as far as it may be in his power, and as soon as it is authoritatively made known to him,"—and, "Elliot has now had

the honor to receive for the first time, a command, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor to deliver over all the opium in the hands of British subjects."

"Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfill these commands."

With reference to the murders on board the *Black Jade*, Captain Elliot, most unfortunately, and in the most confident manner, acquits the higher officers of having ordered the attack: who the real actors were could only have been a matter of doubt at that time: what does the Chinese official report say?—"An English barbarian boat was observed spying about the Boreas Tigra, and was fired upon by Wangchung, a naval officer, who killed more than ten men, and the others escaped with their lives."

But this readiness to accept the Chinese officers is not the worst part of the assertions made on this occasion. On the 27th of August Captain Elliot represents the affair in one light to Lord Palmerston; on the 2nd of September, without any additional information,—for the fact of the cap having been found on board must have been communicated to Captain Elliot by Mr. A. Jardine,—he represents the affair in a different light to the governor of Canton: Is this conduct becoming as English gentleman, a British officer?

With reference to the fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray on the 7th of July, two citizens of the U. S.—one a supercargo, the other a captain of a ship, declared, in the most positive manner to the editor of this paper, that not a single seaman was on shore from the American ships on that day: We do not now give their names as they are absent.

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Extracts of a letter from Chusan, Aug. 8.

"The admiral left us about a week ago, to go to sea, if possible, with the fleet at Peking, or to act otherwise of circumstances might render expedient; and until his return, which is not looked for less than a month from this date, all what remains in doubt and uncertainty here. If people profess to tell their friends at Macao, more than I have mentioned, they do so willy or no willy."

In respect to Chusan becoming a desirable resort for trade, we have no means of forming an opinion, and must depend I think in a great measure upon the power of the Chinese government to check at will our intercourse with the mainland. The island itself produces little but grain and salt. One hears such contradictory reports respecting the climate throughout the year, it is hard to know what to believe. For some days after our arrival, we had constant showers and a moist atmosphere. During the last fortnight the sky has been clear and the air dry. The thermometer in the room where I write stands at 84, though well protected from external glare and heat. The troops, both officers and men, are suffering generally from dysentery and intermittent fever. I should not, however, conclude from this that the island is unhealthy, as the sickness we experience might naturally be expected from the exposure we have been subjected to in getting our things—our arms and our stores—have mostly been obliged to carry up their

and tents from the ships, but few Chinese being procurable. Three of our corps are in tents, and the fourth occupies a suburb on the beach.

I am living with ——— in a temple in the city of Yunghee, about a mile from the sea, and the rest of the staff and our commandant are similarly located. I am not well provided with comforts, but most of all I feel the want of servants.

If you come, see servant and a set of mosquito-curtains fitted to a camp bed you cannot possibly do without.

Up to the present moment this city is deserted, and the shops shut, so when we entered it.

It is believed the Isabella Robertson will return immediately to Chusan with stores, whither, we suppose, the Asia Felix will also proceed.

The *Koorvick* arrived in Singapore roads on the 2nd inst., from Bombay the 14th of July.

The plague is raging in Egypt, which interferes with the overland transit.

Another attack from the Arabs was expected by the garrison of Aden, in the end of June.

The overland mail for June arrived in Bombay on the day of the *Koorvick's* departure; she was under weigh when the steamer arrived, and therefore did not bring any part of the mail. The mail may be expected here by the *Adels*, a new clipper that was to sail a day or two after the *Koorvick*.

Lord William Russell, uncle to the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, was barbarously murdered in his bed-room on the morning of the 6th of May; his lordship was in his 73d year. The house was broken into for the purpose of robbing it; his lordship most resisted the robbers, who then murdered him. The murderers were not discovered.

A report has been current in Moscow for the last day or two of a revolt of the Mongol tartars against the Chinese government; from particular enquiries and from the best authority we are enabled to inform our readers that a few days ago two couriers arrived from Tartary, who passed by Peking and left that capital on the 22nd of the 4th moon (May 23). Their report is, that about the beginning of this year a Mongolian *Hefe* (a kind of house, or lane) came to

Peking with a great number of the people of his country, under the pretext of having no offering to the emperor. The Chinese government, alarmed at the number of Mongolians who were coming, forbade them to approach nearer than a certain place indicated; and, after the offering of the *Hefe* had been received, sent away all the Mongolians returned: the report of the revolt is founded on the *Hefe's* journey to Peking.

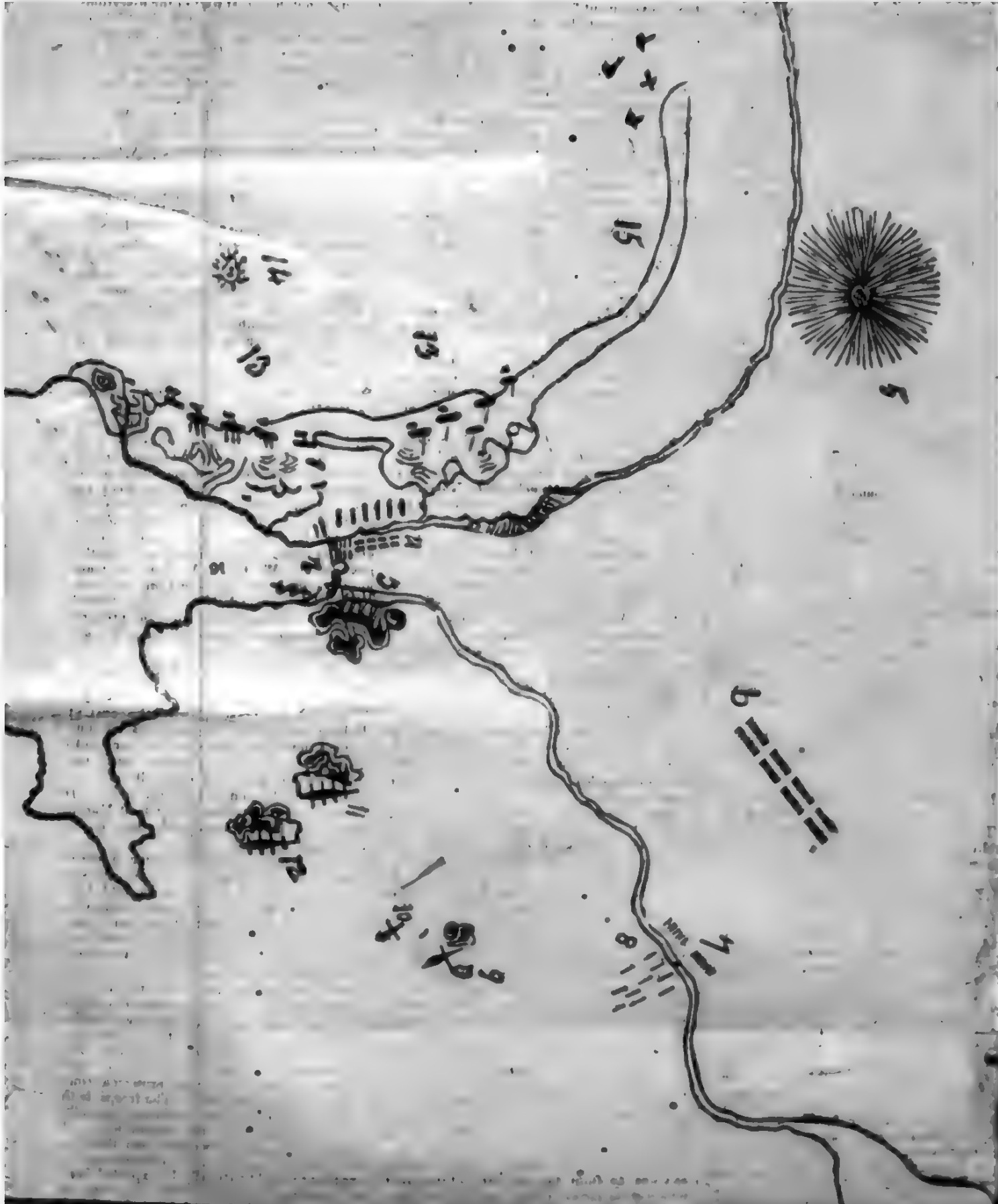
The decision of the supreme court in the case *Rumsack Mullick v Lawrence de Meza and others*, will be interesting to our local readers; we have taken it from the *Englishman*, of July 7.

The extract headed *Batavia* on our 2d page is from the *Singapore Free Press* of August 6.

The Russian expedition against Khiva has utterly failed, but the autocrat, it is said, is determined to undertake another. England has declared that the first step the Russians take beyond the confines of Khiva, will be held as an act of aggression against Great Britain; and Lord Auckland has sent a message to that effect to the Russian camp.







- |                        |                |                       |                         |                              |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Low Bay across South | 4 Barrage      | 7 British camp        | 20 H. M. S. S. S. S. S. | 23 Junks to the inner harbor |
| 2 River (all's camp)   | 5 Fort         | 8 General's residence | 21 H. M. S. S. S. S.    | 24 Green Island (of Hsiao)   |
| 3 Fort                 | 6 Chinese camp | 9 Chinese             | 22 H. M. S. S. S. S.    | 25 Sandbank for water        |
|                        |                |                       |                         | 26 Part of Hsiao             |

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## STAND THE TEST

Whether the motives which had actuated the Chinese government were moral, political, financial, or commercial, he apprehended that it was not inconsistent upon every foreigner to render absolute and unconditional obedience in the laws of the country in which he resided, and whether therefore the imposition of opium was prohibited because it debased the intellect and depraved the character of the Chinese, or because it produced a monopoly of the originating article, he was equally bound to respect their laws. He had been told that the prohibition existed only in theory, while the opium was in practice freely admitted if not subjected to a special license, and that the action of the government

own in this country, contraband goods could be insured for 10 per cent; but the vilify of inferior merchandise by no means proved the omniscience of the Imperial government, whose policy had been always most decided, who had imposed the most rigorous prohibitions on the trade, and had punished most severely those officers who had neglected their duty. It had been quite a fact that the superintendent was only bound to prevent smuggling within the Canton river. He was unaware of any such nice geographical distinction, but he thought we could not permit a fleet of smugglers to roam across at Spahed although their boats were not allowed to land at Pootung. The disposition of the Chinese had always been in conflict; others had been moved to protect the exactions of the hong merchants; Captain Elliot spoke of the increasing desire to come to an amicable arrangement; and their humane treatment of shipwrecked seamen proved that implicit confidence might be placed in their good feeling. A corresponding policy was not, however, acceptable to the English, who had repelled all advances by the most insulting and offensive conduct, and by the use of an appeal to force.

A great deal had been said of the imprisonment of our ambassador; but it would appear that it was at most but a short detention; that he was at best but a considerate agent, with none of the privileges of an ambassador; and that he had only been detained because he chose to force a passage up to Canton to join the merchants who were most justly imprisoned there, and who had no reason to complain of their treatment, as by the Chinese law they would have been capably punished and by the English law they would have been fined triple the value of the contraband goods, which were simply confiscated.

It might be impossible to suppress the opium trade and it was in the case of slave trade; but no assertion should be wanting to restrain a traffic which had already proved so detrimental to our commercial interests.

Lord Althorpe entirely agreed with the noble lord as to the duty of foreigners to obey the laws of the country to which they traded; but although it was unquestionable that a country should not allow its subjects infringing the laws of another it was by no means necessary that it should take up in itself the charge of enforcing them. It had been for some time clear that matters were coming to a crisis in China, but it was impossible to foresee why; that the importation of opium would be legalized upon payment of a duty or that it would be altogether prohibited; and, in fact, circumstances were such, that at no period could the government at home have sent out instructions which would not at the time of their arrival have found matters in a state wholly different from that to which they were intended to apply. The noble lord had only attacked the government through innocent caprice. He had thought, then, considering the difficulty of the circumstances he had to deal with, the modesty of his situation, and the danger to which he was exposed, he had acted with the greatest prudence and resolution. The firing on the junks had been completely of, and it was not perhaps the most perfect course he could have adopted; but making allowance for the heat of conflict and the circumstances of irritation, his error should be overlooked both in this case and the blockade. The address proposed by the noble lord would only have the effect of embarrassing all operations, whether of the nature of negotiations or of hostilities, and it would hold on to the Chinese expectations which could not possibly be evaded of the suppression of the trade. We perceived, however, reasons to believe, particularly since the raising of opium, and though he would wish that the government were not so directly concerned in the trade, he was that prepared to pledge himself to relinquish it.

The Duke of Wellington felt the expediency of the house interfering in a matter on which it had as yet no little certain information. It appeared certain that the trade now commenced as contraband had been on with the knowledge of the local authorities, who had received large sums of money to bribe or to legalise it. That the culture of the opium was well known was proved by the late destruction which had taken place on the proposed legislation upon the payment of a certain duty, and still seemed to show that it was not produced

from more extensive sources, as its effects would be the same, whether duty was paid upon it or not. The trade had been known for years by the houses it was made known to them about 1840, and the merchants and the Chinese, that as they were guilty of an offence, they were justly punished by the loss of their property, when the trade in their articles had been especially repressed. He could not hear that an officer of his country should be treated as Captain Elliot had been, that he should be scolded in such unwarrantable language, and that the surrender of British property should be extorted from him by the means that had been resorted to. He thought that Captain Elliot had done but his duty, and would advise the house not to interfere at present, or compromise itself in any manner, — he concluded by moving the previous question.

After a few words from Joseph Lytton and Colchester.

Lord Althorpe insisted upon the extreme inexpediency as well as the inefficiency of any attempt to prevent the growth of opium in our Indian possessions. The sum at present received as revenue from that source amounted to upwards of a million and a half, which was in effect a tax upon foreigners, and if that were lost, the deficiency would require to be supplied by a tax on our own subjects, while all endeavours to suppress the trade from other parts would be entirely fruitless. The cry that had been raised against the importation of opium, proceeded in a great degree from the impression that broad cloth might be imported instead, but no idea was more completely unfounded.

Lord Ashburton having shortly addressed the house, Lord Sturges spoke briefly in reply, and contented that nothing had been advanced in answer to any of his arguments.

Upon the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

May 18.—The chancellor of the exchequer made his financial statement in the house of commons, showing.

The Income would be . . . £46,700,000

The Expenditure being put down,

as before, at . . . £49,453,000

The Deficiency would be . . . £2,753,000

To meet this, Mr. Baring would neither propose new loans nor new taxes; but he proposed to increase the assessed taxes 10 per cent; the customs and excise (with the exceptions of spirits, corn, and post-horse duty), 5 per cent; to lay an additional duty of 4d per gallon on all spirits, British colonial, and foreign; and to take a vote of credit of £65,000.

Mr. Hume's amendment, that there be imposed a tax on the descent of real property varying from 1 to 10 per cent, was rejected.

FRANCE.

Count Lu Casse stands shortly to bring forward in the chamber a proposition for the recall of all the princes of the family of Napoleon.

There has been a vast sensation in Paris, owing to an announcement made in the chamber of deputies by the minister of the interior, who said: That the king had commanded his son, the prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena, to see the emperor, and to take from there the ashes of the emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France. (Repeated cries of Bravo.) Our magnanimous ally, continued the minister, in this circumstance has wished to effect the last trace of past animosity, if any still existed it ought to be buried in the tomb of Napoleon. The freight charged with this precious deposit will arrive at the mouth of the Seine, and another vessel will bring the ashes to Paris, where they will be placed in the Invalides, and a solemn ceremony worthy of the country and of the occasion will take place. Napoleon was legitimate sovereign of this country, and of his return by monarch and monarch will still the sword will be placed on the monument to be erected in the glorious and silent asylum of his future consular and royal; for as legitimate monarch must be carried, accompanied by a number of his family (including) The prince of Joinville proposes to take a million of francs for the removal of the ashes, the emperor, and the creation of the tomb. (Cries of Bravo,

bravo.) M. Harcourt rushed to the tribune, and proposed to vote with enthusiasm the money asked for. The president said he was equally inspired by this generous impulse, but the regulation of the chamber required 24 hours for the presentation of a new law. The deputies quitted their seats, and for a quarter of an hour the business was suspended.

The bill for the transportation to France of Napoleon's bones was subsequently carried by acclamation, and a committee of imperialists appointed to carry it into execution. There were Marché (Cassini), Count de Las Cases, generals Schacker and Strickler, M. Bugeat, M. Mauguin de la Rochette, Admiral Durrieu, and M. Silvain. The committee on the bill recommended that a sum of 2,000,000 francs be granted to defray the expenses of the voyage and interment, and an equestrian statue of Napoleon be erected in Paris.

The committee of the chamber of deputies, to whom the question was referred, have decided by a majority of 8 to 1, that Napoleon's remains shall be deposited in the church of the Invalides. The prince de Joinville's illness alone postponed the sailing of the *Frégate corvette*, which would receive the body, and of the *Belle Poudre*, which would act as escort.

Such was the enthusiastic approbation with which the project of restoring in France the ashes of Napoleon was received. On Thursday in the chamber of deputies the proposition was carried by acclamation; on the following Tuesday, however, the same chamber reduced the sum recommended by the committee for carrying out this universally popular suggestion, from two millions of francs to one and declared that there shall be no statue. All the journals are furious at this determination of the chamber, except the court and the legitimist organs.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from America to the 18th May. The commercial accounts are not favourable, the spring trade had been literally nothing, which is attributed to the state of domestic exchanges.

An American squadron of vessels of war was to be despatched to the India and China seas. It will consist of the Independence, 60 guns; Constellation, 34; the Concord and another ship-of-war, under the command of Commodore Warrington.

There appears to have been a good deal of squabbling in congress. Members a brand each other in the greatest language and 'You're a damned liar' applied by one honorable member after his house of representatives to another, brought on a scuffle with bowdichives, roughly stopped by other members.

With respect to the boundary question nothing fresh had transpired.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

Extract from the *Bretagne Gazette*, of the 26th April of a letter written by general Nimitz, with the Khiva expedition, came the 18th Feb.

'In my former letter I informed you that we had a fortified post on the Kuba, where we could replace our supplies as we have the hope of arriving on the frontier of the mysterious mass of Khiva with provisions, independent of all the accidents of war, for at least two months.

In the same letter I mentioned the extraordinary poverty of the natives upon the Kuba, and that circumstances became more serious. This poverty of the season and the depth of snow covered an impenetrable crust of one foot of thickness which made it impossible to find the camel. The work is now full by hand, and on leaving the Kuba we were convinced of the extreme weakness of the base of operations for our direct enterprise. We employed a whole month to accomplish the 20 gramma miles of distance to Ambrak, where was our last fortified place and our last deposit of provisions. Each column was obliged to work out (while the snow was falling in large sheets) a road which on most of its wards was filled up by snow nearly fallen.

The letter goes on to describe the hardships of the soldiers, and the magnificence of the camels, that the troops did not perish; if they had advanced a few marches further I could have been impossible to proceed or return, and death on all hands from the compass of all. Two and other circumstances a possibility of the enterprise being successful.

pleasure at the Theatre.



The illustration of this number has been delayed through the absence of our printers, whose services we lost at an early hour yesterday evening; their office duties requiring them to keep watch and guard from 6 to 12 p. m.

We put little faith in the assurances of the magistrates of *Heangshan*; our translation of his proclamation will be found in a following column.

A native teacher informed us yesterday that an officer from the emperor to the governor of Canton on the taking of *Chuan* by the English has been received, and promises to procure a copy for us, which we have not yet received.

We are obliged to postpone our further extracts from the "blue book" and our remarks upon them & the debates in the house of parliament on our present relations with China, but we hope to be able to resume this duty in our next number.

We have been told that a heavy firing was heard in the afternoon of yesterday; probably from H. M.'s squadron destroying a Chinese fleet at *Panaiap*.

We transfer A's question to the editor of the *Canton Press*, for whom we cannot answer it.

We have heard nothing for more than a fortnight of Mr. Vincent Stanton, prisoner in Canton.

With reference to the "blue book," we now observe that Lord Napier has been treated to the most unbecoming manner by the whig ministry; all his private letters have been published; of the four superintendents his lordship was the best fitted for the office; we shall return to this subject in following numbers.

The statement in our last number, that "a marine of the *Druid* was shot through the arm by a ball from the market of a canoe," was incorrect; we were misinformed on the matter; the hand of the arm was shattered by a round shot from the enemy.

A friend has favoured us with a sight of the penny postage cover which has been selected by the committee of the house of commons from two thousand and forty five designs.

W. Mulready, R. A., whose name is engraven on the cover, appears to have been the successful candidate, and we regret that we cannot praise the design of this talented artist; it appears to us to be utterly ridiculous, but before proceeding in our course we will endeavour to describe the engraving.

On the upper half and in the centre of the length of the cover, Britannia is represented seated on a rock, a lion couchant at her feet, her arms are extended in a most graceful, even triumphant manner, with the palms down ward, & two winged messengers are flying from each side with outstretched hands, as if she had just thrown them away from her; Britannia's look is what is Scottishly called "dear." A little on her right are ships in the distance, under sail; there a group of Chinese and Englishmen are engaged for what may either be meant to represent battle of Canton or battle of sea; then two canals loaded with the overland mails, with their Arabian keepers; next to them are two elephants, and the artist has ingeniously added the *Maharajah's* keepers, astride on the elephant's backs, instead of sitting them on the animal's backs; and the word of keeping has been approved by a committee of the house of commons of England, the country which rules India! near them is a group of natives, some carrying loads of baggage, some upon, others walking, but with a pen and with a staff; underneath and in the corner of the cover is a bed-ridden old woman with

clotted hands, looking to the contents of a letter which one of her great grand daughters is reading to her. On the left of Britannia is a frigate in his sledge drawn by a reindeer at full speed; then a group of the red men of north America, holding a talk and shaking hands with Englishmen, behind them and under what looks more like a cocoa nut than any other tree, are some squaws with their papooses in their arms; on their left is a west Indian planter, superintending the planting of some pineapples of rain, which task the cooper is performing in a most uncooperlike manner; underneath are two devils devouring the contents of a (love?) letter between them, while a little girl, her arms crossed aloft, appears to be signalling for it.

This childish, this ridiculous cover has been adopted by a committee of grave senators! If their design is to make themselves and the present government ridiculous to the world from "China to P. co," they could not have succeeded better. In the whole design there is not a single indication expressed of the hopes for spread, consequence on the redemption of the postage, of science, morality, or religion; it is redolent only of rum—and from the racing altipile of Britannia she seems to have taken a drop too much of it—sugar, tea, and cotton.

#### Proclamation from the magistrate of Heangshan.

Tung, magistrate of Heangshan, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

It is well known that Macao is a city in which both Chinese and foreigners dwell. The Portuguese clearly understand the great principles of rectitude, and it may be said that heretofore they have always been respectful and obedient for three centuries; they all have families, and no one would involve himself in trouble; therefore all of ye Chinese engaged in trade in Macao conduct your affairs with joyful hearts in perfect security, nor disturb your minds with doubts and anxiety.

Moreover, the superior officers firmly believe that the Portuguese can protect themselves, therefore they will not order a single (military?) officer or soldier to enter Macao. This is already well known—I have heard lately there have been a class of lawless vagabonds who have been scattering abroad idle rumours to distress and confound the people's minds, scheming for opportunities to plunder, by which ye people are greatly disturbed and have no quiet; the disposition of this class of vagabonds is the same as rebels; but though I have heard they are numerous, and have many schemes of plunder as pointing hairs, my anxious plans will reach them. Therefore I issued my former orders for the district constables to make it known to all the shopkeepers that they themselves should invite about young men to keep watch day and night, and so guard against spies; therefore, ye people, ye must with one mind exert all your strength; hire many stout young men, to patrol, protect, and seize in your streets; if you meet with any of the vagabonds before described, it is permitted to you to seize and bring them before my tribunal, when I will, forthwith, send them to the superior officer, who will respectfully request the royal order and on the instant execute them: decidedly no indulgence will be shown.

Besides sending runners to secretly and strictly search and seize, it is right that I issue this proclamation. Ye people, respectfully obey, and all of ye pursue your usual means of livelihood without anxiety or fear. A special proclamation of the district magistrate, 7 moon, 30 day (26 August).

Why will our cheap work after work, treat him as our benefactor the public? In the paper of

July 31, we wrote: "his retro-spect contemplation," and he talked of our "shrewd judgment & excellent understanding;" in his number of Aug. 22, he shows up our animosity, accuses us of uttering untruths (let him read again his own articles attentively), of a "flee and folly." And in his last number he is called "miserable," the "savage" editor of the *Register*; but we can whether a few words will not reveal the cause of all these remarks and charges in doing's pocket-knife.

We quoted, among other extracts from the "blue book," what capt. Elliot had written to Lord Palmerston on the reported declaration of the American consul "drowning any opposition of American citizens" with the riot of July 7.

In our general remarks on these extracts this paragraph, of course, had our notice, and, as we could not speak on the reported disavowal of the American consul, so we wrote as far as we could, and did say that the "fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray of July 7th" had been denied to us by two citizens of the U. S.

But, to use some of his own expressions—"entertaining animosity against us," his judgment dimmed by passion, actuated by a bad opinion, "miserable and folly"—we ask if the degree to which the editor of the *C. P.* has advanced himself in his last number to all these low accusations is not so inconceivable to the feelings as it is apparent to the judgment of moderate men, when he can read—what is any man of the "innocent capacity" must be plain was addressed by us, although not in our reclamation of captain Elliot's paragraph, yet as a proof that similar disavowals by American citizens had been circulated—that he can read what we wrote and called us "fool"—a fact, mark, and this very word the editor of the *C. P.* quoted had it been our intention to impugn captain Elliot's report or should more written, rumour—that our record of a fact, which was disavowed by American citizens—was also our disavowal of our belief of captain Elliot's report to Palmerston, and our protest—our protest—our July—belief in the declarations of the supercargo & captain of two different American ships.

We are quite ready to stand the judgment and appreciation of his and our readers on this matter; for an instance of a better spirit joined with a more simple understanding we have never known; and all the ill-humoured insinuation contained in his 55 lines on us he must now inevitably receive back in his own teeth.

The Editor of the *C. P.* asks, "why should not captain Elliot mention, &c.?" we answer, because it is not the wont of Englishmen, officers or men, to talk of risking their lives in the course of their duty; but of the feelings of Englishmen on this point we do not hold the editor of the *C. P.* to be a judge; but we now ask him in what manner was captain Elliot's life risked?

Annoy and mischievous, and folly had surely done their work with our contemporary when he ventured into these scrapes; but we dislike, as we have often said, attributing motives; we do not believe in the bad intentions of our contemporaries—he is too heavy for either; and the worst term we shall apply to them and all future stumblings, will be—dumplings.

It may not have been noticed by many of our readers in their hurry to scan over the most important items of interest we brought in the last overload, that previous to the mail leaving I despatched a royal appointment of gold strong Mye too, given and prepared to the British from Chinese plate, had to a reward from America and presented by Lord Palmerston to the British of Arts. The numerous price (1 to 5 shilling per lb.) will no doubt be a serious bar to the importation of the tea as an article of trade, but we would be to bring the subject to the notice of the Amoy Company, so an inducement for them to improve their attention by studying their cultivation and raising the price of the article produced by them, and the industry of Yenchow begin to take up the matter with vigour and a determination to make up the weakness of Amoy—and their progress and advantage for doing so is too well known to our articles, for we do not think the same result will attend such speculation if we are not before them—able to say by a little extra exertion at the present time.—Cal. Free July 11.

DIED.—At New York, on Tuesday, 2nd Inst, Francis Perkins, Esq., a distinguished Patriot and a true friend.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

## THE

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**NO. 36.**

Further, his grace observed—  
 "With respect to the trade in opium, we

may, as British subjects, look at it in another view. It is a trade perfectly well known to the government of India; it is perfectly well known to parliament; it is perfectly well known to her majesty's servants, within the trade company, and it was known to the government previous to the existing administration. I sat as a member of a committee of the house of lords to inquire into this, among other branches of trade, and I remember that evidence was received upon this subject, and I see that it was a great object that this very trade in opium should be continued after the monopoly by the East India company had been done away with. Questions were put to witnesses, whether trade could not be extended, but more particularly in this very branch—the trade of opium; and in the report of the committee of the house of commons, it will be found, that it is particularly observed that it was desirable that it should be continued. Really, then, under these circumstances, it is rather a little hard to come down upon these men, and to say that they have been guilty of an offence, for which they are not only to be punished with a loss of their property, but to be completely shamed; and then to have told to them—'You have been the cause of this war—you have been the cause of this great misfortune, and you, therefore, never shall have any redress whatever.' That is a course to which, I, for one, never can be a party to.

The duke of Wellington declares that the war is no opium war—that it has other causes. He truly remarks, that after the surrender of the *Arden* arose the demand for an Englishman to be strangled, the refusal of which led to the final outbreak.

The admirers of the Chinese think that captain Elliot was to blame in refusing to so amiable a people the proprietary sacrifice of one or two human lives. For the love of sobriety they could cheerfully have given up some miserable sailor and Mr Dent to be strangled. The duke of Wellington does not think so lightly of the lives of our own people, and the approval must cordially both of captain Elliot's refusal to deliver up the English sailor, to avert the death of a Chinese believed to have been killed by an American and of his protection of Mr Dent. As to the first case, his grace concluded—

"I say that it would have been most unjust if he had given up these men to be dealt with according to the laws of China, for the putting to death a Chinese, when he was convinced, upon inquiry, that no charge of guilt could be made out against them. Then there was another circumstance in which captain Elliot acted as he became him."

As to captain Elliot's proceedings to save Mr Dent—

"I should, my lords, be ashamed of the name of Englishman if there could be found one in her majesty's service capable of acting otherwise than the British superintendent did, under such circumstances. It was his duty to protect Mr Dent, even to the spilling of the last drop of his blood. He had no right to give up Mr Dent, who was living under the protection of the British government. It was his duty to protect Mr Dent, and for his doing that I am most highly approved of his conduct. I say that it would have been a total dereliction of his duty to give up Mr Dent to be destroyed by the Chinese. I should be ashamed of the very name of an Englishman if he had done so. But then the noble earl has said that a great deal of difficulty would have been got rid of—that the Americans had also given up a sailor to be dealt with according to the Chinese laws."

In consistency with these views of the cause of quarrel, the duke of Wellington announced his intention to move the previous question if lord Stanhope should press his ridiculous resolution to a division, which his lordship did not venture to do.

The part which the duke of Wellington has acted on this occasion must certainly operate as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the great and rash of the main body of the Tory party. The duke is so much at home with sir James Graham as with lord Stanhope; and it would be curious to compare the opinions of the great chief of the Tory party with those of his frequentest man in the commons, Mr. Christopher, lord Stanhope, sir William Pultney, and others.

Poor lord Stanhope must think himself a greatly ill-used man, the Tory party, to a man having voted for sir James Graham's motion, and he, in the house of lords, having had his resolution struck to the ground by the iron hand of the duke of Wellington.

The duke's superiority to faction on a great national question makes the depths of faction to which his personal friends have plunged the lover and the blocker. By his own standard of patriotism his own followers are tried and disapproved.

We have looked with considerable curiosity for the opinions of the *Times* on the duke's demolition of the factious pretences of his party. The next day, and the day after it, the *Times* was speechless, margin silent, of margin for objection. On the third, it uttered this terse completion upon the withdrawal of Mr Palmer's threatened motion, in consequence, of course, of the duke's speech, which has disarmed the energies of the ministry of any such weapons of attack:

"In the house of commons Mr G. Palmer begged leave to withdraw his motion on the opium trade with China. This was the natural result of the speech of the duke of Wellington on Tuesday, when his grace magnanimously thought proper to throw his protecting shield over the helpless ministers, and disinterestedly to turn his back on his own friends."

Let us not omit to acknowledge the good action of a speech of lord Ellenborough, which followed that of the duke. His lordship adverted very happily to the cant mixed up with the opium question—

"If trusted the horse would not be influenced on this subject by the erroneous notions of morality which had been so seriously mixed up in positions presented to that house with calculations on increased exports of broad-cloth. The expectation that the Chinese would take broad-cloth if they were deprived of opium was most fallacious. But in positions coming from manufacturers of broad-cloth, he found reasonings derived from Christianity in the same sense with extended cap wine, and he thought such a connection ought to prevent the former arguments from having much weight with their lordships. He trusted their lordships would not sanction any course which, instead of diminishing the evils of the opium trade, might increase them."

The reasonings derived from Christianity in connection with arguments for extended exports of broad cloth, remind us of the Newgate ordinary's preference of punch to wine, "because it is a liquor nowhere spoken ill of in scripture, and, withal, pleasant and proper for a draught."—*Examiner*, May 17.

#### DEBATE ON THE CHINA WAR

Is over a debate took place in the house of commons which proved to demonstration how subsidiary to the purposes of peace and party are those great interests, from which alone Great Britain derives and maintains her present national position, it is the debate which has just concluded in that house on the subject of China. The interests of a commerce involving millions of people, producing nearly five millions of revenue, and including within its consequences, in all probability, the security of our Indian possessions, the national honour and character, were hazarded for the acquisition of a few, or the indulgence of ill-informed philanthropy. The fact cannot be concealed, that the adoption of Sir James Graham's motion would, after the manner in which the discussion was carried on, in reality have amounted to an assertion, that the war with China was unjust and impolitic; and, even though the new administration, which would necessarily have been formed on the defeat of lord Melbourne's cabinet, must have pursued the war entered on, the difficulties in the way of a resumption of intercourse and trade with China (China) would almost have been rendered insuperable. It is strongly to be felt by those best informed and most interested on the subject, that on Thursday the next morning China became in the city addressed the following letter to lord Palmerston:—(For this letter, see Reg. Aug 4.)

If there be one fact more distinctly made out from a knowledge of all the facts which have led to the present state of affairs with China, it is that our relations with the Chinese government, since the opening of the trade, have been those of constant hostility, and although we cannot go so far as to assert, with Sir G. Staunton, that "there was no connection with the rupture with China, and any act of amity or reconciliation on the part of her majesty's government," and still less agree with those who contend that Captain Elliot had been furnished with explicit instructions and powers, the crisis brought on by commissioner Lin

might have been widely averted, we do not think that more energetic action on the part of the foreign secretary would have saved it off for any great length of time. But the real question for public consideration is now an much more question as one of time; it is, in the War of the Opium and just?

The Chinese have a perfect right to put down smuggling, if they can, but they have no right to do so as to injure fair trade; they have no right to call upon England to find them a preventive service, and still less they have no right to exact from our officers and fellow-subjects the gratuitous duties of such a service, on pain of death, and confiscation of property not within the empire. The consumption of opium is their business, not ours; and if, as a writer of the quarterly *review* recently remarks,

"With a population of three or four hundred millions, they cannot afford a coast guard sufficient to prevent its introduction, let them suffer the whole inconvenience—the loss of their superfluous silver—and all those deplorable effects of smoking, which, however, we have reason to believe are greatly exaggerated—and that not so much by them as by us."

No one doubts the power of the Chinese to refuse to regulate their conduct by the law of European nations; such law may be really beneath the notice of their wisdom; but then, if they encourage our trade, run into our debt, engage our merchants, and justify our honour, such non-recognition can be no bar to the consequences of their conduct.

"It is practically impossible," says the well-informed writer on *how long* quoted, "for any nation to carry on a great and lucrative commerce with others, and yet refuse to enter into some species of diplomatic relation with them. The inconvenience of the want of such recognized relations may be endured for a season, but in divided violence, on one side or the other, are sure, at some time or other, to bring the conduct to absurdum."

But the case is now stronger than what is thus predicated; national violence on the part of the Chinese has brought about the war about to be entered on.

If it be the fixed and final determination of the Chinese government to allow the resumption of British commercial intercourse with the celestial empire until the opium trade be suppressed, we venture to predict that such intercourse will never be renewed. Mr George Staunton thinks that the opium trade may be destroyed through the instrumentality of a treaty between Great Britain and China. That it should so be it would be necessary to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in India. Are our government prepared to submit to such a term in the negotiation of a treaty? But suppose they were, what security have we that the Chinese may not think fit to prohibit some other article of commerce, in which their finances may attribute an enormous drain of silver, and to erect ever again towards the British representative and British subjects the drama of which the curtain has fallen on the first act? We firmly believe that it is utterly impracticable to prevent the introduction of opium into China. Demand everywhere beyond supply, and the Indian cultivation of the poppy stopped in error, other countries would furnish the supply. Even now, in the Philippine islands the poppy is being extensively cultivated for the Chinese market. The late edicts of commissioner Lin will only make the entire trade smuggling trade. The Chinese may regulate, but they cannot suppress the traffic. In any negotiations on the subject efforts must, therefore, be made to progress its admission into the empire on just and reasonable terms.—*Journal of commerce* April 11.

**CHINA.**—Important position of the undersigned merchants interested in the trade with China.

After stating the monopoly established by the government and the East India company, goes on to say,—"That in the month of March, 1859, captain Elliot, her majesty's superintendent, together with others of her majesty's subjects, as well as those who were engaged in the importation of opium as those who were not so engaged, and together with the merchants of other foreign nations, then resident at Canton, were placed in duress by the officers of the Chinese government there; and the said superintendent being allowed by apprehensive of a sacrifice of human life, and considering himself vested with all the powers that might lawfully have been exercised by the supercargo of the *Esplanade* company, did in the name and on the behalf of her majesty's government, request and require all her majesty's subjects then present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of her majesty's government, to be delivered to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them or British opium under their control; the British merchants then present did make surrender of very large quantities of opium of great value and captain Elliot did in the most full and unreserved manner hold himself responsible for and on behalf of her majesty's government." The petitioners, therefore, pray that inquiry may be instituted.—Signed by W. Jardine.

A. Matheson, T. Menzies & Co., Sec. Gen.

The additional rapacity of the surviving bourgeoisie upon the economy; and the impossibility of maintaining open the communists' measures from how to bring back limited the active participants to speculate extensively and take of the progress of life advanced stage. Mr. Lloyd, in the just recognition of this state of things, and there is no ground for the complaint which we hear the state of the country's government that has profited and its progress would have arrived in the United States and shipowners, if the ship had proceeded to the home. The owner to the fact, for in such a case the burden of the most other have made no other





# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1864.

Bombay; the parties concerned are interested for small amounts from one class upwards, many very moderate capitalists are interested at Bombay, and I do not think that is so generally the case at Calcutta.

1868.—Do you think that many of those persons who had experienced loss at Canton had been able to continue the trade and to avail themselves of the high prices which had subsequently prevailed in China?

I apprehend that the opinion that has since gone on to China has been principally from Bengal. On looking to the exports from Bombay during the whole 18 months that had elapsed since the amount is very small comparatively.

1869.—Then you think that so far as Bombay goes, those who were engaged in the opium trade previously, and who sustained loss when the opium was given up to Captain Elliot had no compensation for their loss by subsequent profits in the trade?

Not to any extent.

1870.—Sir G. Grey.—You think the export from Bombay had very much diminished? They had.

1871.—What has become of the opium which had been brought down to Bombay for the purpose of exportation?

It lies at Bombay now; that is one cause enhancing the difficulties that had occurred.

1872.—You state that there was a general expectation that the time would come when all would be right, did that expectation continue after it was known that the British government had refused to liquidate the claim?

No so generally.

1873.—But there was still an expectation that in time it would be right?

That is the time of the letters I have received.

1874.—Still continued?

Still continued.

1875.—Mr. E. Buller.—How do they expect that all will be made right? that it will be made right by an immediate payment from the British government, or by compensation expected from the Chinese?

I presume in the first instance it must come from the British government, and that seems to be the impression as far as my letters go. The expectation arose in this way, the refusal of the British government was before parliament met; there it was held out that when parliament met something would be done, consequently the expectation continued that when parliament met something satisfactory would be done, & that from whatever source the money would ultimately come it would be paid and first come from this government.

1876.—That forbearance which you spoke of as being the reason why bankruptcies were not very extensive in Bombay still continues to the anticipation of receiving the amount with the sanction of parliament though the government had refused it?

To a very great extent.

1877.—Supposing it to be refused by parliament do you anticipate that forbearance will immediately cease?

Indeed I look upon the most disastrous

consequences as likely to take place to the commercial body of that part of India indeed of all part of India where there are parties interested in opium if something is not soon done and this both as regards their trading in opium and also in the produce of India generally.

1878.—Will not the forbearance you had spoken of still continue in anticipation of compensation being obtained from the Chinese?

I am not aware that the parties expect the compensation to come direct from the Chinese, it must come through the British government so far as I am aware.

1879.—Sir G. Grey.—Do you think the forbearance would continue if it were distinctly understood that the British government were prepared to enforce compensation from the Chinese and to pay it over to the parties injured?

Yes, I think if the British government would give a pledge that they would enforce it from the Chinese that would be equivalent to a pledge of payment.

1880.—Mr. E. Buller.—In that case you would not anticipate those disastrous consequences which you have referred to?

Certainly not.

1881.—Chairman.—Would not that in some degree depend upon the time at which the payment would be likely to be made?

No doubt, it would, because sooner or later it would only go to a certain extent.

1882.—Mr. Gladstone.—Is it not the habit of the Chinese to make their payments with extreme tardiness?

I answered the question under an impression that the British government would insist upon the Chinese paying and consequently that would take it out of the ordinary course of payment between China merchants and British merchants.

1883.—And also under the impression that the British government would require immediate payment of the whole sum?

Yes, and that they would announce that such was their intention.

1884.—Chairman.—In the usual course of trade between Bombay and China do not the returns come with great promptness generally?

They do generally.

1885.—Mr. Brownrigg.—In the petition presented by your own house, you state that you are agents to a number of natives in China, was it intended to convey the opinion that all those natives were proprietors of the opium that had been given up?

It was.

1886.—The whole of those are more or less proprietors of the opium?

The whole of them are more or less proprietors of the opium from one chest and upwards. They are the parties for whom when the compensation becomes payable our house will have to receive the money.

1887.—Chairman.—In the petition you presented you say "that the before mentioned native merchants of India who had been thus so seriously affected" by the act of the Chinese government and the British superintendent, "praise no other knowledge of the laws of England than the orders of

"the British authorities, and had paid implicit obedience to such orders," "in entire faith and confidence in the "British government." Had you reason to believe that there is not a sufficient degree of education amongst those people to acquaint themselves with the English law and that their only means of judging of it is through the orders issued by the public authorities with whom they are in communication?

There is sufficient education among those parties to acquire the knowledge, but with the exception of a few they had not the opportunity of referring immediately to the laws, and in such a case as this it has been I believe a matter of some considerable difficulty in even this country to refer to all the points bearing upon the question. The native merchants are in the habit (and this point is pressed very much by our correspondent upon us) of considering it the duty of government authorities to interpret the law, and they enter into no enquiry whether it is the law or not.

1888.—Among the Persian population in Bombay education is rapidly extending? It is.

1889.—Are they not a very valuable class of people, and as regard trade in India of vast importance to the prosperity of the country?

They certainly are. They are most enterprising and clever merchants.

1890.—Advancing in education, in wealth and in influence?

Certainly very rapidly.

1891.—Is there any thing else connected with this subject that you wish to state to the committee?

Nothing further than that the parties are pressing anxiously for some declaration by the government at home that compensation will be given in some shape or other, otherwise they all contemplate the consequences as most alarming. Two parties are mentioned in one of the recent letters as having already committed suicide in consequence of the disappointment from the delay in this country.

1892.—Mr. Clay. You are referring now in your own correspondence?

Yes.

1893.—Have any of these parties engaged in the opium trade since the surrender of the opium to Captain Elliot?

No doubt some of them have.

1894.—You have no doubt that some of those parties to whom your house has been agent have since engaged in the trade? To a small extent.

1895.—Mr. Gladstone. Are you aware of the answer that has been given by Lord John Russell in the house of commons to a question put by the chairman of this committee?

Yes I am.

1896.—Do you think the declaration contained in that answer with respect to compensation is likely to allay the fears of parties interested in the opium claims and to produce a continuance of that forbearance respecting which you have been questioned?

It will have that tendency, but I

think at this late period they will look for so nothing more positive.

1890.—Chairman. You mean that however strong that answer might have been the merchants of Bombay would require something more precise and more distinct in order to justify them in forbearing from raising up their debts from their debtors?

Certainly at this late period I have one or two letters beneath which state very forcibly the feeling of some of the parties. This is a letter dated the 30th May 1890 from a Parsee merchant of eminence at Bombay largely interested in opium.

1890.—And of the parties named in your petition?

Yes. The pledge given by Captain Elliot is most full and unserved; and when we look to the immense stake at issue, and the loss that must have fallen upon England had the original trade been stopped, we think the course he has pursued is the most judicious one he could have selected. Had not the opium been surrendered for the service of H. M. government, the whole trade would have been stopped, and perhaps the life of every foreigner in China endangered, which must have led to a fearful encounter with the Chinese nation and the loss to England of the immense revenues derived from tea, which form a most important item in the assets of the country. Our agents and British subjects merely obeyed the orders of H. M. superintendent, and were not by fear or compulsion induced to the surrender of our property which was not in jeopardy, and could not have been seized by the Chinese, guarded as it was by the armed Lintin fleet, which was quite equal to its protection. The question now rests between the two governments of England & China; and it is for the former to determine what course to pursue for the recovery of the property surrendered by H. M.'s representative, whose pledge we should consider must be binding, as also all faith in the government will be at an end. Our property has been peaceably surrendered for the service of our sovereign on the conserved and full pledge of H. M.'s superintendent, that the full value should be repaid to us; and in our opinion it now only remains to hasten forward the settlement of these uncontested claims; and on this point, we turn to you and your friendly regard for us with confidence, as we feel assured that you will unceasingly exert yourselves and put in motion every engine that may lead to the desired success. The delay is the only thing we have to fear, and this we do certainly dread when we look around us, and see how long it takes even to arrange the simplest matter connected with India; we must most earnestly solicit that you will produce a counteraction, and by constant and repeated appeals, urge upon the authorities the importance to India of a speedy settlement. We have no doubt that an effort will be made to vitiate our just claims on the plea that the opium trade was a contraband trade, and therefore not entitled to the protection of England, but this argument, if brought forward, to it never answered by the fact of the whole question of opium, and the company's monopoly of it on the Bengal side, having been the subject of enquiry by a parliamentary committee the time of the removal of the charter, and that it was with the full information before them that the por-

tion of England sanctioned a monopoly of the said monopoly, and a subsequent encouragement of the opium trade.—The British company have derived an immense revenue from the trade which we and others have carried on in opium, and upon every principle of equity we are entitled to the fullest protection from the government, which has sanctioned such a gain by means so well known and so fully understood. Had the British parliament disallowed the continuance to the company of the opium monopoly, and branded its name as contraband and immoral, then the question would have been materially altered, and every man would have traded on his own risk; but by the course pursued, a pledge was given which must be fulfilled, and which we and all others are entitled to reckon upon without a shadow of a doubt. We rest upon the honor and integrity of the British government.

1891.—Have you a number of other letters, containing expressions to the same effect from various other parties?

Yes, a great many.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from the Quarterly Review for March; article, CHINESE AFFAIRS.

1 We certainly cannot help thinking that Captain Elliot would have acted more prudently had he not come to Canton at all at the moment of agreement, but asked for a further while at Macao; as he did go, it would have been better, we think to have demanded such an audience of the commissioner, if not with the view to act in concert with him as the American advised at least with a view to explaining to him that the superintendent had no authority whatever over smugglers—that his duties were connected only with the legal trade. Had he done this instead of hesitating to take the office of mediator, we doubt, things might have been a very different turn, even though he had unfortunately, in a certain degree, committed himself before he left Macao, by advising or sanctioning resistance on the part of the opium dealers. The Chinese knew this, for to the blessing of free trade there had been added that of a free press at Canton, and a note passed from Captain Elliot that in reality found its way into one or other of the last seven five prints of the place. The immediate and unfortunate result of Mr. Dent's release was some such demonstration on the part of the fact, that Captain Elliot was required to be delivered to him for his majesty's service, to be by him surrendered to the government of Loo, and to a more complete in the opium dealer, he gave them a full statement of his majesty's government for whose service it was and would, could receive in them the full value of the opium in cash, Captain Elliot, in short, making himself fully responsible as superintendent under his majesty's warrant, Captain Elliot has been very much concerned for this surrender, and the pledge he gave to Commissioner Loo, but, before we condemn him, we should ascertain the position in which he stood. It is stated by the superintendent's party that it was very similar to that of Sir John when the bandit began to hold his money with a cautious pistol at his head. Loo's weapons were, it is not less effective,—namely, starvation, imprisonment and menace of death. The parties on either side have many remarkable analogies, to be sure, but here instance we do not find in them any distinct trace of such extreme threats as are assumed in the reports we have alluded to.

2 We must add that his letters and despatches are evidently those of a gentleman who could have had very little experience in the management of any business of importance, and moreover, that the style he writes in is often almost unintelligible to us—what then must it have been, with the additional difficulties of translation, to the Chinese authorities?

3 Now, it appears to us quite plain that this gentleman's own letter must have been a reply to some communication to him to the day of the 25th, which has been approved in the compilation of official papers. Why are we left in ignorance of what the official communication really threatened? We cannot tell and easily believe that the mere delay of two days, with a vague suggestion that officers of the law were unable to post-humous, could have frightened Captain Elliot into his present attitude.

4 It seems to us almost to contemplate such conduct, with such a history and such a country without the most complete contempt that it is only in the habit of supposing. Whatever defects we may see in the details of the government of India must feel that there is some grand principle of good management of the body, some thing which no other nation has been able to match. And indeed we must let the history of remembering that, in comparing the official reports and other documents to our own, we are compelled to the conclusion that the English diplomat, based on what the other side gives, we are more and more disposed to pause about adopting the self-satisfied complacency tone of thinking and speaking as to China which has been so much in evidence both at and out of Downing street.

5 But, as the advocates for the restriction, the supply is given to the government of the East India Company, the drug is carefully prepared there for the Chinese market, it passes through eight custom-houses and its destination is well known. What then? Do we not suppose that the French, Spain and the two American ports, through our custom-house, with a sufficient knowledge of our several dispositions, and in any event made to keep them? Does France make any attempt to prevent her hardware ships, or any other article from being smuggled into England? Or the Dutch their guns or sword cutters? Do any of the smugglers of those nations or their governments make any requisition on ours for property lost, or vessels destroyed by our coast blockade or revenue cruises? Certainly not; the smugglers and their employers take upon themselves all risks of their illegal enterprise, well knowing that no man can take advantage of his own wrong.

6 Lastly, it has been said that the opium ships were lost in China waters when the seizure was made. This also cannot avail. Hongkong is close to the continent of China, in the bay of Macao, and so much in China as to be lost to England.

7 Under all the circumstances of the case—the superintendent's (however absurd) identification of himself with the opium traders—his order (however rash) for the seizure of the opium to his ships—it was placed squarely in their ships, and utterly beyond the power of the Chinese—the enforcement given to the culture and manufacture of the drug by the East India Company—and the indifference to its prohibition by the Chinese authorities, during the peaceful and regular days, thereby encourage the importation—all these things being considered, we are not disposed to deny that a case, not of strict right and justice, but of manifest wrong, may be made out for the opium dealers, especially if the reports in the city should prove unfounded, of which we have nothing; that the gains made by these gentlemen in the trade have been enormous—that one gentleman has been known to pocket 100,000; and that one house has cleared out less than 400,000.

8 The general feeling of the British nation seems to be for war with the Chinese, ministers are for it, almost all the writers of the press—the only one we have seen who is not—thus differ as to the manner of prosecuting it.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Can you or, perhaps, some of your commercial readers inform me, upon what principle, and under the authority of what clause in the navigation or registry acts, the deputy superintendent has granted British colliers to a ship, which forfeited them by sale to a foreigner last year; and has continued to sail under the American flag ever since. It is quite a new feature in our commercial law, that our flag may be thus "put off and on," under authority, whenever it may be convenient or profitable to do so. It is, moreover, strange that a little more defence was not paid by the deputy superintendent to the opinion of his officer, which was unequivocally expressed in his refusal to grant an application of a precisely similar nature. One of the two must be wrong; and surely so direct a violation of precedent should have the sanction of some authority. Yours.

Macao, 6th Sept. 1840.

Mercator.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—Accounts from Brussels state that Hongkong, a Chinese commissioner, has arrived at Amsterdam on board a vessel belonging to the Handel Maatschappij, the bearer of a receipt of the emperor of China which empowers him to deliver letters of marque against the English. That he is going to the different sea-ports of Europe, whence, after having executed his commission, he will proceed to those of North America.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1840.

### LATEST DATES

	6th June	Singapore	22nd Aug.
England	10th May	Java	July
Calcutta	25th July	Manila	22nd Aug.
Bombay	26th July	Amoy	15th May

ARRIVED.—3rd also Rangoon, Prome, and Tamar, Wingate, steamships, from Singapore and Calcutta. 4th also, from Calcutta, 5th July, Singapore 18th August, Rangoon 18th, from Manila, Prome, Yarra, Bala, from Singapore and London, Bombay, Calcutta, Prome, from Bombay, 25th July, and Singapore, 22nd August.

PAID OFF.—Per Bombay, Calcutta, W. Bala, etc.

SAILED.—2nd also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 3rd also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 4th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 5th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 6th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 7th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 8th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 9th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 10th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 11th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 12th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 13th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 14th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 15th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 16th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 17th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 18th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 19th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 20th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 21st also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 22nd also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 23rd also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 24th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 25th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 26th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 27th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 28th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 29th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 30th also, Rangoon, Prome, for London. 31st also, Rangoon, Prome, for London.

Lord Palmerston closed the debate. He declared that he had been wrong in assuming such important communications: if his lordship really thought thus, what must he think of all capitalistic "free" dispatches? His lordship made the following declaration:— "That the general order



In court in 1838, did actually establish and criminal courts in China."

Not only were such courts established, but very recently a case of considerable importance was tried under them. And this declaration was made after the men sentenced by captain Elliot's—not the queen's—court had been set at liberty, the law officers of the crown having decided that captain Elliot had not the power to sentence the prisoners to confinement in England. And this declaration passed the house of commons without a remark!

It was said in the course of the debate that had there been a sufficient naval force in China in March 1840 the suppression of the opium would not have been prevented, because the presence of H. M. ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* at Whampoa in 1840 was no protection to lord Napier.

With reference to this assertion, we beg to refer our local readers to the *C. R. of Sep. 10 and 23, 1841*, and we repeat, that had the armed boats of the frigates proceeded to Canton on the 7th day of September, reinforced by those of the merchant vessels at Whampoa—lord Napier's mission would have terminated successfully; that the governor, *Lo*, would have received his lordship's letter and granted an audience. We have his lordship's repeated the frigate's boats in Canton.

And if two frigates of the *Vernon* class had been off *Chumper*, instead of the *Larson*, in March 1840, would the English have been made prisoners? or if they had been, how long would they have remained so?

From the debate we are naturally led back to the *Blue Book*, and the officers who figure most therein, captain Elliot, the "little pocket" of the whig ministry, and we shall offer some remarks *seriatim* on the extracts we have made; requesting our readers to have the kindness to refer the remarks to the extracts.

Orders under the Royal sign Manual.—How faithfully lord Napier obeyed his instructions, and yet slander has spit its venom into the grave of the deceased nobleman!

And then the utter folly of the 10th para!—When were the laws of China they being founded on imperial decrees, interpreted by the magistrates—administered towards foreigners in justice and good faith? Sir G. Stanton has declared the laws of China are dormant with respect to foreigners, except in cases of homicide.

Lord Napier's letter.—Mr. Davis, as a *clerk* of E. L. company's supracargo and an excellent Chinese scholar, is an authority on this subject.

Mr. Davis falls into the error that he had the power to order the British merchant vessels out of Canton river—what a monstrous misconception in a man who had passed his life as a mercantile agent.

No 32.—We have more than once ere now given Mr. Davis the credit of resigning his appointment on the high ground, that as there were not any duties for the chief superintendant to perform, he declined filling the office and receiving the salary; we now find that his intention to quit China had been taken long before lord Napier's death.

Sir G. Robinson's lamentations are rather tedious; when did two of a trade ever agree? What harmony existed between the English, French, and Dutch supracargoes? and he would have been nearer the truth if he had attributed the untoward reception and disastrous removal of H. M.'s commissioner from Canton to the intrigues—traitorous is not a term too strong—of the E. I. Co.'s senior agent, Mr. James Daniell.

No 71, 72. It is evident from these letters, that captain Elliot had no power or authority to issue any one of his notices, beginning with that of December 19, 1839. Lord Palmerston tells him, in terms not to be mistaken, that he is simply the recipient of £3000 per ann. of the public money.

Letter, April 6. Many have thought, and amongst others, a wise quarterly reviewer with the "*Mac* book" before him, that the high commissioner, after his reply of the 20 March, must have sent some

threatening document to captain Elliot; but capt. Elliot, in his letter of April 6, *unwisely* confesses that he clearly perceived that old *Lo* was forcibly spoiling old England's pocket! This paragraph is but an apology for the surrender at the first public summons without demur, refusal, or protest—captain B. having previously offered to fulfil the emperor's will—on the part of captain Elliot now if he thinks his conduct required an apology what must the world think? and the whig ministry, go all of opinion, have a much clearer perception that the risk of full indemnity and future security has been weakened by captain Elliot's ready surrender.

Inclosure No. 5 is 148. We quote the next paragraph in reply to captain Elliot's assurances to lord Palmerston and to his lordship's declaration in the house of commons respecting the English civil and criminal courts in China.

Extract from letter April 13, is a specimen of captain Elliot's language, which we will not pretend to do into English.

Letter, 24 Nov.—We have no hesitation in stigmatising this strange letter as a base attempt to raise his own at the expense of the characters and the pockets of others.

It is full of inaccuracies—facts, misstatements, which captain Elliot must have known were misstatements when he made them: to note a few:

1. As to the time sailing of the country ships for India: a reference to the Canton General Price Current is only necessary.

2. Shipping tons for England before the end of December: a like reference.

Without speaking so *successfully* as captain Elliot always does, we are of opinion that the import of raw cotton fell of full a third, as compared with the previous year, and even of this quantity a part was stored at Manila and Singapore.

Of manufactured goods, large quantities were sent to Manila and Singapore.

When captain Elliot talks of the rise of prices, he forgets to take into account the enormous freight charged by the citizens of the U. S., their own sale and *del credere* commissions—all of which the goods had to bear,—saying nothing that such sales were *unchecked*: instead of profits upon imports, it was, probably, only the expected profits upon teas sent to England (in which trade captain Elliot's friends, the humpmerchants and citizens of the U. S. have been the rivals of the English merchants) that reconciled the English agents to, or rather induced them to bear such an *unnatural* state of things.

Captain Elliot says the "American merchants have been obliged to live on ship board exposed to all manner of privation and danger!" indeed! *puo*, dear, little Jonathans, surely *ancle Sam* will now do something for you. But this assertion is not true: the heads of American houses resided in Canton, except during occasional visits to Hongkong; and as to their privations, *ho*, how does this assertion agree with the cool phrase they were repeating on all occasions: "we calculate we milk the cow while John Bull holds the horse."

We request information on the contents of this letter from our commercial friends; we shall return to it in our next number: we now conclude with the remark that it is an imposition on and an insult to lord Palmerston, and a *covert*, *discreet* attempt to injure those who have suffered but too severely from the greatest error of their lives—failing to hold captain Elliot at his real official value—nothing, worse than nothing!

Extract, *Blue Book* (Canton, Nov. 19, 1837.

"Till within the last few months, that branch of the trade (on the east coast of Canton and Peking) never afforded employment to more than two or three small vessels; but, of the date of this despatch,

and for some months past, there have not been 10 or 12 than twenty sail of vessels on the east coast:—"

Mark the confusion: a few is at most but two, three, or four months, whilst some may be six, eight, or ten months. Besides, the assertion is not true.

Canton, Jan. 30 1840.

"He (*Houqua*) met this observation by saying, that I had experienced enough of the Chinese government to know that full time would be given before such extreme measures were adopted."

Was not this a lesson against the surrender on the first summons?

Capt. E. to V. P. (Rev. July 17, 1837).

Mass. Jan. 37, 1840.

"The moment may be at hand when it will be in my power to signify to H. E. the governor, at a great advantage, and in the most differential terms, that I should be glad to interpose in any PARTICULAR case he may desire to put on me, but that it is a business of great moment, and that I should not venture to do so except he's plans were either addressed directly to me in a sealed shape, or through some responsible officer of the government."

And an captain Elliot, a British officer, is glad to do the particularly dirty work of a Chinese governor!

In the Register of the 11th ult., we quoted from Marryatt's diary second series inclosure of a *sed* detection of principles in American public men in the mutilation of standard English works, when republished in America.

The following extract will prove, how correct captain Marryatt is in his report. Universal History, from the creation of the world to the year 1800. By ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER—continued by Rev. EDWARD NAPIER, D. D. Edited by an American. 6 volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Tyler's work finishes with the 17th century; and the last volume of these six, which includes the first twenty years of the 18th century, was prepared by Dr. NAPIER, a *grace* professor of history at Oxford, and the whole has been revised for publication here by an American.

There is one notice, however, in the publisher's advertisement, which we now with regret, and must speak of with disapprobation. It is a new word.

"The present is published from a new English edition omitting some few passages which were *brutish* in its material, and which—*it* be considered objectionable by the American reader."

We have got the time at the means at hand to verify what these omitted passages are, nor in judge how far they are "material," or how they "might be considered objectionable to American readers;" but we protest against the *trick* of this mutilating an author, and especially against the assumption that American readers are to have history thus accommodated to their *instincts* and *prejudices*.

There is such a want of manliness implied in the idea that a book of instruction and authority—a book of history—cannot be advantageously published in this country, until by omission it be made palatable to absurd vanity, or prejudice, or peculiar interests—that, in short, it must be *tailored* before it can be merchantable—that we think it an act of duty to protest against the assumption as unfounded in fact, and unjust alike to the foreign author and the American reader.—New York American, February 8th, 1840.

This liberty is most extraordinary and unpardonable, and could only have been presumed on in that part of the new world called the United States.

What in the universal history of the old world can possibly be *unmaterial* to, or considered objectionable by, a citizen of the U. S. of the new world?

We applied the editor of the *New York American*, for his honest protest.

The list of American vessels engaged in the slave trade—the publication of which seems to have put the *dander* up of *gander* J. a citizen of the U. S., whose address to the editor of the *Canton Press* on the subject on the 19th was published in that journal of the 22d ult.—was taken from the same American paper.

Printed and published at the  
Canton Register Office.









the writer, *Kung*, being unwilling to submit, destroyed themselves. The military commander, *Ching Ching*, and others *Tsun-Pinghwa*, were wounded. *Ensign* *Leibenberg* died, then returned to *Chinkoo*.—Further, *Changfah*, the owner of the village of *Chinkoo*, had previously received orders from *Yau Ho* to return to his village and request his people to the east of the officers civil and military and troops, they were not to be allowed to enter there. When I year to master *Woo*, heard that *Leibenberg* died in *Wienburg*.

Then could my very hand with me.

*Ting-tse* is little more than a hundred li from *Chinkoo*, and the communication is very easy; the most important parts are *Tsukien*, *Chen-pai*, and *Kienchen*, which are all near each other, and by are the most important (perhaps only) routes. The military, *Choo*, reduced *Chen Chao Tsue* to raise the standards of eight hundred men. *Chinkoo* then through at *Chinkoo* upwards of 300 men were ordered to repair with all haste to *Chinkoo* to wait for *Chinkoo*. Further, I gave verbal orders to *Ching Tsing*, the chief of *Kiangpoo*, to buy boats and sink them in the most important of the inner passages, and also to use (such) wooden piles and sand bags there with *Chinkoo*, and by these defenses to guard the district, and place such armaments in the way of the English as to prevent them from advancing; but we are still in a very embarrassed state.

Most unexpectedly, on the 13 of the moon (July 11) in the fifth watch (from 3 to 5 A.M.) it was reported by the lookout that many sails of barbarian ships were off *Tsukien*.

*Tsukien* is little more than a hundred li from *Chinkoo*. *Woo*, your majesty's command, have planted ourselves at the most important points, and have given the strictest orders to the military to keep the most attentive guard to guard against surprise. But I have just heard that five more out of the English rebels barbarian ships have arrived, and numbering them all there are now thirty off sail, hugging close on their broadside, forward and abaft, the largest have three decks, the rest in six two, the smallest one deck. Two of them have revolving tubes (paddle-boxes) on their sides, which circulate quickly, propelling the vessel with great speed, and which take the soldiers in tow. Their troops number in about 5 or 6 thousand. If we meet them, it is absolutely necessary to have far superior numbers, or may then subdue them. Your servant, *Choo*, before got ready at *Chinkoo* 2500 men of which only 300 arrived at *Chinkoo*; exclusive of these, some days will be required for the troops which I *Woo*, have ordered to arrive at *Chinkoo*; the whole number here at present little exceeds 2,000. Now as the barbarian ships are many and our forces few,—this is a great difference. At present our policy should be to act on the defensive, for it is not right immediately to give battle. We should first form and determine on our plans; and be ready to use our leaders, come as they, to subdue themselves by advancing and retreating.

By day we shall be enabled to float a great armamentous in the clouds, and then we can harmonize our plans for attack, and then we may hope, in the meeting of a drum, to pour upon and seize them. At the present time it is necessary in our troops to guard the approaches to all the entrances, great and small, on the opposite. The naval commander *Wanchoo* and *Kienchen* must also guard his equipment, and prevent the ships from sinking in; and the forward ships to *Chinkoo*. But many cannot be saved.

The troops now in *Chinkoo* are not in a very difficult state. It is proper to request the imperial will to be sent down to *Tseng*, the governor of *Chinkoo* and *Fukien* to select from the latter province great naval officers to hasten to the coast of the province of *Chinkoo*, not taking into account (fearless of) were the barbarian ships may be, and immediately to unite these troops with the admiral of *Chinkoo* and together command (the English). Further we request the imperial will to be sent down to the governor of the two *Chinkoo* to order the naval officers of the provinces of *Chinkoo* and *Chinkoo* to guard the boundaries and points, in particular attention from the

barbarian ships. Moreover, to protect the waters of *Chinkoo*, the civil and military officers of that province must now act very strictly, and the governors and local governors of every province must at once, order all their subordinates to keep watch and guard.—This despatch, with the overtures of my colleagues, is forwarded separately. Forgive me for the imperial pleasure do. *Chinkoo*, 6 moon, 12 day (July 11).

August 1. *Elliot* in reply.

A duly prepared despatch has arrived from *Chinkoo*, reporting the loss of *Chinkoo*.

We, (the consuls) have respectfully received the vernacular reply.

"Of the sun of the *Chinkoo* and troops of the province of *Chinkoo*, I might have known it without enquiring. Immediately those small party, stinking (barbarian and rebellious English) have the audacious daring to spread forth their irregular, vicious actions, all the great civil and military officers are filled with apprehension and lose all firmness and self-dependence; they are constantly of no use but to take care to keep their mandarins, and enjoy themselves.—I have still further to make known my imperial will. Respect this."

On the same day the following were respectfully received.

*Tseng*, 20th year, 6th moon, 30th day (July 18). The privy council have received the imperial edict.

*Woo* (local governor of *Chinkoo*), reports that the English barbarian ships have entered the district of *Tsukien* to the province of *Chinkoo*, and caused disturbances, etc.

Some time ago, on account of the rigorous prohibitions against opium, I offered the government of *Canton* to cut off the trade of the said barbarians; to this end I have already sent down my imperial will to the governors and local governors on the coast to establish strictly preventive measures; but, then, can there have been the smallest neglect in this matter? Their business must be so better than wooden images, that they have allowed the English to land and make a scene. I order *Wanchoo* (local governor of *Chinkoo*) and *Choo Tsing* (military of *Chinkoo*) to be delivered over to the proper authorities for heavy punishment. Respect this."

Also on the same day a fire express from the military board, travelling 400 li a day with the following despatch in *Woo*.

*Tseng*, 6 moon, 22 day, (July 22). The following imperial edict is received.

"The English barbarians, because their opium has been prohibited, and their thoughts of schemes for gain cut off, like emperor, early considered that they would seek into the entrances and create disturbances. On this subject I have already given repeated warnings. All the governors and sub-governors of the maritime provinces, and the different military officers have been most strictly ordered to keep secret guards and prevent the said barbarians rushing in. To day it is substantiated that *Woo* has reported that the English barbarians sent a letter to the commandant of *Tsukien* setting forth their disorderly and mad (conduct or requisitions); and it is also known that the said barbarians have all landed, surrounded, attacked and taken the city of *Tsukien*. What I further observe in the report is deeply deserving of the greatest detestation. This stinking species, or race,—beyond their policy schemes for a raising themselves of opportunistic of smuggling opium in porous opportunity to the imperial orders, what can they do? The said local governor and general, if they had been able to acknowledge the truth in doing their duty, and had strictly guarded the approach, how could they have so negligently permitted the landing of upwards of 3 or 4 thousand men?"

So if any accident occur across all the great civil and military officers become alarmed and lose their wits. The rules of the troops of *Chinkoo* may be known without asking. I have already sent down my imperial will that *Woo* and *Choo* be delivered over to the proper authorities for heavy punishment. As to *Tsukien* then, it stands alone in the ocean and is exposed to the danger of being surrounded and taken; the said local governor should have quickly sent additional naval officers over it. It is now difficult to see that the barbarian ships will not go

westward and march into *Chinkoo* and other important places, hoping to create confusion, shutting them in and acting as they like. I order that a cove of Chinese soldiers be stationed on the roads to keep strict guard, and prevent the barbarian bandits from reaching us. To day I have sent down my imperial will, travelling 400 li a day, ordering *Yau Tsung* (the admiral) not to show who or what this officer is to collect and lead on troops and not the English to pieces; he also march (*Tsukien*) in a few days. The said local governor and his colleagues must absolutely exert their whole minds in consultation, that they may in a slight degree atone for their former crimes; but there is any relaxation, they shall be punished in the harshest degree. Forward this at the rate of 400 li a day, and come to be known. Respect this."

This is a reply to the report of the loss of *Chinkoo*. Written with the vernacular pencil.

The publication of part of the evidence of Mr. Malcolmsen occupied so much of our time and space last week, as we were preparing the Register for the press as to oblige us to postpone our remarks on some extracts from the "Blue Book" and the quarterly review; the paragraphs of the latter we had numbered for the purpose of reference and we shall now recur to them; first observing that the author of the article seems to wish to impress his readers with the belief that he has been in China; yet how could one who has read the celestial and talk of "Hongkong in the bay of Malacca?"

Para. 1. The reviewer says—"the Chinese know this"—know what? Captain Elliot's circular, dated *Macao*, March 21, although copies of it reached *Canton* on the 24, was not published in the Register until the 28. And it is utterly false—"that not a note passed from Captain Elliot but instantly found its way into one or other of the antagonist prints of the place." Let the reviewer produce an instance. And where is not the blessing of a free press, where would be the exclusive, the selfish, and, whenever it suits its purpose, the vituperative, detraction, and scandalous Q & A?—which would gladly strangle all processes but its own. The reviewer says Captain Elliot's style is often unintelligible to him: we believe poor Lord Palmerston, on whom as much of it has been inflicted, and every boy else make the same complaint; but, let us see how much of intelligibility there is in his own style. Immediately after the words we have just quoted the reviewer proceeds:—"The immediate, and unfortunately of Mr. Dent's release (where is it? Mr. Dent was not a prisoner in his own house, he might have proceeded freely to the British consulate at any time before Captain Elliot's arrival, had he wished) was some such demonstration on the part of Lin, that Captain Elliot issued an order &c." Can any of the reviewer's friends make these words in Italian intelligible?

3. This paragraph shows how carelessly the reviewer read the "Blue Book" lying before him; we now beg to refer him to Captain Elliot's letter dated April 6.

4. We agree with most of what is said in this para. in the review, a small part of which only we have quoted.

5. The reviewer is out here: how is it possible for smuggled goods to pass through a custom house? It is a contradiction in terms;—he means that goods intended to be smuggled into France, Spain, and the two Americas pass through our custom houses, but of course, they are not smuggled out of England. The rest of the paragraph requires no notice as it does not in the most distant manner, rest upon the monopoly of the manufacture of opium by the E. I. company.

6. "Hongkong is close to the continent of China in the bay of *Macao*; and as much in China as *Spithead* is in England."

Will some reviewer there is anything like downright ignorant assertions. But Hongkong happens to be about 60 miles from the bay of *Macao*; and it has been said not to be in the waters of China, because the Chinese can not protect it. "Terror dominates faster, and faster crumpled old. Not to this fact with France to England and *Spithead*, Mr. Reviewer?"

7. The case of those who surround them again is not of *sublimation* but of *justification*.

OF THE SUPPLEMENT.

With reference to A's letter and the 'extract' of a letter from captain Elliot to Howqua, which appeared in the last C. R., a few words are necessary. That 'extract' was first published in the C. R. of July 30, 1859. It was brought to us by an absent friend, we are not certain whether by brought as the original and we translated it, or whether he brought as his translation for publication; we rather think we got the translation from him. However, our impression is, that the publication was with the knowledge & permission of captain Elliot, and that either the m. s. translation, or a proof from the Register office, was submitted to captain Elliot. The friend upon this point; but as we considered the 'extract' had been communicated in a rather confidential manner, and as it was beyond doubt a private letter written in confidence to Howqua, which, as a matter of course in a matter of trade, he betrayed, we did not address it as a *per contra* against captain Elliot's letter of the 28th of November; and, although it has proved his purpose, we regret our contemporary has so used it, for although he might not have known every circumstance connected with the letter as well as ourselves, he must have known it was a private letter. We do not know what were the opinions of our contemporary at the time of the date of the letter; but we believe it is generally known that a petition of the British merchants thought in common with captain Elliot on the points alluded to in the 'extract,' though perhaps they did not go the whole hog with him.

Amongst other reports it is said that Tang, governor of Fuhkeen, being fully convinced that the natives would have opium, ordered the war junks on the coasts of Fuhkeen and Chekeang to attack the opium clippers, but at the same time he agreed that the trading junks of those provinces should import any quantity from the west coasts of this province, Singapore, &c., on paying his emissaries a fee of \$150 per chest on its being landed within his jurisdiction.

All the above is credible enough, except the amount of the fee, which we think too large.

We now recur to rather unmethodical remarks on the extracts from the 'Blue Book,' beginning with one or two published in our last number.

#### Petition of British Subjects, Dec. 1859.

Mr. Davis is wholly wrong in his remarks on this document: it is easy to say a composition is "crude and ill-digested," but let Mr. D. rub out the crudities; and when he said it was "from a portion of the English traders at Canton," he said what he must have known was not true: it was from the great majority. The only firms which did not sign it were Messrs. T. Dent & Co., (then represented by Mr. L. Dent), Messrs. Whitman & Co; (Mr. J. C. Whitman) and the then lately established firm of Messrs. Daniell & Co.—or, de facto, Mr. J. N. Daniell, the senior agent of the rust India company in Canton.

It is easy to know why the two last named gentlemen, when the occurrences of the previous February are remembered, did not sign the petition; but it is not so easy to know why Mr. Davis racks them, in invectives comparable with those heaped upon which did sign the petition, as "some of the most respectable houses."

Captain Elliot, in his letter to the governor of Canton, dated Macao, March 22, 1859, says he is ready to meet the officers of the provincial government, and to use his sincere efforts to fulfil the pleasure of

the great emperor, as soon as it is made known to him.

In his letter to Lord Palmerston of the same date and referring to it, in this letter to the governor, captain Elliot says,—"but I should not omit to mention that I have at the same time offered to use my best efforts for fulfilling the reasonable purposes of this government." But what a great difference is there between the reasonable purposes of the Canton government and the emperor's will.

Ordering away the native servants and stopping the supplies of provisions—in fact, the first measure necessarily includes the last—the first means of annoyance always adopted by the local government, it has been often experienced that they have never gone beyond them, except in the instance of making all the foreigners prisoners in Canton; and this unparliamentary measure, was much too timely submitted to.

On the extracts from captain Elliot's letters in our present number, and on the whole of his correspondence, it is only necessary to remark very generally. The impression that has forced itself on our mind is, that they are the productions of a man of inordinate vanity and self conceit, but, unfortunately, not of a man having that confidence in himself which can only be founded on sincere intentions.

Captain Elliot as soon succeeds to the office of chief of the commission than he thinks he is able to manage the emperor, the governor, the British merchants, and Lord Palmerston. He sees, intuitively, through all the mazes of Chinese diplomacy; for instance: he more than once assures Lord Palmerston that the trade in opium is about to be legalized, and why was this positive assurance given? because captain Elliot's clear conception penetrated through the astute policy of the emperor of China: after *Hux Nates*, *Choosun* & Co. had declared that to stop the influx of opium was a great desideratum, but that it was impossible the emperor, as a preliminary measure to opening the trade, had only to "convince both foreigners and natives that the obstruction of the outside trade was a possible state of circumstances;"—and thus having proved he could both shut and lock the door, he would then, in his compassion, take it off its hinges! wonderful!

These hard-hearted communications were

In Honor what he never knew.

The whole scope of captain Elliot's correspondence is to recommend himself to the home government as a man who has achieved victories against the tricky policy of the Chinese such as no man has ever achieved before. He says no foreign officers were allowed to reside in China: pray what are the French, Dutch, and American consuls?—He claims credit for adopting his correspondence with the provincial authorities to the genius of the people and the peculiarities of the language.

What is the genius of the Chinese nation? to claim universal dominion and to trample on the necks of all others: what are the peculiarities of the Chinese language as punctilious observed, by themselves? A tone overbearing, presumptuous, arrogant, in the highest degree on the part of the officers, a wailing howling, deprecatory, drudging, in the lowest degree on the part of the people: but there is a just medium, which any foreign officer of sense and spirit would adopt: but we say, it is impossible to put all captain Elliot's diplomatic flourish of—"the honor to receive, highest consideration &c. &c." into the Chinese language without degradation to the writer and the nation to which he belongs.

Captain Elliot has failed most signally in his repeated attempt to open a correspondence on acknowledged grounds of right and

dignity of office. Witness his repeated assurances to Lord Palmerston and witness the treatment he has received and tamely submitted to: what weight had his remonstrances (vide letter Jan. 30, 1859) with the high commissioner? but he did not open his mouth—and what was his altered position after Decr. 1859, but that of a ready and dispassionate of the governor of Canton: he having told the Chinese authorities a year previous that his commission extended only to the regular trade: and why did captain write the uncalculated for falsehood, that his gracious sovereign (the British government) was totally ignorant of the opium trade?—What can he now say to the speech of the duke of Wellington?

For the torrents of reproach which the C. R. poured on captain Elliot for his measures in December 1858, we alone are answerable: we poured them all. But we can assure Lord Palmerston that there was no intention to oppose the government boats on the part of the people on board the schooners in the river: what opposition could be made against boats carrying 60 men armed with spears &c., by a few unarmed tugs? But read captain E's letter; he was to accompany (of course he under them in their own river) the Chinese officers to Whampoa to expel the boats; not having previously, on various occasions, declared the traffic to be illegal and those who were engaged in it beyond the pale of all laws, he tells Lord Palmerston that it was his duty to prevent the persons of British subjects (be their crime what it might) from falling into the hands of the Chinese government. That is, if any of the British boats, engaged in selling opium in the river, had opposed the Chinese government boats and been captured, captain E. would have felt it his duty, although under the orders of the Chinese governor, and acting with his own colleagues, the Chinese officers immediately to have taken a B. M. s. out to the rescue of men whom he had denominated smugglers, and had Chinese lives been lost he would not have scrupled to have called them murderers: is this conduct conceivable to common sense?

But we are tired of pointing out the unintelligibilities, inconsistencies, and contradictions in the correspondence: yet we will venture to make this assertion:—that there is not one letter from captain Elliot, filling half a page of the 'Blue Book,' in which we cannot show, if not a direct contradiction, at least that the meaning of one part of the letter is weakened or neutralized by another: this may be the very essence of diplomatic correspondence for aught we know: the puzzle is, where could captain Elliot have learnt it—certainly not in the cockpit or gutter: but we are afraid he has been deluded into the error of thinking himself a fine writer; yet if the world is to suffer the affliction of another 'Blue Book,' before they have done with it, captain Elliot will exclaim with *Nero*—"would that I had never learned to write."

With reference to captain Elliot's letter of November the 28, we will prove our assertion made above, of the facility of detecting contradictions: "measures of repression against the offenders," he says, "is a character of proceeding to which the Chinese system of government and police is well adapted, when its strength is put forth."

The commissioner's second paragraph, from this with the following words. "The character of his (Lina) measures was an acknowledgment of his own error of misapprehension (rather the sense of his own helplessness) against the smuggling traffickers either native or foreign." Now, he cannot escape from this dilemma by drawing a distinction between the op-

"A speedy arrangement of existing difficulties," "confidence in the queen's government," "we were at one time the hope of Europe," "we were told toberish" — We now hazard our opinion that the existing difficulties will never be arranged on a free trade with England with China on a profitable, secure, and honorable foundation be ever gained, except as the result of a successful war; and that war, to ensure success, must be waged at all points from Canton to Peking, and up the rivers into the very heart of the 'middle kingdom.' But that war must be waged by one head and one heart—the leader must not be indicted with the same crime as was the duke of Marlborough; who observed, when some one was remarking on the rapidity of Caesar's movements, "ah!—by—! he had no Dulch" deputized in his army!

INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

In the memorable case of the insult offered to the English flag by the French squadron off Vera Cruz, in taking a Mexican pilot out of the Express packet, it has generally been supposed that we stood alone, and that no other nation had been subjected to similar contumely. It now appears, however, by a letter from New Orleans received this morning, that a United States schooner, named the Woodbury, carrying six guns, employed to carry a mail from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, underwent precisely the same treatment. This accident goes to confirm the name of the Mexican pilot Francisco Perez who was so taken out, and adds, that the commander made the same kind of remonstrance as was done by the commander of the Express packet. It is further stated that Mr. Argoud, the American consul at Vera Cruz, reported the matter officially to his government, so that there could be no pretence of ignorance in the matter, and yet it would appear though "brother Jonathan" is apt enough to lie up on such occasions; that the insult has quietly passed over without the slightest notice taken of it. The fact was, as it now seems, quite notorious at the time at Vera Cruz, that the pilot had been taken out of the United States schooner. That the discovery should now be brought to light is both curious and amusing as all people who read such books must have seen in the "*Latter-day of the Great Western*" the story at England for submitting so quietly on the occasion, and the insouciant bribe that the French would not have dared to serve the Americans so! Perhaps, however, as only six months have since elapsed, they have not fully digested the affront, but are only waiting for a proper time to notice it with due effect.

Captain Elliot called the adjustment for conducting the British trade outside the Bogue in Oct. last (*vide* C. R. extra Oct 23 and C. R. Oct. 29) "temporary, indeed, but honourable." We believe captain Elliot to be the only British subject who so considered

Printed and published at the  
 Canton Register Office.

[illegible]

The above is a summary of the information  
 in the "Action" column.  
 Yours for flight. A.  
 Advertisement, each issue.  
 In February 1941, 10 copies  
 in 1 column for 3 months.

NO. 32

The moral character of a plain Chinese implicitly on the internationalist ground of a British officer, and therefore, on the American side by Captain Elliot in the most positive language of his authority to demand the opinion for the purpose of the British government, in words which— "for which he since transpired in London that a few new know and feel that Elliot was not authorized for what he did. Still, as charity is soon to be supposed that the experiment of free trade considered him if warranted; and in the spirit of the same peaceful view, the reflection must be made that it was his misfortune to be placed in a position he did not understand. And another remark also be concerned for his appointment as they did not know that Captain Elliot was insufficient for the diplomacy required to improve the standing of the British nation with the most despotic, proud, disesteemed government of the world, nor that he had not the tact and management to handle the trade with China, the trade of great interest to British revenue. This must be allowed; for, in quite certain they would employ "a charge d'affaires" to work a frigates off a shore, but now they are quite certain of his incompetency. But again some say a more consideration—the award of a reward was a right to expect from him. After the most anxious representations on their grievances and most cordial and every support for the scheme they had planned in his integrity. How he has fulfilled his obligations for the good faith and trust bestowed on him, let his letter to Lord Palmerston 20 Nov. 1840 reply. The most favorable inference that can be made on that communication is that by 20 Nov. he had had time to know the great responsibility he had thrown on his government and the probability that his proceedings now would not be justified by the instructions or power, and hence the confidence which he had placed in him was not to be broken.



wrought of the church, and the loss of the  
the claimants. This line of conduct may have  
be beyond his original comprehension, he has  
been induced to do it, and his responsibility which  
he can never evade.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES TO CONGRESS.

Yours truly, &c.  
The President's speech to Congress, on the 3d of  
March, was a most interesting and important  
document. It was a full and complete  
statement of the state of the Union, and of the  
policy of the Administration. It was a  
masterpiece of statesmanship, and a  
model of eloquence. It was a  
document which should be read by every  
citizen of the United States, and which  
should be studied by every student of  
history and government.

What a noble spirit to display!  
What a noble soul to find!  
What a noble heart to give!

With all this, the President, who has been  
so long in the position of Chief Executive,  
has been able to do so much for the  
country, and to do so much for the  
people, is a true hero and a true  
statesman.

But though the President has been so  
successful in his career, yet it is a  
sad fact, that in the eyes of the  
people, he has been so long in the  
position of Chief Executive, that he  
has been able to do so much for the  
country, and to do so much for the  
people, is a true hero and a true  
statesman.

And now, when the President has  
been so long in the position of Chief  
Executive, and when he has been able  
to do so much for the country, and to  
do so much for the people, is a true  
hero and a true statesman.

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CHINA  
February 22nd, 1890.

ARRIVED.

England	1st June	Shanghai	1st June
India	1st June	Shanghai	1st June
China	1st June	Shanghai	1st June
Japan	1st June	Shanghai	1st June

ARRIVED. - *Chunghing*, from *Shanghai*,  
arrived at *Canton* on the 1st of June.  
The ship was loaded with goods, and  
was expected to arrive at *Canton* on  
the 1st of June.

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From what we have seen, we should be surprised to find that the British, who have a great feeling for the Chinese, and who are so much interested in the welfare of the Chinese, should have treated them in the manner shown in the C. P. D. D. of the 10th of the month. The British, who are so much interested in the welfare of the Chinese, should have treated them in the manner shown in the C. P. D. D. of the 10th of the month. The British, who are so much interested in the welfare of the Chinese, should have treated them in the manner shown in the C. P. D. D. of the 10th of the month.

Queer: how many copies of the translation of the great book have been supplied to the British? Every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

It is reported that British troops are about to be removed, in consequence of the approaching change of the season, from their present position. We would prefer to see them remain, as they would be a great help to the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

With reference to the letter of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

men who have the management of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

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We are glad to hear that the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

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Public, that the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

In a small way, the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

to worthy but the principal part of their cargo consisted of various kinds of sugar at 40¢ and 50¢ each in addition to the two bags.

The British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

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With a high singular ability of thought and perception, of moral rectitude, after giving our sentence in the "Narrative" page 50 which is nearly a verbatim repetition of what appeared in the C. P. D. D. dated the 10th published in the following about serious charge against us:—

When, therefore, we were represented by a plan between the British and the Chinese authorities, during these three days of imprisonment and suffering, we were not only not allowed to see the British, but we were not allowed to see the British, but we were not allowed to see the British.

and, on the second page of the *Labrador Courier*, the editor repeats the charge, and declares to be agreed at in the following words:—

Mr. Bland's statement that nothing profitable happened during the 23rd and 24th of March is justly entitled to the same credit as the statement of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

There is such a wide range of opinion, such a difference of opinion, of definition, and of the paragraphs, that we trust our readers will excuse us for now repeating what we did say; and, from the age of the British, they will perceive that the editor of the *Labrador Courier* is guilty of the very crime of which he accuses us; namely, "a wilful suppression of the truth."

On the 23rd of March, 1856, the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British. The commandant of the British, who is a very kind and courteous man, is now at the British, every day and every night to the British, every day and every night to the British.

[illegible]

# THE

Valued at \$100,000,000  
 In the Chicago Register.  
 Valued for freight 10c.....  
 Advertising, each insertion.....  
 the first year for advertising 7, 10 cents.  
 the second year for 3 months.....

**NO. 40.**

It was where—as they look to it—is broke the morning the man-of-war opened their bound-  
sided in the course of the following hour —  
got his guns on shore, and the whole of the  
troops were soon formed on the beach—and  
apparently much vexed at having no resistance  
off red throats.

But it was soon discovered that the fortification, only about a mile from the beach, had nearly hid from the ships, was still to be taken, and the troops anxiously hoped to be led on at once to its attack—but this was not permitted, and they were told to rest contented till the following morning.

Parque is however well sheltered in all directions, and the artillery was sent to occupy a position only 4 or 500 yards from the fort walls, which the enemy endeavored to prevent, by firing on them for fully thirty minutes.—Thus the artillery returned by firing a few shot at them, which appeared to answer the desired effect, for we remained undisturbed for the remainder of the night.

To be sure we were once or twice alarmed, but as we sleep fully attired, it did not occasion us much inconvenience. The engineers had

been rooms resting the feet during the night, and at dawn the the commanding officer, Colonel BRUNELL, went forward to examine the most advantageous point of attack, and was being

He did upon, and his staff advanced close under the walls, when they found on a little nearer inspection that the tower had been completely deserted during the night. The place was then their possession of and the British banner was hoisted from its highest nook—no more for the taking of it seemed impossible, the time for the fall of Calicut, since then we have enjoyed pretty quiet, and have not had occasion to fire a single shot; the people are continuing to return to their houses, and even destined to have us always, having already had quite enough of British.

It looks as if they intended keeping this island, as Mr. BUNNELL has been appointed its governor, and Mr. GURNEAU, the collector, the principal magistrate.

We, then, in the militia, think this a shocking waste of time, and hope to have a look up the Pelee river, with the admiral, who is going up there in a few days, in the *Welland*, where he has hoisted his flag, having injured the *Welland* in entering this harbour by striking on the rock before mentioned. They are now about to lower her down to repair her from the outside, so the *Melville* will be of just so much of use now for the next six weeks, as if she were at Portsmouth in dock.

"The city is large and neatly surrounded by a deep and wide canal. We found the bridges, four in number, broken down, and the gateway choked up with bags of mud; so the poor devils had done their bit to get us a warm reception but not (to them) most welcome. Warfare quite ruled them. Our only gateway was full of combat titles, and to mention battle of past orized time -- a few miserable guns and gunnys were found on the ramparts, and about 150 wreathed iron things in the armaments, three of which have been discovered still well clothed and arms (bore and nerves !!!) for the soldiers."

"We have a great charity to the South which is well worth saving, namely, a poor brother's sleep on a monstrous scale, the things are all neatly arranged and thick-bed and the pillows are most extensive."







Q. The Chinese insist on what Shaw says, but it will not answer; he must give the bond.

A. Shaw says it is impossible, and asks permission to leave Canton.

Q. This is most unreasonable language, talking of leaving Canton! Shaw must give the bond, and then ask the emperor's gracious pardon.

A. Shaw has said all he can say; he is about happy to see the end of the opium trade, but cannot give the bond.

Q. The Chinese said, the signing of the bond will not endanger Mr. Shaw, but will bring punishment only upon the offender.

A. Shaw says he cannot give the bond; that he cannot bind others; but even if he were to give the bond he would be reviled by his government and be disgraced. (Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, by John Wade, page 76.)

Canton, 3 April, 1860.

No. 263.

Shaw Van Buren & Co.

To his excellency the imperial commissioner, Ida.

Whereas by y. eza's communication of the 18 day of the second moon and year received that the Kwanchowin this day I have been informed, that your excellency is quite satisfied with my declaration that no opium is held by me or by any of my nation subjects in Canton; I presume that y. e will make no difficulty in allowing me and the other Dutch subjects now detained in Canton, to proceed to Macao, and do therefore with profound respect request y. e to direct his e. the happen, to furnish me with the necessary passport for going to Macao without delay.

Respect. N. C. B. R. F. 13.

with duty confirm.

Most dutiful commercial agentship in China. H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Belang met de waernehmung van het zelve.

It is correctly reported among the natives that Kankah, governor of the province of Kweichow, is appointed imperial commissioner to Canton, and that he is expected to arrive within a month; of course we have not the object of his being appointed to this high office, and we will not pretend to conjecture; we suppose, however, that he will not bring the useful grand seal and irresponsible powers with him.

There are various other contradictory reports which we forbear to detail, for it is highly probable that before our next issue true and important intelligence will arrive from Admiral Elliot. We are informed the governor of Canton received an imperial edict about a week ago, the contents of which have not transpired.

We received the letter signed "A British Merchant" between 9 and 10 p. m. on Sunday night, and we should have been at a loss to understand the words, "in my nothing of its offering an inference that an attempt of a more general demonstration had failed," but for a more accident.

We heard early on last Wednesday that some of the U. S.'s merchants had made written applications to the English merchants on some part of the subject-matter of the last Register.

On Sunday night a casual visitor called, and informed us that attempts had been made to get up something like a circular against the Register and in favour of the U. S.'s merchants, and while he was talking we received the letter in question.

There is no doubt that the letter of Mr. Matheson has operated greatly to our prejudice, he covers up his motives; we have heard that it caused general surprise, and is thought to be quite unbecoming: it is derogatory to the character of the editor of the Canton Register and of the paper and calculated to injure the sale, and damage

tion. But how well or how wisely Mr. D. has decided to publish the letter, or in making applications for character in English merchants, like a disordered footman, seems to us very doubtful.

We have published the letter signed "A British Agent," and we repeat the writer will favour us with his name.

As he has alluded to the "still-legal" word "unchecked," we beg to inform him that when we suppressed the letter in which it was written, and used the word in the Register, we meant it to apply to the unchecked weight of the evidence as alluded to in the Register of Dec. 10, 1859. This meaning may not be apparent to a casual reader; but had we been asked to explain it, or should have done so readily.

When "a British agent" says that "the meaning intended to be conveyed is plain,"—we consider his assertion too ridiculous to deserve serious notice.

It seems to be forgotten or disregarded, that this letter was written against the British superintendant, and against the merchants of the U. S. If Captain Elliot's letter of Nov. 29th had not reached China, this letter would never have been written.

We shall have difficulty more to say in reply to "A British Agent" on one or two points of his letter, when we know who he is; we received his letter between 2 and 3 on Saturday afternoon; we are thus particular in the time, because we think it was written after he had seen the C. P. of the 24 inst. We think we may safely draw the conclusion that he is one who forsakes the setting and worships the rising sun; that he is one of those who attempted the "more general demonstration" and when, although an English protestant, has made his confession to Mr. D-bono. But there is one comfort in the certainty that if the Oxyphorus of this hole and corner crusade against the Canton Register had arrayed himself and his powerful influence for instead of against us, they would have so readily followed in that course.

The last number of the Canton Press has a whole page of correspondence, of which we are the subject.

The crown the editor of the C. P. makes for publishing Mr. P. B. Wells's letter, is quite in keeping with the character he has discovered to the world since the 19th ult.

—But the refusal of the Register to admit Mr. Wells's reply to his observations has forced us to admit it in our paper referring to do so would justly raise the English press of Boston to the approach of parodying.

The follies are our own.

We have not most sufficient reasons to Mr. P. B. Wells for refusing to admit—not his reply—as the editor of the C. P. has it, thereby intimating that Mr. P. B. Wells had sent it to us and we had been frightened at the want of "evidence" of this supple turn—but any of his writings in the Canton Register. And although our "answer" to Mr. P. B. Wells is published in the C. P., still the editor when he wrote his editorial could not comprehend its manifest meaning.

But in the answer which gives the measure of the intellect and of the honesty of the editor of the C. P.—particularly when the printing and publishing by him of what we may call the side-play paragraph relating only to ourselves in his paper of the 19th ult., and follow it by an unequalled partiality of notice and a capricious chiding under the name of another, by printing and publishing the letter entire of Mr. P. B. Wells, in his paper of the 26th ult., when, for all useful or honourable purpose he might have suppressed all the letter after the words, "and it is subscribed," (taking the same editorial liberty as he did with that from Corbush;) or refusing to publish for Mr. P. B. Wells, some parts relating to us; commencing with the second para.—"We ourselves" (mark the proud vocabulary of this supple turn) down to the words "of which." And the con-

clusion beginning with—"B it with the B. glove," to the end.

With the editor of the C. P. behaved in this open, honourable manner, the foreign community of Macao would have been spared the influence of the present demonstration, and all the results in which it may lead heretofore; but the editor's excuse for publishing Mr. P. B. Wells's letter elsewhere in this paper, is that the English press of Macao would be justly exposed to the reproach of partiality. Credit indeed!—how easy it is for better to be exposed to this reproach—for who are impartial? what man, what woman, what nation, what press is impartial?—then to the final and desired reproaches from which he cannot escape, or wash himself clean; for they originate not in the conceptions of another but immediately from his own soul; for he was who first printed and published an anonymous slander; and the excuse for continuing his story course is,—he upholds his character for impartiality; that is, he will make the Canton Press the common sewer for the filth which can find no other channel for discharging itself.

In all this conduct he has proved himself at once both

Counting and foolish—miscellaneous observed.

We have always exchanged two numbers of the Canton Register for the Canton Press; one for our office—also one to forward to a former president of the select committee; but we have given directions that this exchange be henceforth discontinued: it is now quite unnecessary to detail our reasons.

We are, however, rejoiced that this letter is published; had Mr. P. B. Wells sent it for insertion in the Register, instead of asking us questions, we should most willingly have received it for publication; for the advantage gained is great as it is not great not to be used.

The first part of this correspondence which is in our duty to insert in notice, are the letters from Mr. Matheson to W. Dole, a vice consul of the U. S. of America, and from Mr. Dole to the editor of the Canton Press, enclosing extracts from Mr. Matheson's letter.

Mr. Matheson established the Canton Register in November 1857, and until the end of 1859 held, we believe, great if not an unqualified control over it.

From this fact it is highly probable that many should suppose that Mr. Matheson controls the present management of the Register.

But we and we only are account able, editorially, for all that has appeared in the columns of the Canton Register, since the first number of 1858.

It is natural that Mr. Matheson—having established the Canton Register and superintended its early progress, should wish to make a public disclaimer of any connection with, or when he disapproves of, its management; or when such connection with it would, in the thoughts of others, involve him in its present management; and more particularly at the present day, when "man's (of slander) are piping loud." Yet we think that Mr. Matheson might have done all he could have reasonably be wished for on this score, without using any expression commendatory of us; such as the following:—"to give any head to the impression which is calculated to be conveyed in the Canton Register, that the complaints it alleges against the Americans, are concurred in by the British community in China, &c." This sentence seems to wish to show to distant readers that we have been the originator, from uncharitable or even baseless motives of such complaints. To remove this false impression, it is merely necessary to point to the extract from a letter and pamphlet we quoted in our last number: we did not write either the letter or pamphlet.

We know so much of this letter that it was not intended for publication; yet when Mr. Doleman requested Mr. Matheson to allow him to have it published, the latter gentleman could not well refuse such request.

To Mr. Doleman we say, in direct and distinct communication, that we have not brought any "abominable charges against the American residents in China." The article in the Register of Dec. 10, 1859 commencing with the words, "charges from Fanchow," and ending with

## CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, Oct. OCTOBER, 1900.

"being starved," was founded, nearly verbatim, on both written and verbal communications from the same party who wrote the letter quoted in our last number. And as to the words he quotes from the last Canton Register, namely these: "the feeling is very generally felt among all the British merchants now resident or who have been resident in China," we allow it would have been better, because the worst, if the word may have been written instead of all: this alteration even the grammatical construction of the sentence requires; and as we do not, we trust, often inflict bad grammar on our readers, we must, of course, on this account alone have made the alteration had we corrected the proof with a little more attention,—but it should not be forgotten that editors generally write in a hurry.

To the last paragraph of Mr. W. Delano's letter, we have to reply, that a "British merchant" now in Macao, wrote the letter extract from which we published in our last number: and when we said in that number—"what we publish in cases like this one in hand, of course we make out our own, and hold ourselves answerable"—we meant no more, than what is perfectly understood by every newspaper controversialist—simply that we would not disclose the name of the writer of the letter: that we disapproved of its tone and matter in, we think, proved by our having suppressed it in the first instance; not that the writer sent it to us to be published in the form in which we have published it; but supposing we should have adopted all its assertions as then worked them up into an editorial, leaving him unknown and anonymous, while we had to answer for his, unthought-for-by-us, facts or falsehoods: this is a fashion which, we suppose, some people call "taking an interest in" and supporting a paper.

Whether the writer of the letter is among them who have made their disclosures to Mr. W. Delano, we know not; but we think it is his and their proper office to discover whether he be or not.

We have asked this question of Mr. Delano, in our office of editor of this paper, but he has not answered our note.

Mr. W. P. Pierce comes next under notice.

Having seen for the first time, within a few days, a book edited by John Slade entitled "A Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," I find on the 117th page, statements in relation to the transshipping trade, and particularly the discharging of the "Linda," which are gross falsehoods.

The only American ship, during the season which received \$5 per bale, freight for cotton, was the "Linn Frolic" loaded in December; and if more than \$5 was obtained at all in September, it was by British merchants in ships under Danish colours.

I was the consignee of the "Linda" when she came to Tientsin with a cargo of raw cotton, in January—the bills of lading of her cargo specified that the goods should be taken from her in six days after her anchoring at Tientsin, and in case of its not being taken from her, I was at liberty to put it out into any good market at the risk and expense of the consignee. At the expiration of the 6 days not even the dock head of the ship was discharged, and a disposition being manifested by the consignee of the cargo to delay the discharge till after the 15th in order to hinder the entrance of the ship, I gave the necessary orders for the transshipping, which was effected, with as much care as I could bestow upon it, in time for the ship to enter the River before the day the blockade was to commence—all the cargo which was damaged by breakage was

received by the owners of the ship, and paid for, without delay. I never made the reply, as stated, "that club law was the order of the day," and whoever gave such information to Mr. Slade was guilty of wilful falsehood. My demand of the consignee of the cargo that they should pay the demurrage was perfectly correct and the assumption of the whole expense by the owners of the Linda was entirely gratuitous.

Being about to quit China, I write this and leave it here, in case it should become necessary to parry slander from any more respectable source than the editor of the Canton Register, use may be made of it for that purpose.

Macao, August 18, 1900.

W. P. PIERCE.

This act is done and sworn to on this nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty at Macao.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

(L. S.)

P. W. SNOW.—U. S. Consul.

To fully inform our readers of these "gross falsehoods," we beg to lay before them the 117th page of "A Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," written and edited, as Mr. Pierce has it, by John Slade.

The transshipping trade, that commenced soon after these meetings, destroyed the unanimity—if it ever existed—on strength recommended, and caused an estrangement between the British representatives and the merchants; the latter divided into various parties, each acting on their own views, and pursuing their own and their non-altruistic interests in the manner which appeared to them the best and speediest to obtain the required end—the sale of British property in British bottoms in China, and the re-establishment of the blockade.

Not for these transshipping reasons, the American trade would have been almost in a state of stagnation, but by them, the American merchants were enabled to sell their bills for British cotton.

As the transshipping trade in Hongkong and afterwards in Tientsin had continued, the British had great cause of complaint against the American merchants for the high rate of freight demanded by the latter; six, eight, and even nine dollars on a small quantity of cotton in one instance. We believe in the early part of September, when notice of the first blockade of the port was given—whereas demanded; and when the notice of the second blockade, was published in January, on the 6th of the month, one of our British friends—the commander of the American vessel, Linda, was ordered by his agents to discharge his cargo anywhere and anyhow, in order to re-enter the river before the 15th of January, the day the blockade was to commence. The commander in obedience to his orders, transshipped the cargo into the Herve, and other ships, without the consent of the consignees, working night and day, without paying any careful attention to the valuable property he was transshipping, and caused the cargo to be damaged in many ways, and some completely spoiled, and when the English merchants reopened their usual trade with the American captain, "that club law was the order of the day."

After having thus transshipped the cargo to enter his own papers, to get the Linda loaded the 8th of January before the blockade commenced, the agent on board positively refused to deliver the cargo from the Herve without a guarantee from the English consignees that they would pay the owners of the Herve the demurrage and expense of that vessel charged by them this demand was afterwards withdrawn by the agents in London, in consequence of their having given positive orders that the cargo of the ship should be discharged at Tientsin within six days.

The defence of each conduct was this—it was necessary that the Linda should re-enter the river, in order that the American agents might again "accommodate" their English friends with damaged cotton at 12s. 12d per bale.

On the whole, the system pursued throughout by the Americans caused universal dissatisfaction and disgust to the English.

The reproach of engaging in this outside trade, carried on at an illegal anchorage, commences with the American merchant; and a much greater degree of blame attaches to the high rate demanded for carrying it against the English government, against whom he has loaned the Chinese to commence revolt and open hostilities (vide his proclamation, dated 21st of August).

With reference to the second paragraph of Mr. Pierce's affidavit we can have nothing to say; it relates to details of which we know nothing; the British merchants shipping in vessels under Danish colours may answer, but what is said about "the high rate of freight" on the 117th page, was based on information voluntarily communicated to us by British merchants.

Whether the hasty manner in which the cargo of the Linda, Valparaiso dec., were discharged in order that they should be ready to earn fresh freights, joined with other proceedings, will justify the term of "grasping rapacity," we will not decide; nor whether the shippers of English property in Canton on board the Linda had the right to limit the period of six days for the delivery of her cargo, and then to empower their agent and countryman, in the event of the failure of such delivery—from whatever cause—to turn the cargo out at the risk and expense of the consignee; but we must draw the attention of the public to what Mr. W. P. Pierce has sworn to, which is as follows:—"a disposition being manifested by the consignee of the cargo to delay the discharge till after the 15th, in order to hinder the entrance of the ship"—thus he has sworn to the truth of that which neither he nor any one, but the consignees themselves, could possibly know; he has sworn he possessed a knowledge of the secrets of the Agents of men. He should have sworn that such were their intentions to the best of his knowledge and belief. He has also sworn that "the assumption of the whole expense by the owners of the Linda was entirely gratuitous." Now, this point we think, involves a question of law, and who can swear to that until the law has decided it?

It is only necessary for us to refer our readers to the words in italics in the above quoted page to prove that this unfortunate man has also sworn to a falsehood; where will it be found that it is stated Mr. Pierce did make the reply "that club law was the order of the day." In reply to Mr. Pierce, we willingly believe that he did not knowingly swear to this falsehood. He conceived the word Americans, in the last line but one of the third paragraph pointed to him, and under this delusion swore his fatal oath; but he is not extraordinary that the U. S.'s counsel did not show him his misconception,—or, before the irrevocable words were uttered, one or both of them did not refer to us for explanation?

We do not say Mr. Pierce has taken a false oath—but that he has, unwittingly, sworn to a

Mr. F. B. Wells.

The Editor of the Canton Register.

But still Sir, you cannot have called upon a private individual, to give his name to the public, merely to shame it.

You have published your columns in your paper, in reply to my "contingible letter," in which there are some assertions, which are, I think, much above and beyond of a supposed fact. To

Requires an reply too.

On the extremity of slender and to by: position is, in man, credit, however, the reputation of an man can be not justly known but by his acts, and by the approved opinions of others: the truth-



begin with your question. How can I know your reputation? I had only your name, by universal report. You suppose I cannot have been led to rely only on hearsay. I know not how you can suppose any such thing. For with you point out to me, how any man's reputation can be based, except by opinions expressed concerning him. I must confess, that I have derived my information from that source. Nor have I taken any impression, from either one only of my own countrymen. Every individual whom I ever heard speak on the subject, among whom are some of your own countrymen, have expressed themselves, as I have expressed myself, concerning you.

As to your ignorance of all private scandal, allow me to ask how could you be in the knowledge of that story concerning the girl?

That it was not true, you can have ample opportunity at this time, if you choose to ask for it.

Wished, and I wish to know it is, to justify keeping the letters of any man. Still I have questioned you; and you have denied my right to do so. But that answer this. In the Register of Dec. 10, 1839, are three words: "The conduct of the Americans towards the English when 'held by us' was merited throughout (with our honorable complicity) by total indifference; no effort was made to take care of the deserted English ladies."

In the Register of Dec. 17th "an American" said, did I not tell, after only recently, to, to offend you Mr. Editor, yourself my assistance in my power,

travel, the sheltering language of pretended friends or secret enemies. For those of our countrymen alluded to, we ask them to stand forth; and not to answer Mr. F. B. Wells, but to recall a fact to the memory of his friend and countryman, Mr. J. P. Sturgis, who publishes the following, which he will surely be better enabled, in our favour than the Herald's tell-tale.

Question asked of Mr. J. P. Sturgis by the Joint Committee of the Senate, on the 10th of Aug. 1840, which, for the information of Mr. F. B. Wells & his friends, who have utterly unable to recall the date, was asked after Dec. 10, 1839.

Q.—Did you say in your note to Mr. Wells what he says you did?

A.—I do not now remember.

Q.—Of Mr. Wells. Did Mr. Sturgis write as you say to his note?

A.—I have said.

Mr. J. P. Sturgis says Mr. Sturgis says, I have an article for Mr. Wells in a postman who said it is impossible for me to doubt. Now we explain that the word of a man has a very near connection with his reputation.

The story of the two was told to me purely by accident and on guard by an English merchant, in company with some one else when we met in the camp on some day between the 8 and 10 of Dec., 1839, the eruption of pure folly, the story must have occurred between the 15 and 20 of August; we know nothing of it until the first week in December; this is a proof of our ignorance of passing private matters; a proof that we "wrote that law very carefully." We afterwards heard that all the truth were known it would tell stronger against the party—now absent from Macao. The family left for Bombay to the Mr. on the 25th of February last; the arrival of the Washington, of which ship Mr. F. B. Wells came out as supercargo is reported in the Register of the 2nd of June, consequently, the simple evidence that the story was not true must have been told with some parties previous to the arrival of the Washington, and of them or do not it: we commonly hope that there is none of it. "This note is done and done to"—in this case.

O ye! citizens of the U. S. of America, may it be your good fortune to be again to suffer under the shadow of Mr. F. B. Wells and so honorable men when ye are slandered may be harder to be written by an honest penman, at once so faithful and so wicked as Mr. F. B. Wells.

Both letters signed "An American," published in the Register of the Dec. 17, 1839, were written by reversed misanthropes from the U. S.; and the writer of the last must blame his own rags for the notice we now take of that letter; we printed both letters without notice at the time, & hence we did not wish to involve

when you lately told me, your proofs had left you."

In the same paper, you "saw," we most willingly publish the letter signed "an American," but we think it best not to offer any remark on it. For these publicly to be acknowledged the truth of the offer of service to ourselves."

"We think it best to be to pass it through without remark, for what can be said concerning it?"

and, whose property the American families had charge of; for the English family resident in an American family since the 1st August, which has nothing to do with the 26 August we know none to which it can apply except that of, probably—Mr. Squire, who was some way connected with the missionaries. The second fact, we could only learn from the following obituary "Died.—In Macao, on the morning of the 23d inst., at the residence of the revd J. Lewis Shuck, Mrs M R J. Orion, of relapsing dysentery, aged 22 years." And even this melancholy in obituary does not inform the public that the lady was English. (Vide Canton Press, Sept. 25).

The third fact, we think, points to the English lady, the owner of the cow. The gentleman, her husband, can reply to the word "led," and the kindness his lady experienced in his absence better than we can; we are, of course, entirely ignorant on the subject; we know he did not contradict the story, which an English gentleman would have undoubtedly done, had he been asked.

The fourth fact, relating to the seven days from the 26 August, and the embarkation of three English ladies refers to the same three who embarked on the 30th of August (vide C. R. dated August 27).

On the 20th the "foreign divine" did not embark, and if he embarked on the 27th, it reduces the "constant engagement to the neglect of his own concerns" of the reverend missionary from seven to four days; we were on shore the day these ladies embarked, but we know nothing of their movements until we heard they had gone off in the old *Breeze* in the *Harlequin's* boat. And this "labour of love" of the revd. missionary was, we believe, lightened, if not shared, by an English surgeon, Mr. Thomas Hunter, who did not leave Macao until after the "battle of Knowledge."

The fifth fact, an American lady having attended to the commissions of an English lady for the last 4 or 5 months—if dating from 26 August carries us back to April if dating from December carries us back to July. There was, we think, but one English lady absent at that time, who is now on the eve of departure for Bombay; the commissions of this lady must have been wholly unconnected with the removal of the English ladies from Macao in August, for she had resided on board her husband's ship since her marriage.

We now come to ourselves, and now mark the confusion of facts and ideas in this reverend gentleman's letter. He is accusing us of keeping back facts and giving a one-sided enlightening to private matters in our remarks on December 10 of what had occurred on August 26; and to prove his accusations he adduces circumstances belonging to times both previous to and after that date; and which circumstances, therefore, can not be connected with the "private conduct of the Americans towards the English, when the latter quitted Macao on the 26th of August."—(C. R. Dec. 10, 1839).

The offer of service to ourselves must have been made in the early part of October or the last days of September, after our return from Hongkong. The revd gentleman had done us the honour of a visit, and in the course of conversation offered his services as he has stated, they were declined with thanks, but we have not the least doubt they would have been fulfilled had we accepted them. Now, is it not inconceivable that when the revd gentleman is lecturing us for what we said and passed on a certain day in August, he should refer to December to his recent offer of service to us?

connected with reversed misanthropes, though both letters were sufficiently complimentary of us.

Remembering the writer's facts, we have with the first of August, in 1839, although we were then and are now ignorant of what kind of

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The third fact, we think, points to the English lady, the owner of the cow. The gentleman, her husband, can reply to the word "led," and the kindness his lady experienced in his absence better than we can; we are, of course, entirely ignorant on the subject; we know he did not contradict the story, which an English gentleman would have undoubtedly done, had he been asked.

The fourth fact, relating to the seven days from the 26 August, and the embarkation of three English ladies refers to the same three who embarked on the 30th of August (vide C. R. dated August 27).

On the 20th the "foreign divine" did not embark, and if he embarked on the 27th, it reduces the "constant engagement to the neglect of his own concerns" of the reverend missionary from seven to four days; we were on shore the day these ladies embarked, but we know nothing of their movements until we heard they had gone off in the old *Breeze* in the *Harlequin's* boat. And this "labour of love" of the revd. missionary was, we believe, lightened, if not shared, by an English surgeon, Mr. Thomas Hunter, who did not leave Macao until after the "battle of Knowledge."

The fifth fact, an American lady having attended to the commissions of an English lady for the last 4 or 5 months—if dating from 26 August carries us back to April if dating from December carries us back to July. There was, we think, but one English lady absent at that time, who is now on the eve of departure for Bombay; the commissions of this lady must have been wholly unconnected with the removal of the English ladies from Macao in August, for she had resided on board her husband's ship since her marriage.

We now come to ourselves, and now mark the confusion of facts and ideas in this reverend gentleman's letter. He is accusing us of keeping back facts and giving a one-sided enlightening to private matters in our remarks on December 10 of what had occurred on August 26; and to prove his accusations he adduces circumstances belonging to times both previous to and after that date; and which circumstances, therefore, can not be connected with the "private conduct of the Americans towards the English, when the latter quitted Macao on the 26th of August."—(C. R. Dec. 10, 1839).

The offer of service to ourselves must have been made in the early part of October or the last days of September, after our return from Hongkong. The revd gentleman had done us the honour of a visit, and in the course of conversation offered his services as he has stated, they were declined with thanks, but we have not the least doubt they would have been fulfilled had we accepted them. Now, is it not inconceivable that when the revd gentleman is lecturing us for what we said and passed on a certain day in August, he should refer to December to his recent offer of service to us?

Were the revd. gentleman to preach on the christian text—"charity vaunteth not itself," his discourse would be highly edifying, but in practice he has scarcely acted up to the sentiments of a pagan orator.

"My principles are such as lead me naturally to suppose that he who receives a benefit, must remember it for ever, if he would approve his honesty; but that he who confers the benefit, should instantly forget it, unless he would betray a sordid and illiberal spirit."

These are the "misrepresentations we have published in our paper, knowing them to be such, and been obliged to contradict them in our next."

What a compound of falsehood, ignorance, malice, and cunning!

We have but few more words to say. We never heard of Mr. J. P. Sturgis' circular until we saw the notice of it in the last Canton Press. Does Mr Sturgis really mean the public to believe that the circular contained all the words in *Italics*?—we have heard the *scholar*, not *brig*, Rose was lying in Macao roads on August 26, under sailing orders for Hongkong; and the circular offered a passage in her to that anchorage to any person who would go off to her. We know she arrived in the Tyto from Hongkong in the afternoon of August 29, for her captain, Woodberry, gave us a passage in his boat to Macao on the 30th.

But further to prove what I have said, I enclose a declaration which has been handed to me with authority to publish it. You call my attention to the statements concerning the Americans published in your *Harlequin*, let this be their answer.

Acknowledging that I was entirely unknown to you, you say, "It has been suggested that the friend of Mr. F. B. Wells are the just production of all the merchants, citizens of the U. S. in Macao, and that no the sale in the Sir H. Campion on Thursday next, he has been persuaded to give himself to be an American; and we think the opinion not improvable." You have dared us, to give your opinion, that this suggestion of one of your friends is not improbable.

(And you have dared, and you have dared, as NORMAN. Ed. C. H.)

And if you have the smallest pretension, to the least portion of that respect with I have dared you, you will show some ground for the letter or give the name of its author.

We think we have now done with Mr. F. B. Wells; and we regret for the sake of his countrymen that they have allowed him to come forward against us: for the Italian proverb says: "We prove a villain by his champion, as we trust a dog by his dog."

Assured in our own hearts on Mr. Price's affidavit.

Any indifferent person would draw the same conclusion from the internal evidence of the letters.

How dared! Pish, pish, why what the drago of daring is there in it: is it Mr. Frank in Bobbin-ton or Miss P. and So toda Wells who is preting?

No letter, but a verbal suggestion; ground given above, will not give name of author.

DIED.—At Singapore, on Sept. 15, T. K. Cheong, Esq., Surgeon of the brig JARR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

Quitting for granted, using the article for the purpose published, thereby implying an authorized period of time.

On the 26th of Aug. (C. R. Dec. 10, 1839), this date properly and correctly omitted by Mr. F. B. Wells.

# PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO JOHN SLADE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,

At your request I this morning, called upon Mr. F. B. Wells: after pointing out to him the following paragraph published in the Canton Press of the 19th ulto.,

"It is scarcely worth while in passing, to notice that "unchecked" expression, in a late number from the Press of your contemporary of the Register; for fortunately he has hit upon a term, then which none could better betray his utter want of all feelings becoming a gentleman, and his utter ignorance of all commercial transactions; nor could there be found one which would more efficiently unmask the bitter rancour of his mendacious animosity."

I called upon him either to apologise for and disavow the sentiments contained therein, or to refer me to some friend with whom I might arrange a meeting between you and him, as the only alternative with honorable men in cases where insult has to be atoned for. He positively declined either making an apology or agreeing to the alternative measure.

Yours sincerely,

Oct. 6th.

S. FEARON.

I have only to add to the foregoing,—that more than one English gentleman in Macao knows that a message would have been conveyed to Mr. F. B. Wells within the hour in which I received the Canton Press of the 26th ulto., could I have found a friend to carry it; but the commercial pursuits of all of my countrymen within my reach was a difficulty not to be overrated; Mr. Fearon is the seventh gentleman whom I have requested to carry a message to Mr. F. B. Wells;—and I now rest Mr. F. B. Wells as beginning his behaviour towards me with LYING (and, which is more and better, this I will prove in another place) and ending it with COWARDICE.

Macao, Oct. 5, 1848.

JOHN SLADE,

Editor of the Canton Register.

Apply to the  
Captain UNDERWOOD  
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
FOR SALE.  
The Portuguese Bay "BOILERMAN".

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# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, WEDNESDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1890.

## MOST IMPORTANT AND CALAMITOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM FUKIEN AND CHUAN.

At 9 p. m. on Oct. 6 H. M. S. Cruiser, H. V. Gifford, esq. commander arrived from Chuan. Her letters were delivered to H. M. S. Columbine; the packet was large but few have as yet reached Macao. It was hoped H. M. S. Cruiser would have remained until noon to day (Oct. 7) to carry letters to India, but ~~the~~ soon at daylight under all sail standing out to sea. We presume orders from his superior officers prevented captain Gifford from remaining; but her arrival in India—should she be the first to arrive—without commercial letters from China will cause ~~great~~ disappointment to thousands.

The intelligence brought by the Cruiser is, that an imperial commissioner is on his way to Canton invested with imperial powers to amicably arrange the difficulties between China and Great Britain; and that, corresponding with his progress, admiral Elliot is proceeding with the whole fleet to the southward, with the intention of meeting the imperial commissioner in Canton, and to commence negotiations for the arrangement of affairs. It is said by some that the commissioner may be expected to arrive in Canton about the 15th or 20th instant.

Lin, the present governor of Canton, and formerly high commissioner, is placed under what the Chinese call "examinations"; who are to investigate his conduct since his arrival in Canton on March 10, 1889.

The state of matters in Chuan is very lamentable. Mrs. Noble, 3 of H. M. S. officers and 26 men (a boat's crew) had been seized by the Chinese, and sent over to Ningpo; they are well treated, and, with fair speeches, the Chinese promises they shall be restored immediately the English evacuate Chuan. The last words we have heard are that captain Elliot and Mr. Morrison had gone over to Ningpo to negotiate for their release. Keshen has been repeatedly in communication with admiral Elliot; the Chinese statesman is described as being peculiarly bland in his manners, but the chief drift of his conversations was to depreciate the opium trade; and it is said some kind of half-promises have been made by the chief commissioner that the opium trade shall be one of the question of the future negotiations.

We have also heard that the great object of the imperial cabinet was to get the men of war from the neighbourhood of the capital; and that they promised to send a commissioner—Keshen—be of 10 or 20 years' trade suspension—notoriety, to investigate mat-

ters in Canton: the demands being—apology, indemnification for opium, &c., a passport, and an open trade at the northern ports or towns. If such are the demands from the British government, can the chief commissioner depart from them without great injury and dishonour—even if the power is left with him? and can it be expected that Keshen will ever accede to these demands? Some idea of the Chinese temper has been shown by their conduct to Lieut. Anstuther, seized within a mile of the town of Tinghsue, while out sketching; and the crew of the Kite, armed transport.

This vessel appears to have been wrecked between the Yungtze-kang and Chuan; the officers and crew were seized by the Chinese and are in captivity.

The Indian Oak, going to Singapore, was wrecked on the Loosho islands.

At the interview between captain Elliot and Keshen, the latter was most civil, but he seems to have judiciously avoided anything like state ceremony.

It is said by others that Keshen has required 60 days for his journey to Canton; if so, he cannot arrive before the middle of November; if this report is true, this slow progress is but the first openly expressed symptom of contempt for the English commissioners.

We have headed the foregoing intelligence as being MOST IMPORTANT AND CALAMITOUS: we consider it the most disastrous, the most miserable intelligence that can go abroad for the national honour and the commercial interests of England.

Mark and remark the absurdity of the proceedings: a British naval force arrives at the Peiho river; the mere appearance of these ships bends the Peking government down to the measure of deposing one of the highest officers in the empire to confer with the English barbarian on the subject of his grievances: well, why does not the barbarian, with his armed force—the effect of its presence in the waters of the province of Pechelo he has already proved,—commence his negotiations,—if negotiations are to be again commenced—on board H. M. ship, or at Tientsin, only 90 miles from the Peking, the capital of the empire and where the son of heaven the sacred and supreme ruler resides?

No! he is enjoined by the bland, polite, and wily Keshen to remove the only evidence of his power—the only official part of his mission—her majesty's ships of war—near 2,000 miles to the southward, at the commencement of the north east monsoon,—

and renew his negotiations in Canton!—that city where the British name and nation has been trampled in the dust and robbed of its property! that city over which the English flag should have waved three months ago! that city which the British superintendent declared in April 1889 he would make too hot to hold any one!—O most lame and impotent conclusion! The result of the capture of Chuan, of the ~~loss~~ of British lives, the pining sickness of galled British soldiers the wrecks of British ships, of a large military and naval expedition, on which the eyes of the world are fixed—in the presence of a British admiral in Canton negotiating on that spot where his countrymen were imprisoned, robbed, disgraced! how can he put his foot on board a Chinese boat, the laughter, the derision of the emperor, Keshen, Lin, the hong merchants, linguists, of every fisherman and Tanka boatwoman and child on the poorly river of Canton!

The end, then, of nearly two years of intense anxiety is, that British affairs and interests in the autumn of 1840 are exactly where they were in the spring of 1839:—no!—not where they then were but in an infinitely more complicated and, consequently, in a more disgraced condition!

Another imperial commissioner is to come to Canton to settle matters! this—scarcely—not-to-be-wished—consummation: would have resulted before the end of July had the Boreo Tigris been garrisoned by British troops on June 22—and immediately afterwards possession taken of the city of Canton.

The effect of these negotiations will be to disturb men's minds, to cause great fluctuations in the markets, and injure very materially British commerce.

If the national honour of Great Britain is not to be for ever disgraced in Chinese and in general estimation, the negotiations will fail; Keshen will be wishing to refer to Peking on every disputed point; and if they do fail, what will become of the commissioners?—if they succeed—we mean if our trade is renewed as a boon from the emperor, what shall we have gained?

To leave a spot 90 miles from Peking to settle matters upwards of 1200 miles from it! suppose Keshen falls sick and dies—suppose a hundred things possible—but no man could have supposed the facts we have just submitted to our readers.

Printed and published at the  
Canton Register Office.

Apply to the printer, the

Captain UNDERWOOD  
at JAMES, MATHEWS & Co.

FOR SALE.

For SALE.

It is a principle that the British Government

The land of Asia, where the Americans had  
unanimously refused a charter for the  
government, is being formed and a third

The agricultural and commercial bank of India

has been stopped, and as, but according to  
published statements, there surplus people amount  
to 240, 000.


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**NO. 41.**

 **FOR CALCUTTA.**  
**TO** sail positively on the 26th November  
the **ROY PIPPEY**, Captain James  
Owen. For freight or passage only  
apply to  
**Mr. J. HODGKIN**  
at Messrs **FRANKS & Co.**  
1st October 1885.

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY**  

**T**HE fast sailing brig "TON-AR" will be despatched about the 25th instant or freight apply to  
**D & W RUSTON & Co.**  
 Agents, 104, Orchard Road.


 **FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
**THE TRIESTE.** Captain ALBERT  
will meet with quick dispatch. For  
freight apply to **MACKENZIE & Co.**


FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA.  
**T**HE Fast Steamship **SEA** J. J.  
 AQUIN, also will leave (full or  
 not) passengers on 24 current, apply to  
 Geo. H. BARKER, LTD.  
 or to **INNIS, FLETCHER & CO.**  
 N. Y. 61, 63, 1914

FOR SUN-APRIL  
THE Boston BUREAU, PAKET  
(Capt. J. M. STEWART, will sail  
on about the 20th inst. For Freight ap-  
ply to  
A. A. DE MELO.  
Boston, 26 October, 1941.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA**  
**THE NEW MARQUEE TEMASARIM**  
 Captain TEMPLE, will leave immediately  
 for both ports.  
 A. A. DE MELO.


**FOR HONOLULU**  
**THE** *Los Angeles* **Ward** **SINGAPORE**  
**PAKING, consignment** **THROUGH**, **will**  
**have early dispatch.** **For freight or passage**  
 apply to  
**Marine Ltd (INC.) 1929.** **A. A. DE NELLO.**

**NOTICE.**  

**THE** *Portugal* 24, GRUYEVA  
 will be dispatched positively for the  
 Europe and Thence on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June  
 (see, for time, to apply) to  
 P. J. S. LOUREIRO.  
 Mornin 24 (October, 1940)

 THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.  
THE ROB ROY, Captain McKinnon  
to sail for 4-stains. Pass freight up  
J. H. B. BATHURST & Co.

**FOR BOMBAY**  
**THE** MOR. Indian Army Young &  
 and party in the day for high  
 of Treasure only, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO**  
 New advertisement and all covered.

**FOR THE STRAITS & CANTON.**  
**THE RED RIVER, Captain Watson,**  
 is on on Saturday. For freight and  
**LANDING, WATKINSON & CO.**



**PIN SINGAPORE AND LAMETTA**  
**PAK. R. SYLVA**, Capt. in Trade  
 Tonnage will have quick despatch; for  
 Freight or other only apply to  
**R. & S. SINGH & Co.**

FOR SALE, THE PLANTING.  
THE American Boy WILLIAM.  
New York, Southern Town 134  
Apply to the manager, etc.  
English UNDERWIND  
as to JARDINE, MATTHEW & C.

**PIRE S.A.L.**  
**T**he Portuguese the - **GRILLANTE**  
 of San Tomé and all its rivers.  
 For further particulars apply to P.  
 Manoel at the Quay - (Largo do São Francisco) - who is  
 the Secretary of the said Bank and by e-mail.  
 Lisbon, 20th July, 1866.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILSON WALLING in our firm ceased on the 31st June last and Mr. PETER WILSON was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

(40 and 1) LINDSAY & Co.  
 Messrs, 100, North Street, 1900.  
 April 1st. — The interest and responsibility of Mr.  
 David Lindsay, in our firm, ended the 30th  
 April last.

[illegible][illegible]

**JUST RECKONED AND FOR SALE**  
**A** Supply of FRENCH CLARET, 100 bottles in 34 cases  
 Labeled in 2 & 3 lbs. and 100 bottles in 20 lbs. cases.  
 Also Champagne from BALOU, NICE & Co.  
 Apply to J. W. SMITH  
 Alston Hall, 101 N. E. on the Plaza Grande.  
 Mon. 21st July, 1841.

MAINTAIN YOUR  
FOR SALE - in Newspaper Classified. Apply  
at the London Bureau Office

**F**ROM ALL OF THE... **W. G. H. D.**

[illegible]

*Latest European News. London Mail, July 4.*  
The queen of the Belgians was safely delivered  
of a princess on June 7.

The date of Sumner's passage at a great anti-slavery meeting at Faneuil hall on June 24.  
East India Intelligence. Latest Dates.

From Catmon, April 20. Mudas do. do.  
Bumhay, do. 21. China March 1-4  
Letters and papers to the above dates reached  
London Jun. 10  
H. M.'s *Jupiter*, with coal and other stores  
has sailed for China.

The Vermont, captain Payne which passed Portsmouth on June 4 made the passage from the same to the 1 of Wight in 22 days.

The local hardware and other vendors are being faced with some opposition, but in a more open and principle than that which is used to the German

The Union of American Artists has been organized to represent the interests of the artists in the United States, and to bring about a more equitable distribution of the work of the artists.

Mr. Adger of Cambridge, at Cambridge, Mass. on the 1st of the present month at 11 A.M. 1894. July 1

imported at the same rate of duty and under the same restrictions and conditions as French goods.

The pilotmaster and his wife and seven navigation company are (July 4) about to start their new steamer the *Orie* 1st, of 1800 tons and 400 horse power from the English channel for Alexandria. Their steamer is will in future leave England on the 1st of every month, and it is expected will reach Alexandria in a fortnight; a large and powerful steam ship, will shortly be stationed to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Hong.

It is understood the Orient will take out the mail of the 1st of September.

The east India steam navigation have issued a prospectus for the formation of a company to be operated by vessel charter.

Conrad, after sentence of death had been passed on him, confessed he had murdered Lord W. Russell. We have not time to extract the particulars of the trial or confession.

The *Bruti* again sailed for N. York on June 26.

Corvoca. Jan. 25. Mr. Ewart moved for a resolution of the duty on foreign sugar from 65c. to 35c., which would be to admit the slave grown product. It was supported by Mr. Thurnely, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Villars; and opposed by Mr. Labouchere, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Chapman, Mr. P. Connell, and Mr. Glanville; and rejected by a majority of 127 to 27.

ОРИЕНТ.

Continued. June 20. Mr. Maclean begged to ask the nikhilani the secretary for foreign affairs, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps with regard to the certificates and bill of exchange which had been delivered to the British merchants on account of the opium surrendered. It appeared by the report of the committee that they had declined to interfere on the subject, and he stated in his own words that he had intended to bring forward any measure for the purpose of granting such remission to three merchants.

Viccount Palmerston had even nothing to alter the views he had already taken on the subject, and which he had stated to the committee of British merchants.

Als. Jackson wished to know whether the government repudiated the war efforts. Albeit, as whether they intended to continue them to his satisfaction of any extent.

The super dates bill was read a third time and passed.

The British had previously refused to reduce the duty on foreign sugar and to grant the passage of free laborers from Bengal and other parts of the East India to the Mauritius, but the latter had decided against the last proposition on the ground that they had not sufficient laborer, and not on the ground that it ought to be denied at once and forever.

July 2 - The commercial joint stock bank of Manchester has stopped payments. Two company notes at this bank are said to have a value of £1,000,000.

The commercial and manufacturing bank of Dublin has stopped payment, but according to a preliminary statement, these surplus assets amount to £200,000.

FRANK. June 12 General Bennett delivered  
up in Louis [unclear] acted as his  
[unclear] and [unclear] by the chief officers of  
[unclear] the [unclear] [unclear]







I order that to day *Kodens* original document with the English translation rough draft (to have—not a completed copy) with the said *BARBARIAN*'s reply be copied and sent to *E. Laport* to be by him examined;—and let those orders be forwarded at the rate of \$200 a day, that all may have them.

We have worked up the following intelligence from Chusan and Pechilo from various sources of information written and oral; and as the reader trust our readers will excuse a want of strict connection and perhaps some inconsistency in our version.

The general opinion seems to be that the Chinese government are willing to make an ample apology for the insult to the British nation in suppressing the importation of trade, that they will give as good land—as *Lanfu* or *Lautan*—and allow a trade to other ports. Why as this was granted to *Capt. Widdell* two hundred years ago, he had his rights to fortify outside!

We are not aware that any Englishman has received a visit from any member of the commission; but the chief interpreter corresponds with the U. S. missionaries and the Secretary with his friend a U. S. merchant. Of course there can be no criticism on public current audience; but there is a feeling, an impression among some of the Chinese that the whole commission with the exception of the deputy superintendent is more foreign than English.

The news of the capture of *Capt. Anstruther* of the *Madras* artillery was brought to the *Frontier*. It may be some that it is only his person which is claimed with any view of a proclamation, that upon the plea that he was kidnapped whilst on a mission related, whilst the crew of the *Kido* are considered to have been taken in this open warfare; but it is generally understood that the commission were merely captured; and for their great treatment and safety as prisoners of war; when the news of the capture of European soldiers and seamen with a female at Ningpo became known at Chusan, *Br. H. Fleming* *Southern*, who was in command at the time, sent over a ship to the Chinese authorities there, strongly urging the immediate and unconditional surrender of the female, whose detention as a prisoner he denounced as unworthy of a nation laying claim to the title of civilization, and unknown as a practice amongst modern intelligent powers; he also begged that they would inform him whether the *Kido* had been wrecked, or whether she had been captured, but in the answering they evaded this question, and merely class the female with the rest of the prisoners as hostages to be held till our retreat from Chusan.

*Captain Elliot* had returned from Chinchee in the *Atlanta*, on the 31st but whatever had been the result of his interview with "E", which by the way took place on shore at Chinchee—there was no evidence, he preparation or intimation of an intimation with a boat to demonstration. Beyond the departure of the *Vendetta* in addition to the *Blenheim*, which had been ordered out some days before and was delayed by the difficult currents and sideways in passing out by the narrow western channels. Orders have been issued for the whole of the troops to be put under cover in the town and suburbs as soon as possible, and every corps, excepting the detachment of sappers and miners, had received orders to move into quarters assigned to them; and from this and the fearful talk about the force, of which not above 1200 men were present, it for duty on the 3d and 31, coupled with the fact that no transports were ordered to be ready for the day, induced the belief that it was not the admiral's intention to send any serious order to Ningpo or to the seaboard. He has then 10 European soldiers had died on the 1st and 11 or 12 on the 3d in the early morning—the 10th—which had been for any length of time stationed in Chusan has had some men, not proportionally lost in *San-Ju* numbers,

than the other corps of the force, it is scarcely to be hoped that the change of canvas for warlike and tiled to be still effect any radical or permanent change; that, there can be little doubt can now alone be brought about by a change of diet and the substitution of fresh meat and vegetables for the wretched fare of salt pork and beef which, with but little intermission since at Singapore, the European corps have endured for more than 6 months. That the want of proper food is the real cause of the grievous sickness which has thinned the English ranks at Chusan, and that the malignity cannot be laid to the account of the climate, the healthy condition of all the officers of the force sufficiently proves; for only one officer, *Captain Wilson* of the 4th regiment, has died since the occupation of the non-inventive part of the island which we call our possession. It is with difficulty and risk seriously that fresh provisions are ordered for the most useless of the more fortunate class, but they are still ordered if ever issued from the board, and as the work which falls to them but in action any respect unusual or unaccustomed, physical instead of evil effects are felt from their residence in so temperate a climate. For different is the case of the European soldiers, whose "evil hap" has taken them to Chusan, for the conflict work upon which the daily fatigue parties are employed being of a nature to which in India the greater number have been for many years unused, falls with a deadly severity upon men whose frames are nourished upon rations of indifferent salt beef and pork, with a haphazard accompaniment of sweet potatoes, and who have for the most part only very alternate night for proper repose, from the scarcity of men for guard and picket duty.

The *Nisrael* was passed by the *Tornado* and *Comet* in the *Buffalo* passage having in company the *Junck* which it is said was built for the purpose of conveying the crew of the *Indian Oak* back to Chusan, and which exhibited the novel spectacle of a Chinese vessel with the British ensign flying at the peak, having also the number of the *Indian Oak* painted on her bows and her distinguishing pennant at the mast.

*Yang-tse-keang* river. A most valuable chart of this river has been drawn out by *Captain Bithers* during his cruise with the *Conway* and *Albatross*. An excellent channel was found for entering, south of the island of *Tung-min*, that to the north being a shoal and uncertain, and at the last place at which the *Conway* anchored she had 6 fathoms water; the distance examined was about 60 miles from the coast line, and up to this point only one town at all considerable was seen. A fleet of boats continually hovered along shore within half a mile of the ship but no attempt was ever made to molest them. An *Albatross* went to look place between the *Albatross* and a fort at *Shan-pi* a part on the coast a few miles N. of Chinchee, brought on her two or three boats having been discharged at her wharf leaving a small harbor which she had ordered to examine; on perceiving the hostile demonstration, the *Albatross* was immediately ordered to close to the fort as possible but the fire was speedily silenced. The next channel, of the *Yang-tse-keang* is described as broad, generally exceeding a mile and a half, a regular and strong tide having been found to run the whole way; the importance of this information, should a decided line of conduct be ever determined upon, is evident; and it is to be hoped that the enquiry will be immediately followed up by the dispatch of a steamer with a proper complement and with instruments to obtain correct data by astronomical observations on the head.

Half a company of men would be sufficient to cover any observatory chosen for the position to be heard however that the work which has been sent up with the expedition will come be exhausted, so the men left in transport up the *Keung* will have been more than 600 tons, and during the strength of this season it will be impossible to send a further supply from Ningpo; had two or three of the transports been dispatched three months ago they might have returned long before then, with coal to burn and fire work and supplies for cargo; proper and trustworthy information concerning

the capabilities of the island to supply a war number of men during a certain time might and a gift to have been a fleet of the course of which, or at about most a fortnight, had the authorities understood their duty or even attempted to do it and the ships which have now been for three months lying idle in the harbor at an expense to the state of more than two lakhs per month, might have been sent warily and judiciously "up" in taking in that a lot of "peaceful war" means, which, in the opinion of all must have saved the lives of a great majority of the men who have been suffered to die there, and whose actual value, or rather add, to government must exceed 2 lakhs of rupees; their color in China, while a replacement of them appears in the present flourishing state of affairs in the north of India, an impossibility, is beyond calculation.

It is believed the *Kido* has been taken, either while aground on some shoal, or captured after her captain and part of her crew had been cut off while firing on shore; on proceeding up the river to join the *Conway* she got amongst shoals and grounded being at one time left by the tide in only 3 or 4 fathoms; she was got off by the boats of the *Conway* and *Albatross*, which were sent back to the place when she was lost, as the Chinese were observed to be making preparations on shore to attack her; but as she could not be got over an intervening shoal, she was left to make a slight detour to get out by the passage through which she had entered, but she never joined H. M.'s ships.

She had in her 4 thirty-two pound cannonade fitted with tangent scales and having good truck carrying it; there was a good supply of powder and shot of all sorts in her magazine, and she had a good many muskets, cutlasses, &c., on board; her crew consisted of the usual number of lascars, 5 marines (of whom 3 had died when she parted company from the *frigate*) and 6 first class boys belonging to the *Merrill*.

We shall return to the subject of Chusan in our next.

With regard to *Captain Anstruther's* capture it may be mentioned that immediately it was discovered he was missing, the most prompt and active measures were taken, at the instance chiefly of *Colonel Montgomery*, to intercept his capture, or to gain some clue to their whereabouts; parties of troops were started off without loss of time from the camp directing their march on the lines of rain to all parts of the coast, while the *Queen*, steamer, was sent out to inform the *Ningpo* blockading squadron of what had happened, and to order every boat or vessel seen to be overhauled, after which she proceeded round the island, embarking the various detachments as they reached appointed stations on the coast; the search was fruitless; but from some information obtained a man was arrested by *Capt. Cairne*, the *magistrate*, who proved to be the brother of a man who had assisted in *Capt. A's* capture; and who stated that the principal actors were four soldiers from *Ningpo*, disguised, who, under pretence of obtaining a drawing, had surrounded their prey that he was seated pulling him over, gagged, bound, and carried him off in a government boat, which was in readiness close at hand; all was done within an hour. During the securing of the island by the troops good evidence was found of the effects of the *magnifying* or rather *enlarging* in it, two parties of 14 or 15 men each having been surrounded by the *magistrate* and both nearly cut off; in consequence of this attack, a strong detachment was subsequently sent out under the command of *Capt. Montgomery*, to get matters upon a proper footing, and although the alarm of the inhabitants rendered firing unnecessary, some salutary examples of corporal punishment with the cut were made, and a salutary effect produced.

To some rather large junks were captured on the 21st and brought into the harbor by the boats of the *Blenheim*, which were sent out to cut them off under the idea that they were war junks; they were laden with sugar and bound to

# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1892.

Ningpo, the original sufferer there to be still detained, though he orders no more captures to be made; and a strange project has been got up and commenced by sending over to the mouth of the Ningpo river the whole of their captives, of whom some are to be sent on shore to explain to the governor that upon their surrendering captives. Another, these men and junk also will be given in exchange: the result of this overture was not known on the 2d, but it may be absurdly guessed at! The weather had been remarkably fine and cool at Chusan; the ordinary temperature at noon being 74°; a few boats had commenced trading in eggs and poultry with some of the ships; and it may be mentioned that in a letter which a Ningpo man wrote to the "British Agent" of Chusan, he expressed a wish to have an interview, either to come or send some one—and to talk about sending over cattle and other supplies. This was about the 22d or 24th of August, before the admiral's arrival, and indicated a much more peaceable state of feeling than has been witnessed hitherto.

The admiral has helped his dog again in the Malville. The survey of the island is at length to be ordered, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to the establishment of military posts which for so many reasons it is desirable to see maintained. The marine survey of the archipelago and various channels, also proceeds under the charge of lieutenant Collinson, R. N.

The existence of coal on the Tartary coast, in the district of Poonsee was ascertained by a visit of the Blonde to a small port there where junks were found laden with the mineral, whose people stated that it came from pits about 20 miles distant, but only 2 or 3 islands. The coal does not appear to be of very good quality, but the quantity brought away was unfortunately too small to admit of a fair trial of its value; its nature and structure are peculiar, being foliated and having somewhat the appearance of graphite.

To W. Deane, Esq. U. S. A. Vice Consul

Sir,—With reference to the following passage in a letter addressed to the editor of the Canton Register, published in the Canton Press newspaper of the 3rd of October, and signed F. B. Wells; namely:—"That it (the documentary) is not true you can have ample evidence, even at this late day, if you choose to ask for it."

I did ask for this "ample evidence" in the Canton Register of the 6th of October. of those with whom it must have been left, or sent at all; I have waited until now, and I have not received one tithe of this "ample evidence."

To me it is a matter of the most perfect indifference whether such evidence be produced or not; but I now beg to be allowed to ask you in your official capacity, and through you, again to ask all the subjects of the U. S. A., to produce the said evidence: for if the said evidence be not produced, the foreign community in China can draw but one conclusion as to the character for veracity in this trifling-but-voluntarily-made declaration alone of your wish-you-desire-

to let fellow-countrymen, Mr. F. B. Wells.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN BLADES.

Editor of the Canton Register.

Mand, Oct. 12, 1892.

This letter and your reply will be published in the Canton Register of tomorrow.

The U. S. A. vice consul did not give any answer to this letter, Es. C. R.

To An English Agent.

Dear Sir,—When I published your letter in the last number of the Canton Register, I requested you would give me your name.

I have waited to the last moment before the publication of this number, and I have waited in vain.

When I received your letter, I was surprised at the grammar, diction, as well as the kind, motherly tone expressed towards me: I did not know that the Register had, like Lord Byron, in the British review, a grandmama in China who would still willingly feed him upon pap.

Your letter surprised me—I did not think there was a "British Agent" in China who would be so careless in the composition of a letter intended for publication; or who would write so inconclusively, or so ineffectually.

In my last number, I timed the receipt of your letter; I read it immediately it came to hand; and I forthwith concluded that you had written it after you had seen the Canton Press of the 3d inst., and that you with some, perhaps many others thought that by that number of the C. P. I was put *hors de combat*: how far your wish and the wishes of others were fathers to the thought, may you and they answer to yourself and themselves: I think both you and they were disappointed.

With reference to the subject-matter of your letter, as it does not concern me, but lies between yourself and your brother agents and capt. Elliot,—whose address, even for his strange & inexplicable letter of the 28 Nov., you have proved yourself to be,—I leave it for you and them to settle.

In reply to your concluding remarks concerning myself—I thank you heartily and sincerely—as I will every man who will guide me into the path of right and truth: for to me editing the following here apply, in some degree:—

A fair mind is like a ship sailing.  
Not knowing how long she may go;  
At every blast she is sailing.

With reference to my editorials, I am not a proper judge; but I have some misgivings in knowing that John Fisher Murray, esq. appears to have formed the same opinion of the efforts of Lord Palmerston and captain Elliot. (vide The Chinese and the Ministry, in another column.)

You ask me to allow you to give me a friendly hint; my mind is wide open to your friendship: but—

A friend should bear a friend's instruction.  
Your allusion to the "quarrel just now over tea" is in checking had taste and excessively unkindness; to allude in any way to any quarrel is an affront against society; to allude to the quarrel of editors is doubly reprehensible; and un-

mitigably as in the instance alluded to think you that editors, like players in this country, are the stirring vagabonds of the public?—First reminding you of a line of gay's fables which has escaped your memory:—

Three who in quarrels interpose,  
Most often wipe a bloody nose.

I now beg inform you that I have done all that a man can do to adjust that quarrel, under the terms set forth in the Canton R. of the 22nd of Sept.; a kind of half-and-half apology has been tendered to me, but clogged with the proviso that I should not publish it; the proposition itself is an insult; but what was the condition of the mind of that man be who can first, with malice prepense, endeavour to inflict a mortal wound on the reputation of another—and, when driven to a conviction that he has done wrong, has not the spirit to say so, except under the seal of secrecy! He will do a malicious injury to the reputation of another; and when called to account, he pleads the sword—but *veritas*—reflections made on him, which this injury he committed elicited!

The editor only thank you for the foregoing remarks; and you will not thank me for the following; yet you must either thank or blame yourself, for had you given your name frankly to me, I should have foregone much of this letter.

On the day I received your letter I called several "English agents" if they had written to me: the principal of your firm (for we think me know you by your fine roman hand) was by on one occasion, and did not plead guilty to the said impeachment: I conclude, therefore, you write to me without his knowledge.

As to the truth and good taste of the last paragraph of your letter, I leave them to my "many friends," and among them I still hope to number you; and that, when I don't "behave pretty," you will, with a grandmama's love, be always ready with your milk for babes.

Your truly,

The Editor of the Canton Register.  
Oct. 12, 1892.

The Chinese Repository, from September.  
Ann. X. Journal of Commerce.

S. Mr. Stanton, we have with deep regret to report, still remains a prisoner, in custody of the magistrate of Nanchow, the district in which the foreign factories are situated. If peace be restored ere long he will be able, we trust, to give his friends an authentic narrative of his sufferings. The door of his apartment is guarded by two soldiers, and he is attended by a servant and a nurse. The latter is permission of his capture, and at the request of Mr. Stanton, had furnished him with a Bible and an English prayer-book. The story of his having been offered as a sacrifice to the demon of war (though later, was not without foundation.

S. Some reinforcements of the attack on the harbor, the 15th ult. will serve to complete the strength of that action as given in our last. From that day to this (the last of September), not a Chinese soldier, except in disguise, has been in Nanchow, nor have any of the war-junks or troopships returned to their former anchorage in the lower harbor. The British barges and on the coast of Caza Nanchow the troops have pitched their tents, and have also thrown up a small redoubt on a hill about three quarters of a mile south of the harbor, to which place they have taken the Chinese left column of the British, captured them, and placed them as so to command the upper part of the lower harbor, and the entrance used on which the harbor stands. The troops, viz. men by night and day, have suffered much and few approach for his conduct on the day of the attack, he has not been





## NO. 10

[illegible]

10.	Price	10.00
20.	Quantity	1.00
40.	Tickets	1.00

**J**EWELLERIES AND SILVERWARE OF THE EAST  
The Jewellers or a collection of dealers China  
and other parts of the world of the best of the present  
position of affairs in China. Two hundred and fifty

The other day I was at the hospital and I saw a man who was very old and very poor. He was sitting on a bench and looking at the ground. I went over to him and asked him what was wrong. He said he was very old and very poor and that he was very sad. I gave him some money and he was very happy.

For this change, however, there is an opportunity risk because currently, and, to avoid competition, it may be used







**2000**

# THE

YES, ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY 1970  
 In the Customs Registry.  
 Vessel, the freight is ..... 0  
 A certificate of such type is ..... 1  
 for every two succeeding years, in order  
 for a period of 3 months ..... 0

NO. 43.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm, from the 1st July last, and Mr. PETER WALLACE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

(Sd. and) LINDSAY & Co.  
Mar. 2, 1st October 1840.

**N**OTE: - The interest and responsibility of Mr. David M. Fox, in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.  
March, 1st Oct., 1888. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

**A**DVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are  
sent to the Agents, and for sale by them to  
**JAMES FLETCHER & Co.**  
**CANVAS—No 10. Black and Canvas, Nos. 1 & 8**  
**27 " White Duck Light**  
(all sizes for upper sail o. )  
**Wh " do. " do "**  
**Sizes No 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE  
A Supply of FRENCH LAMPS: 3.000 in 2 d-ness  
Lamps in 2 & 3h. do. and Lamps in 2th. do.  
also Canvas Lamps from HAQUEMIF & Co  
Apply to JAC. SMITH  
Albion Hall, 1, Rue N. E. on the Praya Grande.  
Moor, 31st July, 1840

**MANILA CIGARS**  
**FOR SALE**—400 premium Manila Cigars. Apply  
 at the Casino Regency Club.

**FOR SALE**—13,000,000 Cigars of the East  
 Coast of China, price \$6.00 each. Apply to  
 W. B. HAYES

**NOTICE.**—In the *Press*, a representation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slatk, Editor of the *London Register*.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

A threat in the *blue book* laid out by captain E. Bird at recent Malvernian (page 421), suggests to me to revive the story of the subject, and so I am required to tell his story to enter the thread, and how it would suit some of the bits to be met.

"When the drive on or not is a matter which will need further investigation and so be the outcome is left to the general body or to them. But I have long since determined to leave the responsibility of approving his program, when I see reason to think that the efficiency of the body of the future government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public relations while my position, where I depend, in this condition, on the support of it. It's government in all such circumstances."


Now of me, partly coming to my honor & so to a purpose the other leading the party (if possible, call it Elit himself) would have to show that through the help of heart, by a will pronounced still, and thus the party, allowed to perform this noble duty.

It is the country, if no other from the combined authorities, the power of Morca, was granted the important which was to be made to be in greater, however, power of the future practice.

A French only et,  
J. M. L. N. N.

**JUST PUBLISHED;** (which retails now 75c. Post-  
paid) "Insipidus" by a volume of notable Chi-  
nese state papers illustrating the history of the present  
regions of affairs in China. Two hundred colored pages,  
half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the  
English translation on y. d. Latin Phos. With notes, and  
a introduction. Bound in handsome cloth. Price 75c.  
per copy. A. R. Portnoe and Sons, Publishers  
of books in art, can be supplied.

NATHANIEL BURTON at the ... notes ...  
in ... John ...  
... .. all the ...  
... .. published as ...  
... ..  
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**THE**  **FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE** **LA** sailing back **MEGAPPOW**  
**PAIK.T.** captain **TINAWA**, will  
 have early departure. For freight or pas-  
 sage apply to  
 Messrs. G. H. & Co., 100, 101, 102, **A. A. DE WELLD.**

**NOTICE.**  
**THE Portuguese Brig, GENOVA**  
 will be dispatched periodically for the  
 capture and Transit on the Port of Saigon  
 P. J. S. LOUREIRO.  
 For further details apply to  
 P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

## THE GATEWAY REGION

## COMMERCIAL

subject to the government of the presidency of  
M-dres upon the same terms as that from Bengal.

Tues.—The market continued firm for a few days after the late report, and company's shares reached \$6 1/8 per lb for cash, but were rounded again to \$6 1/4 at 10 o'clock, and on the arrival of the overland mail on the 10th instant one could no longer see the old price, the quantity of the quality run up this morning being estimated at more than previously extended, we about 70 millions lbs. The French business was somewhat heavy of late, and at the same time lots of stock are being put on the market, and of 19 3/8 bushels a barrel of No. 1 wheat were sold at forty dollars and six cents, and No. 2 at thirty-five and a half.

London Market, supported by the Bank, rather more than half and it did not rise again in the 1940's. The price of a pig was said to have been only about one of gold and silver quality sold down by the trade in such high prices could ring the bell state of the market for all with regards. The great issue was nearly all of common qualities, and would generally get to 20 sh. or, in some instances 40 lower. In the market at the time of the outbreak, the quality was low, and the price was low. The price of a pig was said to have been only about one of gold and silver quality sold down by the trade in such high prices could ring the bell state of the market for all with regards. The great issue was nearly all of common qualities, and would generally get to 20 sh. or, in some instances 40 lower. In the market at the time of the outbreak, the quality was low, and the price was low.

	Imports.		Exports.		Stocks.	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Buba, Canton . . .	86,000	819,000	771,000	316,000	1,029,000	382,000
Fokien . . .	10,000		107,000	297,000	713,000	274,000
Congou . . .	8,323,070	1,294,300	9,407,000	8,109,000	25,195,000	28,516,000
Caper . . .	103,000	862,000	195,000	1,900	299,000	401,000
Campoi . . .	15,000	5,000	86,000	80,000	73,000	13,000
Rouchong . . .	230,000	163,000	732,000	347,000	1,543,000	1,091,000
Fl. & Silk-Pek & H. Muey . . .	360,000	34,000	367,000	209,000	491,000	526,000
Orange P. hue . . .	395,000	22,000	251,000	159,000	462,000	308,000
T. ranker . . .	433,000	254,000	1,449,000	1,159,000	3,174,000	4,028,000
Hyson Skin . . .	323,000	5,000	212,000	137,000	311,000	104,000
Hyson . . .	743,000	460,000	789,000	424,000	2,287,000	1,790,000
Young Hyson . . .	434,000	93,000	862,000	180,000	742,000	267,000
Imperial and Gunpowder . . .	581,000	306,000	402,000	297,000	643,000	743,000
Sundry sorts of Tea . . .	11,000	10,000	196,000	235,000	359,000	733,000
Total lbs. . .	8,922,000	3,407,000	14,448,000	9,964,000	37,563,000	36,021,000

Pachira.		a. d. s. d.		Pachira.		a. d. s. d.	
1561	Micha, Canton	1	5	41	Caper, common	1	9
4015	Canton, but wild mixed of water in the lower part	1	5	574	Orange Pekoe, 6 is scarce	3	2
	ditto in white leaf and no strong tea			371	Black-tea P. king		none sold.
	ditto black leaf of no tea or black leaf			204	Flavour Pekoe		
	ditto black leaf of either strong			1007	Twinkay	3	0
	ditto black leaf common			2487	Honey	2	4
	ditto white P. king flower	1	5	1243	Young Hyson	2	11
749	S. a. hong, mixed leaf			612	Imperial	3	0
	ditto black leaf, P. king flower			1054	Imperial	3	11
50	Ning Yang and Pouchong						

CHINA GO DS.		length yards.	breadth inches.	quantity pieces. off rd.	prices.		
					a.	d.	s. d.
Nankin, yellow	ordinary	3 1/2	12 18		1	6	
	3rd best	6 1/2	12 12 1/2	1677 1/2	2	6	2 9
	2nd ..	7	14 14 1/2		4	0	4 6
	white			60	3	0	
	blue	10	12 12 1/2	2005	4	0	
Crape, various colors		21	19	35	55	0	65 0
Crape Silk wts. plain, white		1	11-16	square	300	15	0
	damask	18			300	13	18 6
	embroidered with coloured silk				320	00	33 0
	fine	14 1 1/2			333	30	160 0
Crape Sea-f. embroidered, fine		3 1/2	3	1	5	64	0 72 0
Crape Half H dths., embroidered various colours					100	6	
Damask, crimson		10	20		30	110	0
	green				30	110	0
	gold and amber				60	90	110 0
Pongee Silk, white		30	30 1/2	30	30		
					35		
					345	75	0
Pongee Silk Hdkfs. plain white		20	40		60	44	45 0
		16	104	30	30		
	crimson				370	31	38 0
	pink				75	37	35 0
Agony	white	17	12 1/2	30	100	30	0
		12 1/2	16	30	30		
	blue				60	30	0
	crimson				100	44	46 0
	purple				30	35	0
	white	60			600	17	0
	crimson				805	15	0
Silk & Silk Hdkfs. 1st quality		17 1/2	19	33	34		
	2nd .. and inferior	16	17 1/2	30	38		
	colored, checked	16		30			
Serice, black		16			24	35	34 0
Serice, black, or Argenteo		16			25	60	87 0
Serice Silk		20 1/2	30	34			
					160	71	75 0
					10	0	10 0

### OCTOBER MEETING, 1940.

FIRST BACK

## DECADE TRACK

### THIRD RACE

[illegible]

The races will commence at 4 o'clock precisely.  
THOS. WILLIAMSON,  
Maiden, 7th Oct. 1892. Secretary.





	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Siam, China, Taitiao inferior	21	0	"	23	0	"
fair to good	22	0	"	24	0	"
fine	23	0	"	25	0	"
very fine	27	0	"			
Tayman inferior						
fair to good						none
fine	21	0	"	22	0	"
yellow	21	0	"	23	0	nominal.
yellow China	15	0	"	17	0	none.
Canton	16	0	"	18	0	"
Chincheu	14	0	"	17	0	"
Sugar, Manila,	10	0	"	1	0	cwt.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taa, Bohen, Canton,	1	8	"			
Pokien	none					
Congo ordinary	1	11	"			
fresh	1	11	"	2	0	"
mixed blackish leaf	2	0	"	2	1	"
blackish leaf kind	2	0	"	2	1	"
do. rather str to str	2	0	"	2	1	"
blackish leaf	2	0	"	2	1	"
do rather str to str	2	0	"	2	1	"
Pekne kind & flavour	2	0	"	2	1	"
Ning Yung	2	0	"	2	1	"
Campo, common	1	10	"			
Souchong kind	2	0	"	2	1	"
Souchong ordinary, to good	2	0	"	2	1	"
fine to finest	2	0	"	2	1	"
Penchong fair to good	1	10	"	2	1	"
Flowerly Pekne fat	2	0	"	2	1	"
fair to good	2	0	"	2	1	"
very fine and heavy	2	0	"	2	1	"
Ni if Pok or H. heavy	2	0	"	2	1	"
Aster, common	1	10	"	2	1	"

From Forbes, Forbes & Co. Cronier, June 20, July 4.

**ATTACK ON ADEN.**—We are indebted to a friend for the following important intelligence just arrived from Aden by the ship "Lion":—

"Captain Whelan of the 'Lion' tells me that the Arabs made a desperate attack on Aden about 11 a.m. on the 6th of July. Captain Haines was fully prepared for them and the Arabs were repelled with great slaughter. 50 were killed and 90 were wounded, a lot of them mortally. One prisoner was taken, some matchlocks, and silver capped powder horns were captured. But a man was wounded on our side. The decided repulse it is thought would completely ending the spirit of the Arabs. The battle lasted till half past 6.—The mail arrived from Bombay on the 7th July and was despatched from Aden on the night of the 7th.—The mail left Bombay in the Constancia steamer on the 10th of June. The 10th Regiment of N. I., were very active, the Europeans were healthy.—The Bombay with supplies which sailed before the Constancia had not reached Aden when the 'Lion' sailed.—The garrison at Aden were in high spirits and in full confidence that any future attack will meet with the same result as the last. Much is in a disturbed state."—Gazette.

**KHARTOUM.**—Khartoum has fallen into the hands of Mahomet Khair's son, and lieutenant Leodwy is rounded and a prisoner. Mr. Massey, who is known for his collection of coins and his taste for Indian models is also a prisoner. What may be their fate none can tell. This intelligence, which reached the government by express three days ago, is confirmed by reports from various quarters.—Courier, August 12.

## Egypt.

Advisers from Alexandria of the 5th June stated that Mubemet Ali, on hearing of the dismissal of Khawarizma, had offered to give up the Ottoman flag unconditionally. The insurrection in Syria was not yet appeared. The Emir Beshir had demanded the mediation of the coadjutor-general of France, but the viceroy would listen to no proposal, and had sent 10,000 men to reduce the rebels. The plague was nearly at an end.—Times, July 6.

## The French in Algiers.

Much anxiety is manifested in Paris respecting marshal Vallee and the French army in Africa. The *Monitor Parisien* of Sunday night published a telegraphic despatch, dated Algiers, June 26th, which made no mention of marshal Vallee or his operations; although the *Marshall's* last despatch was dated June 15th. The *Monitor* of Monday published another despatch dated Tunis, June 15th, in which it was merely said that the war had been suspended in Algeria about the 15th of June; but on Wednesday night no direct intelligence had been conveyed from him. In the same time, a photo of the great glancing character of the occasion. It was

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taa, Aspid good to fine	2	1	"	2	1	"
Caper, common to good	2	0	"	2	1	"
do. in 10 catty boxes	2	0	"	2	1	"
Orange pkts. tinned	2	0	"	2	1	"
fair to fine	2	0	"	2	1	"
fine sorted	2	0	"	2	1	"
Tweak, common	2	0	"	2	1	"
good	2	0	"	2	1	"
do. to hyson kind	2	0	"	2	1	"
Hyson Skin common	1	10	"	2	1	"
good to fine	2	0	"	2	1	"
Hyson common	2	0	"	2	1	"
fair to good	2	0	"	2	1	"
fine	2	0	"	2	1	"
extra fine	2	0	"	2	1	"
Yng hyson Tweak	2	0	"	2	1	"
Hyson	2	0	"	2	1	"
Imperial Tweak	2	0	"	2	1	"
Hyson	2	0	"	2	1	"
Guano powder Tweak	2	0	"	2	1	"
Hyson	2	0	"	2	1	"

known that the marshal's rear-guard had been cut to pieces in the Col de Tenish; and it was rumoured that he was blocked up in the mountains by the victorious Arabs. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives some particulars of the affair at the Col de Tenish—

"The engagement at the Col de Tenish took place upon the 15th of June, on the return from Miliana. The Marshal, it appears, perceiving he was to be opposed, changed his route during the night, and contrived to scale the mountain by its western side. A body of regular troops of Abd-el-Kader, to the amount of 2,000, having at day break in the morning discovered this manoeuvre, and its partial success, climbed up through the rocks, which concealed their movements, intercepted the rear-guard (800 strong), and almost annihilated it. The marshal, who had been congratulating himself upon the success of his plan, was recalled by the firing, but not in time to save the unhappy corps. The rear-guard was composed of the Zouaves and the tirailleurs of Vincennes, and were the most distinguished soldiers in the army of Africa."

The French are only safe in Algiers itself—

"We learn, according to an order published at Algiers, that no person whatever is permitted to go beyond Hussein Dey; in other words, no one shall dare to stir one finger from the town. Another fact not less remarkable is, that notwithstanding the immense army in Africa, the authorities at Algiers were driven to such straits, that they were obliged to arm six hundred criminals. Since the engagement of the 15th no official accounts have been received."

It is said that marshal Vallee had been recalled to be succeeded by marshal Molitor.

## Spain.

The civil war in Spain must surely be near its end. Balmorda, a Carlist general defeated by the queen's troops, has crossed the frontier and taken refuge in France, with the remnant of his force. Carlist soldiers were following his example in considerable numbers; and (albeit it was supposed, would not linger long in Spain.

**Paraguay.**—A letter from Lisbon, dated June 22, says—"The opposition journals deal ungenerously with the country. The National vote for the blackhead of an representing change in the ministry in the person of M.M. Jose d. Silva Carvalho, for foreign affairs; Joaquim Antonio de Aguiar, for marine; and Jose Joaquim Gomes de Castro, for finance; but to this arrangement the committee is strongly opposed,

upon the plea that if ministers are not popular, a reconstruction will not tend to strengthen the Ministry cabinet, and that if one should quit his bureau, they all must. The answer to the speech from the throne was read into this afternoon in the chamber of deputies: a turn of the members of the committee, M.M. Soares and Joaquim Antonio de Magalhães, signed M. in conjunction with their colleagues, with restrictions; they, however, promise to present it during the debate. The matter must at variance in the external policy hitherto observed by the present administration, consequent upon which the following speech of course has been introduced, viz.—"The chamber were with profound sorrow that there continue to exist a state of *infinitum* in our relations with the government of England, and cannot but lament that there has not been concluded a breaching treaty, which putting an end to this violent state of things, might efficaciously contribute to repress, and finish entirely, the barbarous and inhuman traffic in slaves; and, if not, serve to free the Portuguese commerce from the vexations which have oppressed it in those very seas where our flag has waved so gloriously and in open dignity. Nor is it less to be lamented that new and important occurrences have become more difficult in the conclusion of the negotiations which a pending between the two governments respecting the pecuniary claims."

We understand that the Marquis of Salazar has now finally settled the object of his special mission to the British government, and that he will return to Lisbon in the course of this week. The claims immediately adjusted are those of the duke of Wellington, marshal Beresford, and others, besides the expenses of the expedition sent to Portugal in 1824. The civil claims are to be referred to a commission. It is also said that the basis of a commercial treaty has been agreed on between this country & Portugal.—Courier.

Accounts received in Paris from Circassia represent the brave mountaineers as in high spirits, and confident of maintaining their independence against Russia. In all the recent conflicts the Russians have been defeated with great slaughter.

An arrival from New York brings American intelligence to the 13th ultimo. The principal news is interesting to the holders of Pennsylvania securities. A bill had been introduced into the house of assembly of that state, imposing direct taxes for the purpose of paying the interest on the state debt. The majority was not large 47 to 41; but it was expected that the bill would pass.

The general bankruptcy bill was making progress at Washington—having been referred to a committee of the senate.

The price of flour and wheat was advancing in the Atlantic cities.

## PAPER RELATIVE TO CHINA.

### House of Commons.

Veneris 3<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis 1840.

**Resolved.**—That an humble address be presented to her majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house, a copy of any despatch or memorandum from Sir George Robinson, relating to the proceedings of Lord Napier from the middle of August, 1834, to the time of Lord Napier's death.

**Ordered.**—That the said address be presented to her majesty by such members of this house as are of her majesty's most honourable privy council.

J. H. L.,—Ch. Sec. Com.

The following is a copy of the only document on the subject offered, received from Sir George Robinson, relating to the proceedings of Lord Napier from the middle of August, 1834, to the time of Lord Napier's death.

Extract from the "records of proceedings" of the House of Commons on China—(Received March 12, 1835).

(Signed) GEORGE HART KENNEDY.

M. W. George, Director, Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice  
 File # B-100-100000 M. W. George, Director, U. S. Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C. 20535  
 Mr. M. W. George, Director, U. S. Department of Justice

1. Initially, it was not very (much) important, was  
begin the movement.

This Government (*Lin and Tang*) were respectively appointed to meet and consult; and to control the management (or conduct) of the higher officers; but after all they have not been of any real help in the matter, on the contrary, they have at length produced an affair impeding (the prosperity of) the country, and vitiating the people; nothing can exceed this (in enormity): on this account they (*Lin and Tang*) are to be subjected to increased punishment; moreover, it is not on account of the said barbarians complaining petitions that they are hurried to severe punishment. *Respect this*:

On the 2nd day of the 9th month, (27th September) the following verniffion edict was received.

The first races of the October meeting

came off yesterday afternoon, and we were glad to observe,—*malgré* the new usher from P. King and the shadows of the coming events of the to be *pilotical*—by some called, but erroneously, *political*—“communications”—a numerous attendance of the friends and patrons of the turf.

The rains, considering the hurried manner in which the present meeting has been got up, were very creditable to the spirit of the owners of the horses which came to the post, and appeared to afford much satisfaction to the crowds of spectators.—The good old English love of sport,—although it has long slept,—is not dead among us, and we learn with much satisfaction that, in addition to the various stakes—a third friend of the turf has presented a cup to be run for on the last day of the meeting.

**FIRST RACE—TRIAL STAKES.**  
The first heat was won by *Moonbeam*, in good style. *Donald* lying down on his quarter; *Tom Thumb* ran a good third, and *Lottery* brought up the rear—like the British quadrupeds from the Bogue forts—not rather a respectful distance.

Second heat was won in the same order, Moonbeam coming in father as easy winner.

SECOND RACE—THE CLARK STAKES.  
The Clark Stakes brought out our old

Friends, Rattler, Charles XII, and Robin-hood, Chance did not start, and Bricks—

untrue to his name—botted. The three  
got away together, and ruled it well to the

rising gown, when the Swede—not master  
 alike of pt. sure and of pt. n—swerved in

taking the turn, and *Ratifer* came to the front, and rattled home at a slapping pace.

Robin Hood coming in an indifferent second.  
The second heat was a repetition of the

first; Charles XII had his second Pul-  
towa, & little Robin Hood coming in second

The *Rattler* came to the post in much better order than at the last meeting, and

has provided him with the use of the fastest ponies in Mexico.

The *Welter* was won by two lengths by *Crusader* beating *Monarch*, *Badger*, and

Blackie with considerable ease; Badger remaining a good third.

Good sport may be expected for the remaining two days; and we beg to remind

our readers that the Ladies's cup is to be  
run for tomorrow.

The ladies remind us that no use is a present made of the theatre, which offers a

excellent room where a delightful ball and an excellent supper might be given: we

hope this hint will not tell deadborn from the press.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that French commissioner, M. Maurice Dargaud,

We are informed by the consignee of the British vessel *Virginia*—arrived from Sierra Leone—that he has not heard any rumor

of her society.

1022







17

The first heat of the conference was won by Donald Hard hold. Dusty Roth being distanced, on account of his starting the two

## CHINA, TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1969

OLD, BUTTERED BREAD AND BUTTER PAID

## Nov. 1942 - Dec. 1942

## Latest Data

First	4th July	Wagon on	1st Oct.
Staten	1st Aug.	Love	2nd Sep.
Calcutta	2nd Sep.	Wants	5th Nov.
Patna	1st Sep.	General Ann	10th May
Chennai		1st Oct.	

## ARRIVED.

Oct. 27. Clarke, Anden, East Canon 24 Oct.  
 " 28. Moly, Phillips, 20th Month  
 " 29. Chas. Cox, from Canon, 24 h 04  
 Nov. 1. McFarlan, Thompson, from Bombay 24 Sept.

PARSONS—Prof. Charles, Wisconsin; Carolyn,  
1st of 3 children, and 2nd James Tail, Kent.

**ILCO.**

Mr. J. B. Birney,	Austin,	for	London via N. Y.
" " J. B. Davis,	Phillips,	for	Seattle.
N. S. L. C. Clark,	Anders,	for	Minneapolis.
" " E. L. Clinton,	San,	for	San Francisco & Co. Boston.
King, P. Chas. T. Tanager,	for	King & B. B. Y.	
Athens.	Ambridge,	for	Florida.
Thos. J. Carr,	for	do	

**PASSENGERS.**—Per *Clifton*, Viscount J. Evelyn, in charge of despatches from admiral Elliot, Lieut. J. Cunningham, 2nd r and gunnery lieutenant of H. M. S. *Wellfleet*, invalided for duty, Lieut. Little, Madras artillery. Per *Thetis*, James Lusk, Esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore and Calcutta, Red Rover, at 2 p. m. to-day. Poppy, on the 5th instant.

## VESSEL LOADING.

For Calcutta.—Ternio, Couraj & Family, Tennamrian.  
 For Bombay.—Couraj Couraj, Hindustan.

## VESELE AT WIANPOA

**Americas.—**Guatemala, Panama.

## VESSEL EXPERIENCE

From London.—Atwood & Son, St. George.  
From Liverpool.—Cheetham, Chester.  
From do. via Singapore.—L'Etrel, Belle Marine.  
From do. via Manila.—Israel.  
From Columbia.—Water With, Governor Dethor.  
Acker.

From Smiley—Earl of Carnarvon, Wrexham, Den-  
by Castle, Groi Sacres, Fordingja  
Lodge, Kington, Hillis Crome,  
Monarch, Lona.

From Madison—Francis Smith, Helms, (cash)  
Huntly, Linton  
From Hermann—Henry F. Fama.

11. M. S. Expected — Wanderer 19. Overste, 16  
Junior, from Plymouth. (Sailed June 17).

*List of R. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.*

[illegible]

Quinn, captain Warder.      Atlanta captain R. Perry  
Montgomery captain Darg.      Kentucky, captain Weh.

We have received Bimby poems for the 5th of September and the Calcutta, England and Cooney to the 20th of August; but we have not observed any matter of particular interest in them except the confirmation of the loss (for a time) of Mabel.

We have also re-printed the Bombay United Service Gazette and Literary Chronicle, from August 16 to September 4, and the Mulla Times of 20 and 26 June and 10 of July.

A friend has kindly lent us the Singapore Free Press of Oct. 1, in which is, republished from the Sydney Monitor of July 27, a condensed account of an affair at the Tonga

1-1840, in which H. M. S. Porpoise was engaged. Captain Craker, of the Favorite, a quarter master and the gunner's mate were killed, the senior first assistant, Donip, and 19 sailors were wounded in an attack on a schooner in which we suppose, many were taken from ships of all countries and carried away from N. S. Wales her commander Henry J. P.

IV. Beg to forward our best wishes to the newspaper article; the official report will, by and by state the truth of the affair.

The history of a British merchant will read with the attention it deserves. The causes of the distress of the troops — having been encompassed in unhealthy situations, fed on salted and putrid provisions and water, — have been taken notice of in the Register. The daily rations have been 100 measures of salt beef &c. &c. meat, and bread made from bad flour; we are told a great bus has been left on the provisions and they have been consumed.

The plane which retreated from the field at Aroy was H. M. S. Alligator and naval transport, Braemar; the captured armed tugboat is the Kila.

As to the front from Amoy, the Chinese had, it is reported, in an incredible short time, erected forts on which were mounted upwards of 100 guns, some of which were of large caliber (vide C. P. Square, Aug. 22).

The thing is very clear: that it will be impossible to continue the paper unless it were to strictly enforced at all the entrances of the port of Canton, or be otherwise secured: the British merchants not only

In the statistics in our first page the number of troops landed is stated to be 2650, when adding together the strength of the reinforcements the number is only 2522; probably some marines were landed from the A. C.

The commanding officer, colonel B. Strell, civil and military governor of the city of *Tinghae* has been seriously, and for a long time ill; yet his illness would not interfere with the operations or mar the discipline of the troops. In October the admiral is doing what it should have been done in the *first week* of July, i. e. taking possession of and posting pickets over the island of *Chusan*. Colonel Strell must have been respectful in strict orders from admiral Elliot for either procuring supplies, caring for the well-being and health of the troops, or taking possession of the island; and he would fit in his own character of a soldier, an officer, and a gentleman, to demand a court

About the middle of last month admiral Elliot concluded an armistice with the Chinese authorities at Ningpo, previous to which he had surrendered to the same authorities 23 junks laden with sugar, with their crews, which had been detained as prizes; but will it be credited that before the conclusion of the armistice the admiral not only did not insist on any stipulations in favour of foreign interests generally, but no attempt was made to procure the release of Mrs. Noble, of the kidnapped English officers and of the crew of the steam transport, *Kite*; and what is of the same importance, no arrangement was made for procuring supplies of fresh provisions and other necessities for the sick troops against this latter crisis and an unscrupulous agent Mr. Gussell, we are told, was

concentrated, and captain E.H. made a written protest; indeed it is said that the two plenipotentiaries were not at all at one.

The evidence given to the committee of the house of commerce on the opinion claims, I regard as confirmation of the blue book told in Moscow, but we have not yet seen it. Mr. Lytle was the first attorney called, when all who knew Canton and anything of the opinion trade, will declare that if the committee were sincere in their endeavor to have that trade explained to them in all its points and bearings, Mr. Jarrison was their man.

The advertisement in our first page, signed "A British object, James Innes"—has led us to read again a plain Elliot's speech (corrected by him) on the 17th, the publication issued by captain Elliot on the 18th of December, 1838, and his letter to viscount Palmerston, dated March 30, 1839.

In the speech we find that Captain Felt of  
said—

\* He should forthwith serve a written demand on the British in the river to the effect that if they were British-owned, they would allow the stevedores or occasionally engaged in the traffic (in Africa) they must present outside within three days, and come in return with any similar permit; that failing their conformity with these requirements he should place himself in contact with the provincial government, and frankly and fully express the views of his own, upon the necessary and profitable development of an economic policy.

The British community in China, in Nov. 1900, have got to learn what were the views of the P'ing government in June 1839, upon "the neccessary and perfectly damnable treatment of so wicked an evil." I am bringing opium into the Canton river for sale, the said opium having been purposely manufactured by the British government for sale by British agents in the Chinese waters.

The public notice has had our attention before: we now only remark that the first paragraph is merely a recognition, which the parties to whom it was addressed might comply with or not, as they judged fit; the second paragraph requires explanation: what did captain Elliot mean by a "death wound solemnly inflicted by a British subject?"

The 3d paragraph requires no notice but the 4th exhibits a singular anomaly: it is according to captain Elliot's reasoning a lawless act for British subjects forcibly to resist the Chinese officers in their search for opium *within the Boco Tigris*—but such is the distinction—but it is not a lawless act for the British superintendent to forcibly raise such search *without the Boco Tigris*—*is not a lawless act?*

In his letter dated March 20, captain Elliot wrote there to head Balcompton...

"Resolved, in any pressure of emergency, actual threatening the continued peaceful intercourse with this empire, to use as heavy personal responsibility concerning the ships and in the illicit traffic, had also demand in the case of such aggression in British life and British property, I will hazard, and all extremity, and I am well aware your lordship will be of opinion that this was my capital duty as the queen's officer."

"It had been my intention to proceed only in the direction of Tigris and carry on my communications from the point, but further digging into private intelligence revealed me from Cañon, and the reflection of the balance of the commercial community to take any commercial enterprise counter to the policy and interests of the government on hand, in the hour of extreme peril of all interests, and indeed generally to human life, carried as to the conviction that I must either sacrifice my business, or some desperate action was required."

"The Sunday" (written capt. 15), "the 24th instant  
I passed through the Baco I river, and calling to a





# CANTON REGISTER.

The Ten Tribes.—The balances of the work were again large amounting to \$40,000. The public monthly sale of about 12,000 copies

was commenced to-day, and went off well, 5160 packages having passed, and 6000 having found buyers, at an advance of 1d to 2d per lb. on average and given trade satisfaction with last sale's prices. Company's engine brought the 24d per lb. cash. The market was very firm.

Tomorrow the sale will close, as there remains but 42,000 packages to be offered.

Cotton.—The prospect of a good harvest has influenced the price of this article beneficially; it is up 1/4d, and the market is better.

Piece Goods.—The China piece goods' market is very quiet and the delivery very trifling, particularly of brown Hankows of which only 150 pieces have been cleared in the month. Buyers of the Prager silks at 45s. in the last sale, still hold them, and cannot sell freely at that price; they are looking for a further decline in the next sale.

Sugar.—There has been generally a steady demand for all descriptions during the month of July, and while the stocks of British produce continue so very small, in comparison to those of the previous years, no immediate reaction is likely to take place. The last 9000 average price shows a rise of 17s per cwt. as compared with this time last year. The stocks are 1,200,000 bags east India, and 17,500 c of W. of India.

Silk, Mulina, &c.—There has been a speculative demand for some descriptions of finer silk, and the supposition that the price of British Plantation would rise high enough to allow the duty of 60s per cwt. to be paid on other sorts 4100 bags. Mulina realized 24s to 25s 6d for medium to fine yellow. 455 baskets Java 24s to 25s 6d for yellow to good strong white. Siam—a small parcel of low to medium white 45d to 25s to 27s per cwt.

Rice has advanced 1/4d and continues in steady demand at present, and any alteration in the prices will much depend on the harvest.

Spices.—Cassia Lignon has been in better request, and an advance, in some instances, of 2s to 4s per cwt. has been obtained.

Tea—has fluctuated fairly considerably, owing to a new scale of duties being proposed, but which is now abandoned for the present session of parliament, and we think the present quotations will be maintained throughout the season.

Opium.—224 chests Camphor bought in at 100 1/2 to 110 1/2.

Ham and Lard.—East India descriptions are firm in price, and have realized a small advance. 1000 hams Month 25d; 100 in 26d. 300 hams January 17d to 17 1/2; 100—450 hams June 12d to 12 1/2; 50 per ton.

#### Latest Intelligence from Europe.

Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia have formed a quadruple treaty with Turkey for the settlement of the question between Turkey and Egypt, by forcing Mohammed Ali to accept the terms of the treaty.

The liberal party in France is in a fury at this treaty, which was concluded without their knowledge. The tone of their journals is directed entirely against England.

Mohammed Ali's agent at the Porte was obliged to return without having made any progress. The chances of a collision are therefore great.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are on a visit to H. M. in London.

By a message from the crown, parliament was informed to pass a bill ratifying the treaty, in case of H. M.'s death, and of the child's surviving in her husband, prince Albert.

The Princess Augusta continues in a very delicate state of health.

The Duke of Wellington had another attack of illness but was recovered.

Oxford has been besieged on the ground of accounts, but will be captured.

Chambers were executed on the 7th of July. Parliament was to be prorogued on the 11th of July.

Detachments of the royal artillery were ordered to prepare to accompany large military forces to China.

The English mails are in danger of being stopped, by which some 24 hours will be gained. Several troops were preparing to sail with the mail for the expedition to China.

The King of the French Louis Philippe is stated to be dying of a disease of the heart at 11 to 12 in his 77th year.

The French army at Algiers are now confined to a very narrow district near the city.

The French fleet is to be increased by 240,000 men. The attack is still the subject of dispute was at Naples for confirmation.

Lionel Bismarck died at Rome.

The French frigate has sailed to take the remains of Napoleon in France.

The civil war in Spain draws to a close.

The Carlists have been compelled to quit that country; many of them have taken refuge in France.

The Queen mother and the viceroy queen of Spain having arrived at Barcelona, in consequence of the minister's having passed some unpopular measures, there was a great uproar in that city. The minister died and a new ministry of decided liberals has been appointed.

The Duke de la Victoria has been nominated by the grand corps of the bulls.

A grand dinner was given by the directors of H. C. to Lord Kinnaird. The queen has conferred on him the grand cross of the bath.

The anniversary meeting of the British India society was held on the 5th of July. Sir Charles Forbes in the chair.

The first stone of the Monument to Sir W. Scott's memory is to be laid on his birthday.

A great execution was produced in Liverpool by the death of Mr. Biffin who was found drowned on his return from a party.

There is a strong apparent wish on the part of the American government fully to settle the question about the Maine boundary.

General Sherman is expected to be the new president of the United States.

The Sultan has deprived the Greeks in his dominions of all privileges in consequence of Otto's not having ratified the late treaty.

Mails, 12th August, 1840.

By the arrival of the French steamer Genetria from Marseilles we have received advices from London up to the 27th ult., from Paris the 29th and from Marseilles the 1st of August.

The following is the most important intelligence.

Parliamentary intelligence. The Regency.

Prince Albert has been appointed regent, in case of the queen's death without a dissentient voice.

Increase of the navy.

A levy of 2,000 (20,000?) sailors has been voted by the commons.

Oriental question. House of commons, July 24.

On the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Home attached the policy of the government on the eastern question, asserting that he had heard a treaty was about to be concluded relative to the affairs of Syria to the exclusion of France.

Lord Palmerston justified the course adopted by government. For some time past the great powers had been occupied with the affairs of the east, it was not convenient to enter into their negotiations now. In the end, these negotiations would be communicated to parliament, and then his (lord Palmerston's) conduct could be judged of—whether or not it was constitutional. He could assure the house that English influence had had nothing to do with the intervention of Russia—it had been occasioned by insupportable oppression. An English squadron had only been sent there to protect English interests. He would add, also, that France had manifested a disposition to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Lord John Russell in reply to some observations, said—that there was no country with whom government were more disposed to cultivate amicable relations than with the Prince. He (lord John) was not sure that such relations could continue a long time—it was the interest of both nations that they should continue so.

Lord Lyndhurst pronounced the government of Mohammed Ali in Syria as the worst government in Europe.

The anti-treaty of the treaty, between England, Prussia, Russia and Austria for the settlement of the eastern question, a committee in London of an indubitable fact.—The Debates end agree to show that Lord Palmerston has broken faith with France, but the Chronicle positively asserts that the French Cabinet was acquainted with the previous steps of the north in previous on this question will be started to settle at once, without dragging Europe into a war.

The pamphlet of the 1st August recently sent, on the authority of all the English journals, that a treaty was concluded, or which will be concluded, between England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, in order now to the oriental question, the terms of which are:—THE SULTAN OFFERS TO THE PRINCE OF EGYPT, THE HEREDITARY POSSESSION OF EGYPT, AND THE DOMINION OF THE PANTALIMON DE JEAN D'ACRE DURING HIS LIFETIME. IF IN TEN DAYS THE PACHA DOES NOT CONSENT, THE SULTAN WILL OFFER THEM TO THE PRINCE OF EGYPT. IF HE STILL REFUSES, THE FOUR POWERS WILL OBLIGE HIM BY THE FORCE OF ARMS.

France.—It is rumored at the hour that there was to be an immediate levy of 240,000 men for the army. Within the few last days, however, the rumour has not only dropped.

Immense excitement has been produced in France by the announcement of the treaty concluded between the four great powers.

It is said that the French squadron in the Levant will be under the command of admiral Roudin, who will have with him the rear-admirals Lalande and Hugot. (This officer is in case of general hostilities.)

Mr. Cobden, queen's Messenger, arrived this morning in the Beatrix steam-ship from Marseilles. He is the bearer of important dispatches for lord Ponsonby and admiral Stirling, and the Cassinon steamer has already taken her departure with them.

Mails, 12th August, 1840.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Stock Exchange, London, 4th August.—The market was a more buoyant appearance, the real pulse of political events.

Consols 94 1/2 to 95 one eighth.

Four o'clock.—Consols for six closed at 90 1/2.

The Chronicle says that the French could no more raise 100,000 men as stated by the *Steele* than they could fly in the air. This draft would nullify all their commerce at one stroke.

The *Winterland* press must have been very dignified, for superior to the irritated state of the French press.

We are enabled to state that on Saturday a dispatch was received in London from the court of Vienna, conveying in terms the most direct and unequivocal, the approbation of the Austrian government of the treaty for the settlement of the eastern question, concluded on the 15th ult., by the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and the expression of its gratification that the long protracted negotiation upon this subject has at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. This communication, though not in form a ratification of the treaty on the part of the emperor of Austria, is regarded as equivalent to a ratification and as an announcement that the formal act will be expedited with the least possible delay. (P. O.)

On Tuesday 25th July, died at Marbury Hall, Isle of Wight the right hon. the Earl of Derby in 81. The day before his birthday was celebrated, but the next morning a change took place, and he expired at 9 A. M.

ASTAIRE OF THE EAST.—The following is what lord Melbourne is reported to have said in the house of lords on the 31st July:—

Matters have been very considerably advanced for settling the east between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Sultan's Porte—and France has not been a party to this treaty.

Mails of 12th August, 1840.

Various attempts will be made to show whether the treaty was concluded by the four great powers, viz. Austria, Prussia, Russia and England.







† An unattached hand used to direct the patient, and  
keep it in place to guide the arm.

The following proclamation from the Imperial envoy will meet with the utmost assent from the foreign merchants. There are not two parties which demand a speedy reply: each on the threat he holds out of insulting the population to overtake him as an unbecoming consequence in the case of any nation that ever had or has the least pretence to civilization or to an established government. The bond demanded will be most positively refused: and the threat of putting the lives of a vessel that may hereafter import opium to death should be indignantly protested against: the Imperial envoy should be informed that another he has the great honour to be apart with the lives and properties of British subjects as they do with those of their own obedient and submissive ones of Man.

With reference to the proposition that the foreigners should deliver up their opium, we think that it opens the question for compensation, and that the foreign merchants will do well to quote Her Majesty's answer, and the recommendations of all the superior officers of Canton and the home merchants, that the importation of opium should be legalized. Such a recommendation from the foreign residents would raise a question in the mind that probably he has not yet thought of; and when he becomes of his irresponsible authority, he should be told—had Napier told Governor Lushan that he and his countrymen will be held responsible to Kingdon for any extraordinary act of terrorism that he may commit on the subjects of Great Britain.

It seems to us that the late trifling and vexatious proceedings connected with the pounce boats, the calling upon us to submit the number of weapons in our possession, and the whole series of the following propositions, are measures of attack, which clearly should meet us in our defence, or our defence of us, and without reasonable excuse, unless in some place is openly declared as being responsible, neither our own nor any one else's, nor those of the natives connected with us, can be considered off. No time should be lost in explaining the state of the trade, and the threats made by the Imperial envoy to H. M.'s government; for it is only the two governments that can discuss or commence any arrangements for the suppression or future management of the opium trade, or rather the monopoly, as it is called by the British government. A moment in the month of January, we should endeavor to extend the mission to Peking, in the shape of a restoration of our ancient privileges to trade at Canton and Amoy.

Unfortunately, the British merchants were swayed by the opinion of the general chamber of commerce and the home merchants instead of by the Canton Register.

In answer to the writer's first question, "how did Lin get a 'bank' over so much alien property?"—we say by the voluntary surrender, without delay, demand, or protest, of captain Elliot.

In answer to his second question, "what were the terms understood by the party surrendering and the party receiving?" we say, none! that Lin did not say from captain Elliot; no, the Chinese commissioner commanded the British superintendent, at the same time, to deliver up the opium on board British vessels, hundreds of miles from Canton, without offering any gold piece, further than which are stated in the proclamation, dated March 13, 1859.

The proclamation of the high commissioner had been—but not as it ought to have been—replied to by the foreign merchants; and his demand for Mr. Dent, and for opium, resisted by the British merchants—for the consent to deliver up 1000 chests was only so much blood-money to save the home merchants' lives; for six days—before captain Elliot's arrival in Canton; that is, from March 13, the date of the commissioner's proclamation, to March 24, when, at 6 P. M., captain Elliot landed from H. M. S. Larce's boat.

Captain Elliot, after one day—March 25—gave up 20,283 chests of opium of the value of \$16,141,500, for such words as these.

"Upon this communication being received by me, the commissioner, I proceed forthwith to give injunctions requiring obedience. When these injunctions reach the prefect and other aforesaid, let them immediately issue commands, requiring that obedience be paid without fail." (Blue book p. 349).

This sentence is the reply to the claim for passports.

"But has he not failed indeed to consider, that he, the said superintendent, having come from Macao in Canton, cannot keep himself aloof from this matter?"

"Nor is it necessary that I should reiterate the commands already given" (vide, proclamation).

"I have now words to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and surely arranging these matters, the delivery of the opium and the giving of bonds, in obedience to my former commands."

"If he can take opium on board the steamship and at once deliver it up entirely, it will of course be the duty of me the commissioner, to give him encouragement and

claim it as to be given." (vide, Blue book p. 349).

"Or if he has sought that he would say in the way of courtesy, he is permitted to make a clear statement thereof." (Blue book, p. 370).

Is not this latter sentence a hint to captain Elliot to explain? But explain what?—why, surely that he had no right or authority over the property of British far any purpose; and he has been demanding it from them for the use of H. M.'s government in China!

We request our local readers to refer to the "Narration &c." pages 61, 62, 63, for the "general repulse of the high commissioner &c." and then to consult those replies as first published in the H. M. S. Register, and then in the Blue book.

In order not to break the connection of this article, we have allowed that captain Elliot's resolutions, as stated in his public notice of March 23, 1859, and his speech after having read that notice to the general assembly of foreigners in the consular hall on the evening of the 24 of March, were one day in evaporating into vapor; but what will be said when it is generally known that he had, in Mr. Inglis's words, "determined to do it (to demand the opium from British subjects and surrender it to the high commissioner) on his way up from Macao."—So it appears that the questions which we in our last number recommended the British merchants to ask of captain Elliot, were well put and in time: is it possible, then, to understand, to account for his actions?—if he had determined to give up the opium, why did he read his notice, why did he make his speech, why did he ask for passports, why did he charter the ships, *Reliance, Orwell, & George 4th*?

The "momentous circular" instead of the public notice should have been read; then the opium would have been delivered up on the 25th of March, the supplies of provisions would not have been stopped, the trade would have been opened, the merchants would not have left Canton, the ships of the season 1858-59 would have entered the port, and captain Elliot ought to have gone home to explain his conduct.

Amongst other most strange circumstances in the blue book and the "evidence," there are three which appear not to have excited the least notice in England, although they are conclusively astonishing to most of us here; namely—captain Elliot reading his application for passports when it was unanswered—no rather before he received the answer; his ready surrender of the opium without any extraordinary new threat from the high commissioner; and his avowal that he had made up his mind to demand the opium on his passage from Macao!—these three facts which strike us dumb with wonder have not been noticed in the debates in the committee, or by the London press! Even *Blackwood* has not noticed them!

There is postscript in *Blackwood's* magazine for Jan., from which we extract the following passage.

"In our point only we are reminded, whilst closing, of a difference between the duke of Wellington's views and those which we had previously expressed. As this point respects an individual officer, it is fit that we should do him justice by the whole vast preponderance which belongs to the duke of Wellington's praise over any man's censure. We have heard captain Elliot: the duke praises him, and it is clear that must constitute captain Elliot's praise to collect through life. But the truth is, we are of different things. We spoke of captain Elliot as identified with his principles, on his representing their line of policy. The duke speaks of him as a separate individual, standing in a moment of danger, according to the British sense of duty upon sudden emergencies, of which he could have received no intelligence from England. As his firm refusal to give up Mr. Dent, and afterwards the six others demanded by Lin, captain Elliot's conduct was worthy of his country. And the duke of Wellington, who is always right, reminds us, by his fervent commendations, of our own error in having neglected to place this act in the light of exemplary merit which belongs to them."

The whole of captain Elliot's correspondence shows that his opinion of himself is sufficiently high, and that he is by no means a man inordinately trusting his merit and services on the attention of the Foreign Office, but what were either his merits or services in the two instances alluded to by the duke of Wellington?

In the first place with regard to Mr. Dent

captain Elliot was not a man of high character, as he was decided him of the British superintendent on the contrary. That great officer said, on the 24th of March,—"At this time, the influence of contentious resistance and opposition is turned away from Dent and fixed on Elliot." And as to not giving up six British subjects when all British subjects were outside the Pucca Tigra, captain Elliot could not give up one; for the grand jury of captain Elliot's—was the queen's court of criminals in a admiralty jurisdiction, ignored the bill against the sailor and suspected. That captain Elliot has said that he has most positive orders not to abandon a British subject, under any circumstances, to the Chinese authorities; therefore, to do right in this particular he has only to obey his orders. But suppose it possible—which we do not,—that captain Elliot would have given up the man to the Chinese, then under the circumstances of the case—the master of the vessel would not have given him up to captain Elliot; and if the master of the vessel would have given him up—why the consignee of the vessel would not have prevented such a surrender—the whole British community would have interposed: so captain Elliot's services have no merits in these affairs are reduced to nil.

We have not space to refer so fully as we wish to the conversation in the house of commons on the 27th of July last, but we will notice it in our next, when Mr. Elliot will find that, as he has undertaken the defence of captain Elliot, he has not only to defend captain Elliot from captain Elliot, but himself from himself.

Referring only for the present to the short speech Mr. J. A. Smith, who observed—"the line of conduct which has been pursued by Lord Palmerston, he conceived involved a confusion of all ideas of right and wrong"—we presume to submit the following suggestions to his lordship.

If there can possibly be a doubt as to the necessity of the first surrender on the 27th of March, there certainly can be none on the bargain for and purchase at the 525th chests on the 11th of May—bought by captain Elliot of Messrs. Dent & Co., and paid for in treasury bills; and for what purpose did the British superintendent buy this opium, and for what purpose did he buy it? Dent & Co. sell it? the superintendent bought it that he might keep the public faith of England with China, pay England's debt to China, and as a ransom for himself and his fellow countrymen, Messrs. Dent & Co. sold it for a consideration—for its price, \$300 per chest, not its value; for after the high commissioner's arrival opium was sold by one British merchant to another British merchant for cost and charges; and yet the ministry have dishonoured the public faith at home whilst it could only have been preserved intact by the superintendent in China by the very act—*they have repudiated!* had, as it has been before suggested in the Register by Z. this opium been supplied by the French consul—by the way, Mr. Dent was the acting French consul, we think—out of the portion set apart by the Hong Kong for the use of the French government, the British treasury would have paid the bills; and from the light in which we have now placed the transaction it must pay them though too late to save its credit; and, by parity of reasoning, if the concluding act is acknowledged so much be the incipient act; for both were the acts of one government agent; and but for the concluding act incipient act would never have had its intended effect; namely, the preservation of the life of a public officer and of the lives and properties of hundreds of British subjects, and so cause and effect cannot be separated—on the concluding act saved the public faith of England with China; therefore England is bound to acknowledge the incipient act, the surrender to the English government of 20,283 chests of opium at \$300 per chest.

We have been informed, by very competent authority, that only about one quarter of the bulk loss of this season was derived in Canton, another quarter to stored up in various towns in villages on the river, and the other half in the Borneo hills in Fokien.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

Printed under a special license for the printer.  
—(vide C. H. March 19, 1839).

"The following proclamation from the imperial envoy will meet with the attention it merits from the foreign merchants. There are one or two points which demand a speedy reply such as the threat he holds out of increasing the penalties on vessels which are an obstruction to the vessels of my nation (that they have not the least pretence to censure or to an established government. The band demanded will be put to the test; and the threat of putting the crew of a vessel that may hereafter import opium to death should be indignantly protested against: this imperial envoy, should be informed that neither he nor his great superior are to sport with the lives and property of British subjects as they do with those of their own obedient and submissive natives of China."

With reference to the proposition that the foreigners should deliver up their opium, we think that it opens the question for consideration, and that the foreign merchants will do well to quote His Majesty's memorial, and the recommendations of all the superior officers of Canton and the Hong merchants, that the importation of opium should be legitimized. Such a representation from the foreign residents would raise a question in His Majesty's mind that probably he has not yet thought of, and when he hears of his irresponsible authority, he should be told—as Lord Napier told Governor Luo—that both he and his superior will be held responsible to England for any extraordinary act of tyranny that he may commit on the subjects of Great Britain.

It seems to us that the late trifling and vexatious proceedings connected with the passage boats, the calling upon us to state the number of weapons in our possession, and the whole train of the following proclamation, are measures of attack which clearly should cease as in past centuries on our defence if we tamely and without resistance go down, without in power that is openly boasted as being irresistible, neither our property nor our lives, nor those of the natives connected with us, can be considered as safe. No time should be lost in explaining the state of the trade and of the threats made by the imperial envoy to His Majesty's government, for it is only the two governments that can discuss or compromise any arrangements for the improvement or future management of the opium trade, or rather the monopoly, is abandoned by the British government—as a boon to the ages in Calcutta, we should endeavor to extend the nation to Peking, in the shape of a restoration of our ancient privileges to trade as Chinese and Amoy."

Unfortunately, the British merchants were swayed by the opinions of the general chamber of commerce and the Hong merchants instead of by the Canton Register.

In answer to the writer's first question, "how did Lin get a 'bank' over so much alien property?"—we say by the voluntary surrender, without delay, demand, or protest, of captain Elliot.

In answer to his second question "what were the terms understood by the party surrendering and the party receiving?" we say, none! & that Lin did not beg from capt. Elliot: no, the Chinese commissioner commanded the British superintendent, at the home of the emperor of China, to deliver up the opium on board British vessels hundreds of miles from Canton, without offering any *quid pro quo*, further than which are stated in his proclamation, dated March 18, 1839.

The proclamation of the high commissioner had been—but not as it ought to have been—replyed to by the foreign merchants & his demand for Mr. Dent & Co. for opium, resisted by the British merchants—for the consent to deliver up 1000 chests was only so much blood-money to save the Hong merchants' lives—for six days—before captain Elliot's arrival in Canton: that is,—from March 18, the date of the commissioner's proclamation, to March 24, when, at 6 P. M. captain Elliot landed from H. M. S. *Leopold*'s boat.

Captain Elliot, after a day—March 25—gave up 30,258 chests of opium of the value of \$10,141,560, for each chest at three.

"Upon this communication being received by us, the commission, I proceed forthwith to give injunctions requiring obedience. When these injunctions reach the prefect and other aforesaid, let them immediately issue commands, requiring strict obedience be paid without fail." (Blue book p. 379).

This sentence is the reply to the claim for passports.

"But has he not failed indeed to consider, that he, the said superintendent, having come from Macao to Canton, cannot keep himself aloof from this matter."

"Nor is it necessary that I should reiterate the commands already given" (vide, proclamation).

"I have now, however, to lay on Elliot the responsibility of specifying and carrying out these matters, the delivery of the opium and the giving of bonds, in obedience to my former commands."

"If he can take opium on board the ships, and at once deliver it up entirely, it will of course be the duty of me the commissioner, to give him encouragement and

stimulus to exertion" (vide, Macartney's *quid pro quo*).

"Or if he has sought that he would say in the way of entreaty, he is permitted to make a clear statement thereof." (Blue book, p. 379).

I read this letter sentence a hint to captain Elliot to explain? But explain what?—why surely that he had no right or authority over the property of British for any purpose much less for demanding it from those for the use of His Majesty's government? to be delivered over to the government of China!

We request our local readers to refer to the "Narrative &c." pages 61, 61, 62 for the "general reply of the high commissioner &c." and then to collate these replies as first published in the Register, and then in the blue book.

In order not to break the connection of this article, we have allowed that captain Elliot's regulations, as stated in his public notice of March 23, 1839, and his speech after having read that notice to the general assembly of foreigners in the consular hall on the evening of the 24 of March, were one day in evaporating into vapor in air; but what will be said when it is generally known that he had, in Mr. Inglis's words, "determined to do it (to demand the opium from British subjects and surrender it to the high commissioner) on his way up from Macao."—So it appears that the questions which in our last number recommended the British merchants to ask of captain Elliot, were: will put and in time: is it possible, then to understand, to account for his actions?—if he had determined to give up the opium, why did he read his notice, why did he make his speech, why did he ask for passports, why did he charter the ships, *Reliance, Orwell, & George Ash*?

The "momentous circular" instead of the public notice should have been read; then the opium would have been delivered up on the 24th of March, the supplies of provisions would not have been stopped, the trade would have been opened, the merchants would not have left Canton, the ships of the season 1838-39 would have entered the port, and captain Elliot ought to have gone home to explain his conduct.

Amongst other most strange circumstances to the blue book and the "evidence," there are three which appear not to have excited the least notice in England, although they are convulsively astonishing to most of us here;—namely—captain Elliot recalling his application for passports when it was unanswered—nor rather before he received the answer; his ready surrender of the opium with all its extraordinary new threat from the high commissioner; and his account that he had made up his mind to demand the opium on his passage from Macao!—these three facts which strike us dumb with wonder have not been noticed in the debates, in the committee, or by the London press! Even *Blackwood* has not noticed them!

There is a postscript in *Blackwood's* magazine for Jan., from which we extract the following passage.

"In one point only we are rewarded, whilst closing, of a difference between the duke of Wellington's views and those which we had previously expressed. As this point respects an individual officer, it is fit that we should do him justice by the whole vast preponderance which belongs to the duke of Wellington's praise over any man's censure. We had learned captain Elliot: the duke praised him with a fervor that most constitutes captain Elliot's reputation through life. But the Duke's praise is of different things. We spoke of captain Elliot as if he were a principle, as a representation of his policy. The duke speaks of him as a private individual, deserving a moment of danger, according to a *pro* British sense of duty upon no other principle, of which he could have received no instruction from England. As his first reference is given up Mr. Dent, and afterwards the six others demanded by Lin, captain Elliot's conduct was worthy of his country. And the duke of Wellington, who is always right, reminds us, by his fervent commendation, of our own error in doing nothing to place him where we are in the light of exemplary merit which belongs to him."

The whole of captain Elliot's correspondence shows that his opinion of himself is sufficiently high, and that he is by no means slow in promptly attacking his merit and services on the attention of the Foreign Office; but what were either his merits or services in the two instances alluded to by the duke of Wellington?

In the first place with regard to Mr. Dent

captain Elliot's conduct in the case of Mr. Dent, the high commissioner had not demanded him of the British superintendent on the contrary that great officer said, on the 25th of March.—"At this time, the absence of contumacious resistance and opposition is turned away from Dent and fixed on Elliot." And as to not giving up six British subjects when all British subjects were outside the *Panora Tiger*, captain Elliot could not give up one; for the grand jury of captain Elliot's—on the grounds—court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, ignored the bill against the sailor most suspected. That captain Elliot has said that he has most positive orders not to abandon a British subject, under any circumstances, to the Chinese authorities; therefore to do right in this particular he has only to obey his orders. But suppose it possible—what we do not, that captain Elliot would have given up the man to the Chinese, then under the circumstances of the case—the master of the vessel would not have given him up to captain Elliot; and if the master of the vessel would have given him up—why the consignee of the vessel would have hindered him—and if the consignee would not have prevented such surrender—the whole British community would have intervened: so captain Elliot's services have no merits in these affairs are reduced to nil.

We have not space to refer so fully as we wish to the conversation in the house of commons on the 27th of July last, but we will notice it in our next, when Mr. Elliot will find that as he has undertaken the defence of captain Elliot, he has not only to defend captain Elliot from captain Elliot, but himself from himself.

Referring only for the present to the short speech Mr. J. A. Smith, who observed—"the line of conduct which had been pursued by Lord Palmerston, had conceived involved a confusion of all ideas of right and wrong"—or presume to submit the following suggestions to his lordship.

If there can possibly be a doubt as to the necessity of the first surrender on the 27th of March, there certainly can be none on the bargain for and purchase of the 523½ chests on the 11th of May—bought by captain Elliot of Messrs. Dent & Co., and paid for in treasury bills; and for what purpose did the British superintendent buy this opium, and for what purpose did Messrs. Dent & Co. sell it?—the superintendent bought it that he might keep the public faith of England with China, pay England's debt to China, and as a reward for himself and his fellow countrymen; Messrs. Dent & Co. sold it for a consideration—for its price, \$300 per chest, not its value, for after the high commissioner's arrival opium was sold by one British merchant to another British merchant for cost and charges; and yet the ministry have dishonoured the public faith at home whilst it could only have been preserved intact by the superintendent in China by the very act which they have repudiated! had, as it has been before suggested in the Register by Z, this opium been supplied by the French consul—by the way, Mr. Dent was the acting French consul, we think—out of the portion set apart by the Hong for the use of the French government, the British treasury would have paid the bill; and from the light in which we have now placed the transaction it must pay them, though told to have in credit; and, by parity of reasoning, if the concluding act is acknowledged as so at the incipient act: the both were the acts of our government agent; and thus for the concluding act incipient act would never have had its intended effect; namely: the preservation of the life of a public officer and of the lives and properties of hundreds of British subjects; and as cause and effect cannot be separated—as the concluding act saved the public faith of England with China, therefore England is bound to acknowledge the incipient act, the second, to the English government of 30,258 chests of opium at \$300 per chest.

We have been informed, by very competent authority that only about one quarter of the black tea of the same name arrived in Canton, a smaller quantity is stored up in various warehouses at villages on the route, and the other half is at the *Shan* hills in Fokien.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.



Value of investments in  
in the United States.  
From the freight: \$0. ....  
From the cargo, each item: .....  
In the cargo for the freight 7, 10 cents.  
In the cargo for 2 and 10 cents. ....

NO. 16.

*(Continued)*

[illegible]

all ideas of right and wrong, and he could not be hostile to it upon any principle which he could imagine to be defensible (hear, hear). It appeared to him that the course which had been taken involved the same character of the British agent, for it led to no other result than this, that the government, disregarding the feelings of those own representatives, sought only to promote their own advantage (hear, hear). He agreed that the policy which had induced the commencement of this war was correct, and that it was both for the interests of justice, as well as of humanity, that it should have been undertaken, and that the British government should have determined upon a larger display of its force in the east than was usual (hear, hear). He would say only a few words with regard to the memorial before he finished his seat. The honorable member for Roxburghshire must permit him to say that the memorial had not been signed by Mr. Mackenzie, the oldest inhabitant of Canada, nor by any of the members of the firm with which he was connected, which was the largest and most important in the place, and so largely engaged in the trade in opium that the quantity which they gave up was more than half of the whole amount surrendered to the Chinese government (hear).



instructions which he was not at liberty to communicate to us.

2390. Do you think that the supercargo of the East India Company would have had such an authority?—We would have delivered up opium to the supercargo if they had demanded it, and given us a guarantee to pay for it.

2391. Are you acquainted with the nature of the powers which the supercargo possessed and are you not aware that they had no such power?—If they were acting for the East India Company, the East India Company would have held us harmless; they were responsible for the acts of their servants.

2392. Were you not aware that the power they possessed was that of sending ships or individuals away from China, and that was the limit of their power?—They had the power of confiscation. Under the company, we were in China by sufferance merely.

2393. Do you mean to say, that apart from all circumstances of difficulty or danger, you would have exercised no judgment upon the power of Captain Elliot to demand from you the surrender of the opium under your control?—On his giving a sufficient document for it, upon which I could afterwards claim from the government; I would not have surrendered it without a guarantee for payment.

2394. Sir George Stanton. You considered, from your knowledge of Captain Elliot, that he would not have assumed a power which he did not possess?—Certainly not.

2395. Sir George Grey. The circumstances of difficulty and danger in which he appeared to be placed made an alteration in your mind as to the validity of the guarantee?—None in the world.

2396. Mr. Herbert. The circumstances in which the British community were placed made the necessity of giving up the opium still stronger?—Yes.

2397. Sir George Grey. That necessity arose from an apprehension of what the Chinese would do to compel its surrender, if it were not surrendered in the manner demanded by Captain Elliot?—There is no saying what they might have done. I was not much afraid of violence being used.

2398. Why did the circumstances of difficulty and danger, in which it appeared that Captain Elliot and the foreign community were placed, render the necessity for the surrender of the opium in your opinion greater?—I would have given up the opium under any circumstances, on receiving a guarantee for the payment of it; but of course the circumstance of Captain Elliot and the other parties being in an unpleasant situation might have some influence, but not any material influence, on my determination.

2399. Sir George Grey. Do you still retain your opinion, or have subsequent events led you to modify it, that their lives were in no danger?—I do not think the Chinese would have taken the life of any man; if they had taken the life of any, I think it would have been Captain Elliot.

2400. Mr. E. Butler. Do you think they could have effectually resisted the demand of the Chinese to surrender the opium?—The opium would have been sent away, and what could the Chinese do?

2401. Sir George Stanton. You think that better terms might have been made?—I think that we might have been obliged to surrender 2,000 or 3,000 chests, but not 20,000.

#### To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir—Among the many topics of interest connected with the situation and prospects of the British community in China, there is one to which I have for a long time been no alienated mind; but of which it ill became me to lay sight, and which must prove itself, or be proved, on the attention of Admiral Elliot immediately on his arrival: I mean that of the brutal seizure, and the shameful detention of our unfortunate countryman, Mr. Stanton. What the future declaration of the house of commons, or the justice of Exeter hall may think of such an outrage I know not. There is a large class by whom all questions are viewed through a party medium; and another, perhaps more numerous, more respectable. What an hateful, fargetful of very modern times, who have no feelings

and hated all the old-fashioned English virtues, that one can scarcely recognize them again after they have passed under the hands of these moral experimenters, the so-called liberal thinkers. To these men, who only argue where they ought to act, he is inexhaustible reason when they should feel, whose brains are too full of the noble virtues of philanthropy to have room for the vulgar projection of patriotism, whose sympathies extend to all except their countrymen to whom, the kidnapping of a minister of the gospel, because it has been performed by popular favorites, puts of their eyes, was seen a highly, laudable act; or at most he looked at as merely "pretty Fanny's way," or like the well-known recruiting statistics of the past year, as the harmless pleasantness of a people, whose manners, customs, differ from our own. Thank God, sir, they do, and very materially.

In such light we have seen similar events regarded; but surely this heartless indifference will not commence in China! The blow might have fallen upon any one of us; but every one remembers he might have been the man, and then not himself what he would have expected from his countrymen. Mr. Stanton has now been more than 3 months in captivity, & of his fate we know nothing. It is true that, considering the character of the Chinese people, who are rather callous to humanity than positively cruel, and are seldom sanguinary unless something may be got by being so: from this consideration, we may hope that Mr. Stanton's life is safe; that he is not suffering under the horrors of a Chinese prison, nor exposed to the brutalities which, inflicted last year on the unfortunate mate of the *Editha*, reduced him to a state of hopeless insanity; but are we to be satisfied with hopeless hopes, and idle expectations; and with a countryman's life, and reason, and liberty at stake, quietly to repose upon the calculations of the chances? Surely, surely not.

I cannot suppose but that Admiral Elliot's first act on his arrival here will be to demand the instant release of Mr. Stanton; not captured in the enemy's territory or when engaged in acts of hostility, but when harmlessly residing in a neutral settlement; in a place where he ought to have been as safe as at Manila. It may be said that it is the Macao authorities who ought to assist themselves; we cannot doubt that their feelings would induce them to do so, but we know the peculiarity of their position; and it surely does not become Great Britain, with a fleet of 20 sail on those shores, to ask another nation to protect her subjects. The admiral's first act must be to demand the instant release of Mr. Stanton; not as the prisoners were demanded at Ning-po but with the determination to enforce compliance. Let the bully afraid to fight make demonstrations; such is not the British character, though of late the intemperance of our press has too often given color to the charge. There can be little doubt, however, of the success of such an application, properly made; but should it fail, it will afford a pretty safe test of the sincerity of recent pacific overtures; and we may look at length to see—this troublesome coil of diplomacy shaken off,—British officers sailing under their proper colours. Whatever be the issue, the liberty, perhaps life, of our countryman must not be sacrificed to a scrap of empty form, an idle punctilio, to an which the Portuguese government must be indifferent, and which to be Chinese must be wholly unintelligible. The duty of the British admiral is clear—as insisted on the release of Mr. Stanton: that of the British community equally clear—to be assured that he does so.

Macao, 16th November, 1840. ALMON.

#### CAPTAIN ELLIOT DEFENDED.

As a late when Captain Elliot's conduct meets with but few supporters, we insert the following communication with pleasure. While we cannot approve of all that Captain Elliot has done or omitted to do, we willingly admit that he was surrounded by difficulties; and are sorry to find that he is subjected to the petty annoyances which our correspondent describes.

Do the editors of the London journal of Commerce.

Sir—In your paper of Saturday last, the 27th Nov., I observe I was read that the British brought from China by the *St. Louis* Capt.

states that the British residents there were generally dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Superintendent Elliot. Of this I was previously well aware, and it has been to me a matter of deep regret, that Captain Elliot should not have received that support from his own countrymen to that quarter to which he is justly entitled. On the contrary, every one looks back with him; some for one thing, some for another, and many one would really think, for no reason whatever. For, on arguing with those parties in defence of Captain Elliot's conduct they will entirely coincide with you in your view of it, and then come to the following easy conclusion, "Why, then, certainly nothing all very fair, but still I do not think he has acted as he should have done!"

I have lately returned from China, and the manner in which I have heard some of these worthies speak of Captain Elliot, as a public man, in most unbecoming and even disgraceful, and such as I scarcely could have believed, had I not actually been present at the time. The general feeling of the British residents there, is that Captain Elliot has acted all along without prudence and judgment, and in most instances has shown himself quite unfit for the responsible situation which he holds, and in particular, has not acted on as best to promote their own immediate interests.

They run him down at all points, and scarcely give him credit for a single act he has done. I am proud, however, to say, that he has some supporters in that quarter (though, perhaps, but few) who are of a different mode of thinking and go hand-in-hand with him in all his measures. And I am likewise happy to find that he has many warm supporters here at home, which is no more than he justly deserves.

I should like to see some of the wise heads out there, who talk so largely, placed in his situation. What a pretty mess they would make of it! The real test of the matter is, that Captain Elliot has too much to do. Everything is thrown on his shoulders. He has no one to assist him, and but few who support him. It is quite impossible for one man, however highly endowed with mental endowments (what is his was of great consequence there) physical abilities, properly to fulfil all the arduous duties of Captain Elliot's situation without some assistance, especially in the existing state of matters with China.

I had repeatedly occasion to see Captain Elliot of late, and I assure you, was quite distressed to find him so much annoyed from morning till night with many things with which he had, in a measure, nothing to do. As one instance among many that I could mention. I may state a circumstance which occurred at the time of my first visit to him. The chief mate of a ship then lying in Tancheng bay came on board Captain Elliot's cutter, wishing to see him. He said he had a great many grievances to complain of, as he had been a very ill-used man; his captain had behaved very badly to him for some time past, and had not treated him at all as a gentleman; he had not even spoken to him for the last fortnight, for what reason he (the chief mate) could not understand, as he had not given his captain any cause for such treatment, as far as he himself, or any of his shipmates were aware of; and he had come to Captain Elliot to request his interposition, in order to get matters amicably arranged between them. Another individual called some other with a similar ridiculous complaint, when Captain Elliot remarked to two or three of us who were on board at the time, "Now, gentlemen, did you ever see the like of that? If so I am, perfectly harassed from morning till night with such complaints as these. They fly to me of being the only party here to whom they can apply for redress. They say you are the representatives of her Majesty's government; we have no other clue to apply to: it is your duty to settle all these matters. Now, considering the tedious tedious duties of Captain Elliot's situation, our friends in China ought surely to give him more

\* There has always been a deputy supercargo, a shipmate (and Wanchow) kidnapped Mr. Stanton, a very few men, and some few interpreters and coolies; and at the time the writer alludes to, the *St. Louis* and *Hyacinth*.





In the Register of November 3, our readers will remember there is a statistical table of British troops in the island of Chusan, and they will observe that the troops from Madras, both English and Native, have suffered the least. For this result credit is due to Colonel Montgomery, who insisted on the troops being provided with proper stores of clothing before they embarked at Madras. The great morality in the corps of Bengal volunteers is, in some degree, to be attributed to their preference of caste; for these far-descended Rajapoots will not eat any food except cooked by their own servants; and in consequence they have lost some of their number almost daily: the Madrasers, who are not so scrupulous, have, consequently, fared much better; but the tale of Chusan—of the British expedition to China, in 1840, is most sorrowful and humiliating in all its details. The commissariat must have been most wretchedly managed; why did not either the home or the Bengal governments—or rather both—make arrangements with the Spanish government to obtain supplies from Yloco in Luconia?

The three line of battle ships, Melville, Wellesley, & Blenheim return to the waters of the province of Canton; the Blonde, Aligator, and some smaller vessels remain at Chusan, under the command of Capt. Bouchier.

H. M. S. Nimrod, capt. Barlow and the transport Hooghly, had arrived from the island called Quelpart, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships—with what weapons we have yet to learn—the fire of the ships was consequently opened on the natives, of whom several were killed and wounded. The Hooghly was much damaged in her spar from bad weather.

After the 6th of November, the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese and killed seven;—the native officer is not expected to live. This life is constantly lost, not in action but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest care taken of the troops.

Chusan, 9th November, 1840.

"We have just returned from a trip over the island; we were on foot the first day from half past 8 in the morning till 5 p. m. The people were all perfectly civil and quiet, although there were only three of us. We remained at Sincow all the next day to have some shooting, but got nothing.

We returned the third day by a circuitous route which took us the whole day till dark, passing through several villages. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck wheat, cotton, and clover were the principal productions of the low grounds while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes were growing in great abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and tallow were most plentiful, while here and there a clump of yew trees in some growing round the tomb of some great man. We crossed five or six passes in the mountain, but met with no particular incident, and I do not believe there is a single Chinese soldier on the island."

The following document may be in part quoted although the Chinese copyist performed his task in cruder hands. It is most strange that there is no mention of the mysterious death on the *Black John*.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHINESE TO THE ADVANTAGE TO THE BLACK JOHN CHINA.

Most Honorable, first lord of the admiralty of England respectfully reports to the fact of the throne of the emperor (great supreme ruler) of the great and pure kingdom.

"I, Minto, have received my sovereign's commands (literally, the commands of the ruler—

some—ruler—of my pure or worthless country) to unite with the military commander in chief Pankratz (1) in order troops to be embarked on board H. M.'s ships of war, and to proceed to your honorable country, for their recovery.

In the past year the English superintendent of trade and the English merchants trading in your honorable country were subjected to unwarrantable insults and disgraces by the imperial commissioner, Lin, and Tang the governor of Canton, the few being insulted and oppressed by the many. Moreover, when the merchants of our worthless nation arrived in Canton, they have, when innocent, in many instances been insulted and oppressed by the superior officers of the said province. On these accounts I have received orders to send and state these grievances to your imperial majesty.

But I consider that it is absolutely necessary to choose harbours and encampments for the safety of the ships and troops: this is a matter of the very highest importance. On mature consideration, as the superior officers of all the provinces have already closed the passages, and trade is not permitted, I find it will be impossible to offer up any words as they will refuse to receive any statement to be reported, and certainly, if we thus mutually withstand each other, we must be engaged in hostilities. On these accounts it was necessary to order the fleet to go straight to Tinghsu, in order to obtain places of safety for the ships and troops.

Last year the high commissioner, Lin, had not been many days in Canton, when one of the first things he did was to surround all the foreigners by a land and water guard and confine them to their factories; he then stopped the trade and all egress and ingress, put off the supplies of provisions and extorted the delivery of the smoking opium that was on board the ships anchored in the offing, and he limited the number of days in which the surrender should be completed, failing which he wanted to cut (off heads) and to kill (life); but if within the limited time the surrender was completed he would then permit trading.

I humbly think that the new laws of your honorable country with reference to the buying and selling of the smoking opium, that, as it is already forbidden and cut off, no man will dare to sell it, and also foreigners will not bring it again; or should any foolish persons bring it still no man will dare to buy it then in bringing it, where will be the advantage?

Further, the opium that was surrendered last year was outside, and had not been brought into China, and the foreign merchants were wholly unable to introduce it through any of the ports; and they, being utterly helpless, the two superior officers, Lin and Tang, in extorting from the English merchants (their opium), if they did not surrender, arrived in stores then to death; and although (the English) did not fear (to die), yet hunger & thirst are difficult to bear until death by starvation ensues. They could only suppress their feelings and restrain their anger of the manner in which it (the opium) had been extorted. Afterwards, again talking and consulting, how could it be calculated that after the opium had been extorted, suddenly a bond should be demanded, exacting "that if hereafter on examination smuggled opium should be detected on board any ship, the entire cargo shall be confiscated and the supercargo executed." such are the words. That prohibited goods should be confiscated and the supercargo and ship not be allowed to trade but driven out—these regulations have been in force among the foreigners of all nations from ancient times until now; but as to the closure of capital punishment, from ancient times until now the punishment of death has never been inflicted upon foreigners.

Further, if among many ships, and a multitude of men, one in a thousand, by chance one or two sailors are degenerate and selfishly smuggle (opium), whether in a great or small quantity, the whole of the cargo is to be confiscated and the parties also to be cruelly put to death. It was upon these accounts that the chief superintendent, Elliot, in conjunction with all the foreign merchants actually refused to give the opium.

Lin and Tang, because the many (foreigners) would not submit, and because they did not obtain the daily prepared bond, immediately closed the passages and stopped the trade. I humbly consider that the English nation have received and have grateful for a considerable assistance for a hundred and several tons of opium, and as the commissioner of the said province will then not be hindered by a sticking up what the high commissioner & your honorable country have already, the same records were millions; now in order to close the passages and prevent all trade, is further doing terrible injuries to the goods lying on board ships bound to Canton; the English merchants are by these means losing their capital; & I what can be said (in defence) of this?

For last, after the passages were closed, Lin and Tang blamed Elliot on account of the bond; and afterwards, when merchant vessels arrived and were willing to submit to be searched to see whether or not they were smuggling opium, when they were to enter the port and not be doing away and forbade to trade (the chief superintendent being without resources—no day); Lin and Tang departed from their former words, changed their minds, broke their engagements, and pertinaciously added to the demand for the voluntary bond which contained the clause of capital punishment. Afterwards, when Elliot and others again publicly agreed to state circumstances—being without resources—Lin and Tang decidedly refused to receive their statements.

After the passages were closed in the past year, an English frigate arrived in the waters of Canton, and her captain requested a discount on the circumstances of closing the passages, in order that they might be re-opened; but Lin and Tang not only refused to receive his representation but they ordered the salute (1) to be fired at her sunset and night (the English ships); and therefore they (the latter) were obliged to return the fire in self-defence!

In the past year, when Lin and Tang prohibited trading, they began by dismantling the sails of provisions. Afterwards there was a junk ship anchored in the same spot—the *Type*—as some English ships, and she was just at the point of sailing. It happened that some of the men went to visit on board an English ship, and they took a small quantity of opium with them. Lin and Tang forthwith gave written orders that the Spanish were not to supply the English vessels with provisions, nor have any intercourse with them, and finished by the murderous plan of ordering their emissaries to burn the Spanish vessel in the middle of the night, when three men were killed: to be pitted in the cruel calamity of that hapless vessel, destroyed by fire, without crime! and indignant are the unnumbered spirits of the murdered!

Taking into consideration that of the nations of Europe some are great kingdoms and some small states; yet all are governed by their own laws independent of each other.

Now the Spanish and English nations are near neighbours (literally, their lands are adjacent under the same canopy) and still ought not to hold relations as foes. Now, when owing to no quarrel or hostility—in a foreign state, to pay friendly visits from ship to ship is mutually prevent provisions is common among all human nations constant to be in good friendship.

Further, Europe is separated from Asia more than one voyage of a hundred days; and they are entirely independent of each other—but also European ships easily reach China, while the ships of China are utterly unable to reach Europe.

Now, the two superior officers, Lin and Tang, are officers of China, stationed in Canton, and they can only rule the affairs of that province; how can their rule reach the natives of nations of Europe?

Now, England—sovereign paying and regarding the Spanish ship, and gentlemen men who suffered such a cruel calamity, has ordered me to require the payment of her value in money. But I have not a redigence—namely, grant of the reports which Lin and Tang have made (on all subjects) in your majesty.

6th month, — day.

We recommend the conversation in the house of commons and the estimate of Mr. Inglis and Mr. Alexander & Malins to the attention of our local readers; all remarks on these subjects, as well as on *Lane's* defence, published in our last number, and the letters of Lord Minto and Justice, we must defer until next week. It appears to me singular that Lord Minto should have addressed the great emperor direct, and the circumstance brings to remembrance *Lane's* expressions of loyalty to the throne of England. But my country covers for the strict authority of unimpaired document which we have translated; for here now there appears, and there is not any material difference between them.

"H. M. S. Larne the other day chased a Chinese junk, and when the Larne's crew boarded her the Chinese all—officers and men—were killed, leaving their junk and all official caps, brass and pistols, and various public papers behind. One of these papers was a notice to effect from the shipwrecked officers Lin and other, in a different version—asking, *Lane* why he took the pleasure when he had not the money to pay for it—and asserting that the whole corps of public officers are, of no other use than to eat rice and oppress the people."

## TMI

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This lot is one of 4000 ft. wide at 63 rods, of which 510 will be prime in the manner following.

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**NOTICE.—FOR SALE,** at the Canton Chamber office.  
A Manuscript of the history and proceedings in  
Canton, &c., by John Smith, Editor of the Canton  
Register.—This Manuscript contains all the principles  
which it is now to appear that were presented in the  
years 1839, 1840, &c., and the new law respecting  
commerce with respect to the duties of the  
British merchants in China, dated in September  
last, the 1st which contained the Imperial order  
against the English to pay, from the ports of China,  
and the memorial of the prince of Hsiao to the emperor,  
recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price 50¢.  
A few interleaved copies \$2.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Elliot, Esq. of the Canton Consulate.

PRESENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA - The following has been furnished as from a source entitled to such confidential information as a catalogue of the demands which

lot - An apology for the imprisonment of H. B. V., chief superintendent of British trade, and of British subjects at Capetown, by order of the imperial council.

And -- Information for the option exercised by the chief administrator of trade to the imperial commission, and likewise to the merchants, for future con-

3rd. — Acknowledgment of the debts owing by the Chinese to British merchants, and security for the payment

4th. An Imperial edict establishing a fixed tariff of import and export duties.

Six.—An entry to enable at Peking to import commodities of trade, at all the ports open to H. B. M. shipping.

7th.—The legal trade to continue, and not to be interrupted, in consequence of any smuggling transactions at Canton, or on the coast of China.

The above is contained in the 1937-38 annual report made by the government of Great Britain upon the government of China. Failing to state that, there is an employed, until recognized by the company of

The following demands will, it is understood, be taken up, and if practicable obtained, in addition to the one already above mentioned.

Sec.—A record of the long manuscript, if practicable ;

3d.—It is only to be allowed with their families to come in only just once for trade, and to visit any part of the mine. For otherwise for this purpose, a passport

Feb.—Presbyterian's build a church in east of the town open to trade.

21b - All crimes committed by the said subjects, shall be regarded as a crime against the said state by the

The Modernism of the largest constituent part changes on a week. — N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 10, 1940.

NEW ZEALAND. SUPPLEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN  
1864.  
(FROM THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, OF 6th JUNE.)

In the name of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By Without

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boundary" and the author not bound to British subjects generally here, are regarded by us as worthy of comment, a man ready to oblige and give if they do not appear so. What are "a few interrogatories" made here, but cannot tell but understand and to give as Chinese and as to the boundary, if that of the English is correct, what error is created. The author is not bound to the military rule, but "it all seems concerned with the regulations, including those relating to the Air and all of us concerned in it."







# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 27th, NOVEMBER, 1862.

From the foregoing despatches the reader will learn how early captain Elliot betrayed his trust for the exercise of a constitutional power over his countrymen; & that he might gain in any way some notoriety he disobeyed the repeated injunctions of lord Palmerston not to correspond with the provincial government through the hong merchants; yet his very first official communication as chief of the commission was made through the senior hong merchants: captain Elliot's first address to the governor of Canton was subscribed with the objectionable

word *pin*, in direct contravention of the orders from the foreign office; and he, with intense cunning, contrived to commit messrs. Astell, Clarke, Jardine, and L. Dent to the proceeding (*vide*, *Mus. Spok.* despatch no. 85 and enclosure); and with presumptuous ignorance and jesuitical sophistry, he deceptively palmed on lord Palmerston his own explanation of the character, in the following words—"carrying in our language the signification of 'an address from an inferior to a superior.'" Now this is the signification of the character in the Chinese, not in the English language; *pin* can only be translated into English but by *petition*, and *petition* can only be translated into Chinese—and more particularly when addressing the officers of government—but by *pin*.

Mr. Elliot further said that Mr. Palmer had charged captain Elliot with withholding from the merchants of Canton a communication from lord Palmerston, in which captain Elliot was questioned not to give protection to any one engaged in the opium trade.

Now, without stopping to prove the absurdity of this remark—for the act of parliament under which the superintendents were appointed described their offices as being created for the protection & promotion of British trade in all parts of the dominions of the emperor of China, and both houses of parliament had, by their committees given every encouragement to the opium trade—lord Palmerston was never so simple as to give any such instructions; there is only one despatch that can sustain Mr. Elliot's allusion; namely: the one we have quoted above, no. 116; in that despatch his lordship's words—"her majesty's government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country in which they reside." What could have been the tenor of the letter that could call forth such an unnecessary declaration? and could it possibly be written by a man who has such intense hatred of the opium trade as captain Elliot? bear his own words—

"And another Letter was directed against Europeans (1) as well as Chinese in a perfectly prohibitory way."  
In fact, my lord, looking around us, and watching the whole body of circumstances as carefully as I can, it seems to me that the amount has arrived for such active intervention upon the part of her government as can be properly afforded; and that it cannot be deferred without great hazard to the safety of the whole (opium) trade, and of the progress suggested in its (the trade within the Botta) Treaty permit.

Now, Mr. Elliot declared in his place in the house of commons that "that very despatch was published in the papers of Canton by captain Elliot." Now Elliot was a member of the committee and must be supposed to be familiar with the contents of the despatch and the evidence, and yet, with the most astonishing assurance he states, as a member of the legislature, what

which he most knew was not true: captain Elliot never published any despatch signed by lord Palmerston in the Canton papers: he published in the C. R. of the 18th of December, 1859, a circular, notifying to the British subjects in Canton h. m.'s most gracious reception of their address of condolence and congratulation upon the death of King William IV., and the accession of h. m.; and he enclosed an extract from a despatch from lord Palmerston dated on the 27th of February 1860, to James Matheson, esq., provisional chairman of the British chamber of commerce, which extract was published in the C. R. of August 20, 1860. Mr. Elliot cannot escape from the dilemma in which he has placed himself by quoting captain Elliot's words at the hurried meeting of foreigners on the 17th of December, 1859—"I now hold orders from my government strongly reprobating the smuggling of opium on the river;" nor his notice of the 18th of December (*vide*, C. R. Dec. 18, 20, 1859) nor his official notice dated 31 Dec. 1859, nor the act of parliament, nor the orders in council (*vide* C. R. January 1, 1859) as bearing him out in his wonderful assertion: how then can he defend it? what does Mr. Inglis say?—A. O. Sir George Stanton. No specific communication was made by captain Elliot in consequence of receiving these instructions? Never! (minutes of evidence, p. 36).

As the hon. member's statement has gone forth to the public, we think it proper to state that the hon. member is entirely mistaken in the fact, because that very despatch was never published in the papers of Canton by captain Elliot.

Mr. Elliot attended the committee on the 11th of May, when Mr. Inglis gave his emphatic answer—never!—and we leave it to the hon. member to explain the statement he made in the house of commons on the 27th of July, to Mr. Inglis, to the house, to his constituents, and to the public, MR. INGLIS'S & A. MATHEWSON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Inglis, in various parts of his evidence, appears to have been a little confused, and he divulged more of his own thoughts and opinions than was either necessary or proper, when he should only have given direct answers. But these gentlemen were cross-examined by the members of the committee as though they were so many éristiques; and the questions of each member are so framed as to prove them to be merely so many attempts to justify their own line of politics on the China question and opium claims—their own little sphere of thought and action,—than an expansive, generous, statesmanlike view of what we allow to be a very difficult question.

The frank, open evidence of Mr. Inglis pre-occupied much that gentleman depended on the honour—public & private—of capt. Elliot; and his gentle, urbane disposition sufficiently accounts for his answers to Sir R. Peel's and Mr. Buller's questions—why he did not press captain Elliot to give him written assurances that he (captain Elliot) thought himself warranted by an instruction in demanding the opium; and when Mr. Inglis says, he thought the merchants would lose their opinion in any case, his words should be taken with some reservation. We are confident he would correct his reply, and say some of their opinions, probably as those

and cheats, a number he mentioned to us a few days before he left Canton. Mr. Inglis says, the C. R. doubted captain Elliot's powers: with all due deference to Mr. Inglis's opinion we think we have done much more: that we have proved the British superintendent had no legal power whatever in the Chinese empire (*vide* C. R. Nov. 31, 1855, Dec. 25, 30 Jan. 1, March 12, 30, *et passim*, since lord Napier's retirement from Canton.) We demolished the orders in council by the same arguments used by lord Palmerston in his despatch No. 72, November 8, 1856, and afterwards in the house of commons; yet captain Elliot, with an infatigable altogether inexplicable, could publish these orders in council in January 1860 as justifying his wonderful proceedings! But of what use would this written assurance be?—is not Mr. Inglis's word as good as captain Elliot's written assurance? Yet Mr. Inglis said quite enough to captain Elliot to make him pause and ask himself the question—"what am I about to do, who and what am I." But what did he say in answer to Mr. Inglis's repeated questions "if he was quite certain what he was about?" his most positive assurances that he possessed the authority of his government "for what he was about," prevailed on that gentleman and others in surrender 2½ millions sterling of British property!—was not this property obtained under false pretences? and to obtain property under false pretences is *felony*; now we do not mean to say that captain Elliot is a felon or that he had any felonious intentions in obtaining this property; but as the Dutchman said, his conduct is *wonder above wonders*: but what made him think of enjoining the surrender in the terms he did, or on any terms? what made him think his enjoinments and requirements would be obeyed?—And if the merchants had done as they ought to have done—driven his enjoinments and requirements, captain Elliot would, of course, have ordered them *contumacious*; and, judging from the spirit of his notice dated March 7, (*vide* C. R. March 12, 1859) he would have denounced them by name to the high commissioners; and then what would have been the result? That he a past capt. in the British navy and a British consul (*vide* lord Palmerston's speech in the debate on the China courts' bill, C. R. Dec. 11 1858), dreaming that the legislature could invest him with power to enjoin the delivery of British property—even of a bromstick—is still more astonishing than that educated English gentlemen should think it possible he was invested with such power—with absolute power! But under the peculiar circumstances of the case, there is a sufficient excuse for the British merchants, but not for captain Elliot. Soon after the ominous 27th of March, the question was asked us if we did not think it probable, as in some degree accounting for captain Elliot's strange proceedings—that he had instructions from home to seize the first justifiable ground of quarrel with the Chinese government? we ridiculed the thought that any civilized government should issue such instructions to its agents and of all others, certainly not the English government yet this notion might, almost unconsciously, have crept the mind of power; and Mr. A. Matheson says—"if captain Elliot had

both at perfect liberty, and if he had said to me—"I want all the opium which you have under your control, and if you will give it up to me it shall be justly paid for"—I would have given it up to him. He might have had some necessity for it which I was not aware of, and if he guaranteed to me that the British government would pay me for it, that was enough."

We confess that we cannot comprehend such implicit confidence where the surrender of property is the question; but some men deal thus loyal *quo lo rei*.

The committee hoped a good deal on the transfer of the opium by some merchants to Mr. Johnston, previous to Captain Elliot's arrival; but this proceeding was clearly founded on this impression: I am a private merchant and owner of opium; my servants my domestic, and they may take advantage to coerce me into a surrender. I will therefore place the property under the protection of the British superintendent; him the Chinese will not touch, cannot force to surrender.

It appears that extensive sales were taken in during the "momentum" of March 27; and yet its meaning is confessed: the penultimate paragraph runs thus:— "and it is especially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be decided by his majesty's government."

We were present when the notice was read at 7 a. m. on the 24th of March, and when the reader came to the words "proof of British property &c." we took the liberty to interrupt him, and appealed to Mr. Johnston, the deputy-superintendent, for their meaning; that gentleman referred us to the notice. Our reason for appealing to Mr. Johnston was that we thought the words "British property" applied to other property than opium; and had Mr. Johnston said they did so apply, we should have immediately told him that we would not surrender the most worthless piece of our furniture under the terms of that notice.

Now it appears to us that the proposition "in" is wanting to complete the meaning of the sentence, thus: "the proof of British property is, and value of, all British opium &c." and if the word "ownership" had been used instead of "property" we think the meaning would be more immediately evident.

As we are upon Captain Elliot's public notice to his majesty's subjects, we beg to recall to his recollection that of the 22d of May 1839, in which he tells them—"that the demand be recently made to his majesty's subjects for the surrender of British owned opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstances of that property;" and then we request him to compare his letter to Lord Palmerston of the 26th of November!

Comment is needless!

The Chinese document, purporting to be a letter from Lord Minto to the Emperor, which we translated and published in our last number, contained four characters for the spelling of the English minister's name—*pa-wi-yan-to*. The first was intended for Lord Palmerston, and the last two for Lord Minto; but Lord Palmerston's office as foreign secretary was not described, while that of Lord Minto's was; yet the fourth order of nobility related to Lord Palmerston. We preferred, to prevent confusion, to use only Lord Minto's name and office.

The following translation we have made from a document which

may be safely considered an authentic Chinese original; and it is very singular that it partly corroborates, by its quotations and allusions, the authenticity of Lord Minto's letter.

That sentence where the illustrious Wang recommends the English to be beheaded, may mean the prisoners already in the hands of the Chinese, as the same phrase is used at when a criminal is ordered to be taken before a magistrate. We think every officer of a certain rank will be now sending similar reports to his majesty; but an intelligent Chinese tells us the Emperor will not pay attention to such bad advice.

#### EXTRACTS TO THE EMPEROR FROM A CHINESE.

Wang, formerly a chamberlain under a hereditary noble (sonar) of the province of Henan, kneeling reports, respecting a former management of the English barbarians, by which it was intended to separate evil from good, and to place the people's minds to submit:—looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I earnestly considered that your royal house has produced able men fit to govern, and that in your wisdom and philosophy they have tenaciously adhered to their principles.

At within the past year, after five ports of Canton were closed, the English barbarians anchored their ships in the outer waters, and remained with an evil design than to sell opium; and the low price brought buyers—And whenever they saw any of our merchant-vessels, they immediately commenced them to approach and be searched, and if those vessels did not obey such commands the English vessels immediately fired upon them; and the said barbarians, depending upon their naval strength, dared to cruise about on the high seas and talked of "obtaining places of safety for their ships and troops," and then took forcible possession of Tinghai city and district, killing the officers and injuring the people thus manifesting their rebellious dispositions, for which even death is not a sufficient punishment.

But as your imperial majesty has issued the strictest prohibitions against opium, it is absolutely necessary in order the route to be entirely cleared away. These English barbarians are of a perfectly proud and overbearing disposition. As to the affair on the coast of the province of Chekeang; not only are they not allowed to trade there, but their disposition to revolt from and oppose the government should be punished by death.

We happily depend on the wisdom, justice, and power of your imperial majesty, and the terror of the laws and orders.

Last year an imperial commissioner was sent to Canton for the purpose of making regulations (or laws) for the surrender of the opium, which exceeded more than a myriad of chests; and if these regulations had not been made, the stupid obstinate barbarians would have been an unreasonable as not with docile minds to have made glad some surrender; and then how could the opium have been entirely cleared away?

After the surrender, a voluntary bond was required of the barbarians, that the barbarian ships of every nation should all give a duly-prepared, strict bond, written in clear language, that—"if they smuggle opium, or any other prohibited goods, the ship should be confiscated to the officers, the cargo to the public treasury, and the owner of the goods be capitally punished;" these were the terms; and such being the law, the law must have its course.

When any of the black-haired people of our heavenly dynasty offend against the law, still they are punished according to the law; but the said barbarians disobey the laws and regulations, and forthwith disorderly erode their desire of being disobedient.

As to what they say about a number of ships and many men (alluding to that paragraph of Lord Minto's letter beginning—"further, if among them the ships and many men smuggle opium, and shift the crime on the sailors," the quite exceeds all bounds of reason. Looking into these, the English (will

bring), opium and on this account, as to the affair of the bond they were decidedly unwilling to give it.

Your imperial majesty with due regard and substantial favour, has tranquillized, compassionated, and cherished men from distant parts; and from the south to the new boundaries, (on the west) and from the south to the torn sea, (on the west, probably the caspian) there are none who do not implicitly obey the imperial instruction or who are not taught by the imperial example.

The foreign barbarian merchants, have profited to an incredible extent by their trade with China for more than one hundred years; now if the said barbarians have the least portion of heavenly principles and a good heart, they ought to keep up and receive the high commands, and respectfully obey the prohibitions of the country; why do they always oppose—the imperial will—and why do they refuse to give the duly prepared bond?

Again they say—"besides, having requested commercial intercourse" (referring to the words in Lord Minto's letter—"afterwards when Elliot and others again politely begged, &c.")

Even after a report was made and its request granted—allowing to Tsang Wangyung's report (vide C. R. March 2, 1840) and the imperial commands were required to close the ports, the English nation's barbarian ships dared to run into the inner waters, and fire their great guns, and the ruin entailed on naval and military officers and troops is immeasurable; but happily the great, auspicious felicity of your imperial majesty equals that of heaven—and depending on your divine protection, misfortune comes unlooked for; and again death is too slight a punishment for their crimes.

As to all the Spanish vessels, they all belong—or are tributary to—the English, have a constant and intimate intercourse with and convey provisions to them, which is certainly giving assistance to traitors—which is wicked; in haste, then, should they be excluded and exterminated; and impressed by the terrors of military prowess; to compare them to being "destroyed by fire without a crime!" (Lord Minto's letter) is vastly different (from the truth).

The imperial rule of the Tartar dynasty is supreme; all over the world there is no spot which is not royal ground; and within the borders of all revealing lands, there are none who are not servants.

Still further, the celestial empire produces the precious and valuable commodities of: rhubarb and tea, on which the fate of the outside barbarians depends; if they procure them, they live; if they lose them, they die; therefore should they with submissive reverence respectfully obey; let them leave their former faults, and then they will substantially obtain your imperial majesty's extreme intentions of treating men from afar with the utmost degree of compassionate benevolence.

Last year by special orders an imperial commissioner and minister of state was appointed in the sole duty of managing the affairs of the maritime ports. When the barbarians had scarcely a place to rest their feet; the opium was nearly cleared away, the crafty schemes of the detestable animals were not half matured, when their old inclinations again appeared, and they straightway attacked Tinghai, and a myriad of natives suffered from their barbarity, and soldiers and officers have died doing their duty; for this—"indignant are the unapproached spirits of the murdered" (vide Lord Minto's letter C. R. Nov. 17). All men (natives) should be allowed to kill them (the English, wherever and whenever they can catch them).

I, report, and request the imperial will that the English barbarians (probably alluding to the English squadron off the Peiho) be sent to the province of Chekeang, and there let their hands be stuck on poles, thus proclaiming to all that our ports are far ever closed against the English, nor will they ever be allowed to trade.

All those natives who are secretly submissive should be allowed to trade as usual; but those natives which transport merchandise to the English, should be subjected to investigation.

\* Quotation from Lord Palmerston and Minto's letter. — vide Report C. R. Nov. 16.



## Second Supplement to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1860.

and the ports should be closed against them, and their ships and cargoes be confiscated, and delivered over to the public treasury.

Prostrate I beg your imperial majesty to send down orders to the officers of your court, to search and devise regulations for the management of this affair. A duly prepared report.

These are your humble opinions; whether right or wrong, prostrate I beg for the imperial glance. The imperial will is received—it is executed.

9 noon 18 day—October 8.

*Lin's self justification*, in the C. R. of Nov. 10, is a very interesting document. Of course, nobody expects truth from a Chinese of any grade, and certainly not from a public officer; but when he says he possesses the English superintendent's petition to receive the opium, in English and Chinese, he probably alludes to captain Elliot's letter to the governor of Canton, dated Macao, March 22.

Justitia's letter in our last number is a very silly production: captain Elliot not supported by his countrymen! never had mortal man such support! why much more than 24 millions sterling were spent in his support; according to his own account his countrymen, i.e. the opium-holders, saved his life—and what has been his gratitude? he was supported by such a total abnegation of self in his countrymen as has never been and most certainly never will be, equalled; but supported! he had been supported beyond all previous imaginable conception: but that is the reason why he walks on such high stilts; he has been pushed up from being a mere coxswain, with 230000 a year, to be the object—on the part of the queen—and the surrenderer of 20000 sheets of opium, and from that to the post of plenipotentiary; by the way, the house of commons know nothing of this appointment on the 27 July! strange! most strange! as are all British public proceedings with us against China!

To a British subject we have the right to say in reply to his long letter.

1. We do not understand his privilege as a content reader; but had he told us he was a paying subscriber, we should have a much more exalted notion of it.

2. He should not ask all questions, but prove that we are wrong.

3. Neither his rhetoric nor his logic has induced us to alter our opinion of the general memorandum.

4. The emperor's bill, at length, condescended—stopping to conquer—to order the fiendish sons of Han not to touch the English barbarians; but it is not enough, under present circumstances, to tell the strength of the expedition they must not transgress their boundaries; why were they not also informed that their boundaries must not be transgressed?

Is the objection that the expedition is dependent for comforts and conveniences on the hospitality of the Chinese government, creditable to the British plenipotentiaries?

Ask a respectable native whether demand for indemnification for the opium will be granted, and he will smile and say—certainly not! will not the negotiations then be stopped in limbo?

5. A British subject talks about good and honorable men; jealously implying that all men who differ in opinion from him and his clique, are neither good nor honorable.

6. "To wish for war"—another charitable and jesuitical insinuation, to which we shall not stoop to reply.

7. We refer him to Mr. Baring, the chancellor of the exchequer for information; we suspect a British subject knows but little about the resources of the British empire.

8. Philanthropists are distinguished from merchants, politicians, and philosophers by a "British Subject"; this is nothing but absurd, sneering cant: all men are philanthropists: it is impossible they should be otherwise: it is the distinctive necessary condition of their humanity: but it appears that, in the mind of "A British subject," philanthropy is a profession, a trade: ask one of his clique what is his trade?—he will not answer I am of such and such a trade, but I am a philanthropist!

9. He talks about the tone and character of the imperial edicts. Now the most important of these edicts is the one which we translated and published in the C. R. of 18th October.

We see nothing in the "tone and character" of that edict to encourage us to hope that the negotiations of the British plenipotentiaries for—mark this. O British subject! for you have cunningly omitted to quote our sufficient data for our opinion—for the honor and interest of their country—for "reparation for the insults and injuries offered to h. m.'s superintendent, and h. m.'s subjects, by the Chinese government, for obtaining for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, and a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult and injury, and that their commerce be maintained on a proper footing"—will succeed.

There is a translation of that edict in the Chinese Repository for October, by the reverend editor of that periodical; in which the characters *King Chen* are rendered by the words "most manifestly civil and respectful" and the character *Shi* is rendered by the epithet *foreigner*.

In the C. R. for August 1857, the meaning of this character was rather fully discussed by us and others, among whom was the reverend editor, who manifestly inclined to translate it, *barbarian*; and in the Canton

Repository for July is the following paragraph, under the head of "Journal of correspondence."

*Barbarians in Shekwan*.—A censor has brought to the ears of his majesty complaints against the soldiery in Shekwan. Certain a sin, "barbarian people," not for slaying (mark that, gentle readers) but rather a sin, inhabitants of the mountains, have encroached on the possessions of the fiendish inhabitants their neighbors, and the troops have refused or neglected to drive them back to the hills. For this negligence, the officers in charge of the troops, have been reprimanded. The "barbarians on all sides must be kept in order."

Now *King*, when applied to people from the west, cannot mean *barbarian* one day and *foreigner* the next. We had always translated it *foreigner* until we needed the edict in question, when we chose, perhaps unconsciously, the harsher interpretation of *barbarian*.

As to the character, *King Chen*, we are much mistaken if Mr. Morrison did not, in Lord Napier's time, translate thereby the words—"reverently obedient," when applied to the king of England; we have translated them by the words "respectful and obedient." But it is clear that his potentates would admit that the subjects of another had been "most manifestly civil and respectful" to him, and above all others early not the emperor of China. Civility, politeness, esteem the intercourse between equals, or persons nearly equal, moving in the same circle—but what mortal moves in the same sphere as the son of Heaven.

Again, the reverend editor translates the characters *Shi Chen*—by the words "such evidence;" we have translated them by the words, "to knock head and state complaints;" we have referred to several Chinese on the subject, who have no call in our translation.

In fact, the characters convey very nearly the same meaning as *Shi Chen* literally,—"pardon"—I have sinned—a Chinese phrase for begging pardon; and if this the translator is chief in going to cry *pardon*, there is no doubt that his negotiations must and will succeed.

But can h. m. be threatened not only to refrain from demands but to confer contribution?

What opinion have the natives of their public affairs: hear the words of a native.

"The mandarins say you very much; though you profess friendship towards them they do not believe you, for they themselves see injustice in their pretensions. As you have the means of injuring and retaliating, they apprehend you will do either, because they themselves like to indulge in a stimulus they can offer to each impunity."

We have published and noticed the letter of "A British subject," though it scarcely deserved either of those attentions from us; we hope he will be equally attentive and candid to us, and favour us with his name.

Only the H. M. S. Colling and Dart proceeded to the Bocca Tigris, not the whole squadron as was stated in yesterday's Register.

It is said Admiral Elliot has demanded a written apology, with a view to satisfaction, for the act of firing, on Saturday last, on the Queen's steamer, bearing a flag of truce; so many days are allowed for the demanded apology, and immediate prosecution of the facts will be taken if the time is sufficient to elapse without the apology being made.

The act of firing cannot have been a mistake, for the emperor's orders not to fire on the English ships arrived in Canton on the 4th of Oct.; moreover the Chinese authorities of Canton are perfectly aware of the meaning of a white flag, for a circumstance we did not know until within three few days, — the Spaniards were sent to government vessels bearing a white flag to the fleet in Tootoo bay in January last.

But the admiral will obtain an apology; exact words are spontaneously offered by Chinese public officers; a man purposely fired on another's gentry, and immediately begged pardon; — it is, as you ought to know, the reply.

Mr. Johnston, the deputy superintendent, who left Mouss on Friday last, in the M. S. cutter Loch, did not reach Tootoo until Monday; he met with bad weather, was blown out to sea, and returned through Hangchow bay, was chased, it is said, by several war junks, and arrived away some of his spare. The Hyacinth, towed by the Queen proceeded to Hangchow in search of the junks, but, we are told, without success.

We should be very glad to reply, satisfactorily if we could, but at least to reply to the questions of "one of the people"; but the whole proceedings of a man's ministers and the British plenipotentiaries are above our comprehension; in deed, they are quite incomprehensible; their conduct passes all understanding.

The H. M. S. Cruiser arrived in Singapore roads on 24th, Mr Herbert Compton and Mr on the 26th, and the Coringa Packet on the 27th of October.

The Virginia had put back to Singapore made through stress of weather, anchored there on the 28th of October.

H. M. S. sch. Starling, H. M. S. Salpeter, formerly the Sanadomon, Lady Grant, & Francis Smith, sailed from Singapore for China on the 22nd of October.

The Williams's packet, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be closed at 10. a. m. 20th inst.

We have been favoured with following account of the *Numata's* passage from Ceylon.

The H. C. Steamer *Numata*, left Point de Galle on the evening of the 17th October, 1858, and arrived at Peking (meaning the whole way with the exception of one day) on the 24th of the latter month, on the 26th she was

held on a sand bank in the river, and her bottom well cleaned and painted. She left Peking on the evening of the 27th, and spoke H. M. S. *Onion*, on the southward of Peking till on the morning of 28th in the same day passed the opium clipper, *Mor*. She reached Singapore on the 10th October, where she remained until the 4th November, on the afternoon of which day she left on her way to join the admiral at the mouth of the Canton river. She passed the Athens to Manila on the forenoon of the 16th November, and arrived at the Fraya Grande, Macao, this morning 19th of November, having come through the passage to the westward of the Type.

It is reported she will relieve the *Enterprise*, which vessel will proceed to the straits.

#### THE NUMATA.

In this splendid vessel, commanded by Captain W. M. Hall, we have the pleasure of welcoming to our shores, the first steamer which ever reached the Coast of Good Hope (she is the largest of her class built, being 168 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 120 tons burthen). The engines are 120 horse power, by the celebrated makers Messrs. Fairbairn and Co. of Liverpool, and, of course, upon the best construction. Twenty days and one on an emergency he steamed to off. She carries two masts 25 yards apart, one off the other foreward, and 16 yards; and is manned by 60 men. When launched she drew only 14 feet water, say may still be lightened 10 to 15 tons by 10 feet. Being nearly flat-bottomed, and fitted with low board-holes for rollers in the stern, she can be run on shore and easily got off again by anchors, which contrivances will enable her to move across to land troops without the assistance of boats. The three round-bottomed rudders have bows of a feet in depth can be let down through her bottom and set the other foreward. These together with a larboard keelson by Captain Hall on the voyage, prevented her in a considerable degree from rolling to leeward. The under has a corresponding construction, the two rudders come to the depth of the stern post and a false rudder being attached by a pivot to the former, so that it can be tried up or let down to the same depth as the false rudders. The floats are easily detached; and under cover, with the wind free, she can go 9 or 10 knots an hour. The vessel is divided by water-tight divisions into 6 compartments, so that the stern both stem and stern were stove in she would still float. Her accommodations and arrangements of small stoves are splendid, and large coal bins being placed both between the officers' quarters and the sailors' berths, and the engine room, — the heat of the fire is not at all felt. Altogether this beautiful vessel does great credit to her noble builder John Laird and Blackburne Liverpool.

The *Numata* left Portsmouth with secret orders on the 20th March, and reached Madras in 7 days, where she took to coals; the sea was rough during the coast of Africa, blowing or sailing according to circumstances; but she experienced principally adverse winds and currents. At Prince's Island, Portuguese Settlement, she took in 70 tons of coal, which, with the remaining coal, forced till she came into the latitude of St. Helena, where she proceeded under cover to order to make the best of her way to Table Bay, thus being the southernmost of the very warm season of the year.

She arrived at Table Bay on the 1st July. The gale-racer and wide having gone to board the ship from her anchorage and steamed round the Bay, trying to do different ways of her guns. Her anchorage was made on the jetty, alongside which the *Numata* was brought. Having taken in about 200 tons of coal and water she left Table Bay on the 11th July; and, while rounding the Cape, on was to be expected at that most unfavourable season, experienced several gales of wind. One of these in particular was most tremendous, but, to the surprise of those on board, the steamer proved to be as a durable sea-bird, rising over the mountains with the greatest ease, and shivering little or no water. She, however, received so much damage in these gales that much of her gun iron English Iron, & Deland's Iron, to repair and refit. She completed 2 months, but was done more efficiently by those on board, as she carries first rate artificers and capable crews at their disposal. There was a blow in English river at the time, but Captain Hall had providently taken care.

At Delagoa Bay some were belonging to an American schooner that had been stranded about 10 miles to the Northward of English River, tried to capture Hall for a passage. It appeared that the schooner had been

conducting a very bad trade with a crew, whom she carried. The captain and part of the crew endeavoured to proceed in a boat to Delagoa Bay for assistance, but could not pass the bar near the fort. Most of the people got fever, and several of them died, when the forced steamer who was the only other person able to undertake the journey, volunteered to accompany the captain by land for aid. Being so far, these were considered it better to go on board as it was to afford the steamer any assistance to assist them. As soon the steamer appeared kindly disembarked, but afterwards fell upon them violently with their spears. The captain went off and was killed; but the men promising his wife returned most of the quest on his own; and, however, nearly that was the end, but he also fell dreadfully wounded. The captain's crew endeavoured dutifully to cut up the captain's coat the pieces of his body and make their supper of him; all whilst present the steamer witnessed, and supposed that they intended to eat him in the morning. The unfortunate man however made his escape during the night, and returned to the schooner. Three of the crew who carried the captain's body to the boat and succeeded in reaching the Portuguese Settlement at Delagoa Bay; in which place (and of them volunteered at board the steamer) but the steamer, not having sufficiently recovered, preferred remaining behind.

From Delagoa Bay, the *Numata* proceeded to Mozambique, where the Portuguese governor was received on board with due honours. The steamer was then employed to act as a prison to his country, who had been arrived with instructions to put down the slave trade; had given proof of his intentions as far as by his power to suppress the notorious traffic in human flesh, in condemning two shipwrecked boats which the *Numata* was there. He also gave Captain Hall the pleasing assurance that the sight of his steamer would greatly discomfit the persons engaged in the slave trade; for they would now see that their vessels were no longer safe in the Rivers or Streams so powerfully guarded and followed by the men where the men of war could not approach. It was even supposed that the *Numata* had been specially despatched after slaves from Rio.

From Mozambique the *Numata* continued her voyage towards India, calling at Zanzibar, the Sultan of which she rendered some assistance against a Malagasy chief named Rantampah, who having been allowed by the Sultan to reside in the island, was at the head of a strong party anxious to depose the present Sultan. The inhabitants, many of whom speak English, acquired after the death of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and when of her majesty had a son. They were also anxious to know if the Queen would be buried; and expressed a strong desire to put themselves under the protection of England.

From Zanzibar the *Numata* came direct through the Maldiva Islands to Ceylon, sighted Colombo on Monday morning the 7th, and reached Point de Galle the same afternoon. Her officers and crew (except whom are 15 Kroomen, from the coast of Africa — probably the best of their race who ever came to the eastward) are all in excellent health and spirits; and judging from a short acquaintance we have had the pleasure of enjoying with their commander, we should anticipate for them a most agreeable period of service under Captain Hall.

The *Numata* will have to wait a few days at Point de Galle until the arrival of some boats and other stores from Ceylon, when it is expected she will proceed to Singapore and ultimately to China.

Lieut. R. W. Stewart, *Midshipman* A. D. C. to his excellency the governor goes in the *Numata* with the intention, we understand, of joining the force going against China, as a Volunteer — *Colonial Observer*, Oct. 18.

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# CANTON REGISTER.

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 To the Captain General John Carroll, per cap. \$1.

STOCKS		
Register, to	John Smith	25 shares
	John Smith	10 do
to	John Smith	10 do
Current, to	John Smith	10 do
	John Smith	10 do

... in the Eastern States.

Transit by freight, etc., .....

Advertisement, each insertion, .....

do. For every line exceeding 7, .....

do. Continued for 3 months, .....

NO. 18.

**FOR FREIGHT**  
**TO SINGAPORE & ALUTTA**  
**THE Fast Clipper JANT,** Captain  
 (Guaranteed, to sail in December.)  
**FAIRBANKS.** Apply to  
**JAMES WATKINSON & CO.**

**FROM SINGAPORE AND CAL CUT:**  
**THE S.S. VAL ON, Cap. VERNON**  
 is to be despatched on the 20th instant.  
 For freight apply to  
**JOHN J. HAY & SONS.**  
 March 20th, September, 1888.

**FROM T TO FRANK.**  
**A** were our beloved Tins are disengaged  
 in a Frank Vessel named to Master  
 to deliver, to and by the 10th. November.  
 1891. To be  
 1891. To be  
**DEAT & Co.**

**F. IN SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE SHIP COMPANY'S OFFICE,**  
 of 100 Tons Capacity, supplied, for  
 sale in Singapore; and freight on passage  
 to & from SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.  
 Messrs 100 Tons, 1840.

[illegible]

**SALE BY AUCTION.**  
MORRIS BOOKER & LANE will sell by auction  
in their rooms at Monday the 7th instant the  
following goods viz.

[illegible]

**NOTES TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.**  
The said request will readily reach holders of the above description in duplicate sets on very moderate terms.  
M. LAMULEFA:  
Mons. 11th Toronto, Ont.

**F**RESH SALM.—A lot of superior Beef Bone in  
bottles, Gl. Brand, Yr. Mark, Bone, up to  
100 lbs. a few less Bone of same. Also, small  
China & 1/2 Ayles, and one China Chain of 1/2 inch,  
100 Yellows. Apply to

Marys, 10th November, 1886.

[illegible]

**THE NEW LARK.**—A very large and commodious house situated on the Margate sea, which is now occupied by Messrs. W. & V. G. Small & Co., but will be again on the list of private houses, and is in good order. For particulars apply to J. A. SELWY.

Agents, Commercial Union.

[illegible]

• 40 6 DE. YHUNKTACHOTYHA.  
H. 100. 100. 100. 100.

**SALE** of the interest of \$12,000 which in order of the day became of money at the bank for the use of the same. The said interest will be paid, and annually drawn on the 30th of the month next of which drawing a provision made in the deed.

This interest consists of three shares of \$4 each, of which \$10 will be given in the manner following.

Y.	Prize of	Y.	Prize of
1.	1000	1.	1000
2.	500	2.	500
3.	250	3.	250
4.	125	4.	125
5.	62	5.	62
6.	31	6.	31
7.	15	7.	15
8.	7	8.	7
9.	3	9.	3
10.	1	10.	1
11.	1	11.	1
12.	1	12.	1
13.	1	13.	1
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95.	1	95.	1
96.	1	96.	1
97.	1	97.	1
98.	1	98.	1
99.	1	99.	1
100.	1	100.	1

10. Prime.	10.750
3494. Blank.	1.400
4.000. Total.	12.150

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 20th inst. at 10 a. m. in the commodious room of the Senate Chamber, and will be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

days, starting from the beginning, Monday and Tuesday.

The price will be paid from the Treasury the day after it is due, from 11 to one; only good (sounding) dollars will be received at the rate of 75¢, and the price will be paid in the same currency.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 21st June last, and Mr. HENRY WALLACE has assumed a partner on the 1st July.

(25 and) LINDSEY & Co.  
 Boston, 18 October, 1942.

✓ 177118-R - The interest and propriety of Mr.  
David Kennedy, in our firm, around the 20th  
April last  
March, 1st Oct, 1914. FOX, RAWSON & Co.,

• **ADVERTISING**—The advertising cards are sent in the Radio, and the rate apply to—  
 • **CANVAS**—as to—  
 • **WHITE DUCK**—Light

Page 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

**JUST HERE YES AND FOR \$11.75**  
**A** Supply of **FRANCIS PLANT** Lamps in various  
 Lamps in 2 & 3 ft. dia. and 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 18000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 35000, 40000, 45000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 180000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 350000, 400000, 450000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 1800000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 3500000, 4000000, 4500000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 18000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 35000000, 40000000, 45000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 180000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 350000000, 400000000, 450000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 1800000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 3500000000, 4000000000, 4500000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 18000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 35000000000, 40000000000, 45000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 70000000000, 80000000000, 90000000000, 100000000000, 120000000000, 150000000000, 180000000000, 200000000000, 250000000000, 300000000000, 350000000000, 400000000000, 450000000000, 500000000000, 600000000000, 700000000000, 800000000000, 900000000000, 1000000000000, 1200000000000, 1500000000000, 1800000000000, 2000000000000, 2500000000000, 3000000000000, 3500000000000, 4000000000000, 4500000000000, 5000000000000, 6000000000000, 7000000000000, 8000000000000, 9000000000000, 10000000000000, 12000000000000, 15000000000000, 18000000000000, 20000000000000, 25000000000000, 30000000000000, 35000000000000, 40000000000000, 45000000000000, 50000000000000, 60000000000000, 70000000000000, 80000000000000, 90000000000000, 100000000000000, 120000000000000, 150000000000000, 180000000000000, 200000000000000, 250000000000000, 300000000000000, 350000000000000, 400000000000000, 450000000000000, 500000000000000, 600000000000000, 700000000000000, 800000000000000, 900000000000000, 1000000000000000, 1200000000000000, 1500000000000000, 1800000000000000, 2000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 3000000000000000, 3500000000000000, 4000000000000000, 4500000000000000, 5000000000000000, 6000000000000000, 7000000000000000, 8000000000000000, 9000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 12000000000000000, 15000000000000000, 18000000000000000, 20000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 30000000000000000, 35000000000000000, 40000000000000000, 45000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 60000000000000000, 70000000000000000, 80000000000000000, 90000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 120000000000000000, 150000000000000000, 180000000000000000, 200000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 300000000000000000, 350000000000000000, 400000000000000000, 450000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 600000000000000000, 700000000000000000, 800000000000000000, 900000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 1200000000000000000, 1500000000000000000, 1800000000000000000, 2000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 3000000000000000000, 3500000000000000000, 4000000000000000000, 4500000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 6000000000000000000, 7000000000000000000, 8000000000000000000, 9000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 12000000000000000000, 15000000000000000000, 18000000000000000000, 20000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 30000000000000000000, 35000000000000000000, 40000000000000000000, 45000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 60000000000000000000, 70000000000000000000, 80000000000000000000, 90000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 120000000000000000000, 150000000000000000000, 180000000000000000000, 200000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 300000000000000000000, 350000000000000000000, 400000000000000000000, 450000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 600000000000000000000, 700000000000000000000, 800000000000000000000, 900000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000, 1200000000000000000000, 150000000000000

1. **SALES**—The "Tanya" Curve. Apply  
at the "Tanya" Curve.

W. S. M. 1918

[illegible]

**NOTICE FOR SALE**—The Canton Register Office, in Canton, Mass. by John Pike, Editor of the "Canton Register"—This narrative contains the particulars relating to a party who was admitted to the membership of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with a large list of documents, including his name in lists from the Registry of Members of Congress, and from the State of Massachusetts to China, dated in Sept. 1862, and the other records contained in the Imperial order which precedes the Register for 1861, from the party of Japan, and the memorial of the prefect of Yokohama to the Emperor, requesting the admission of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few more need copy. C. C.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in England," by John Wade, Editor of the *Capital Register*.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. THE DEAR  
ADMIRAL OF THE COMMAND OF THE  
EXPEDITION.

H. M. S. Melville of Tattle.  
November 20th, 1840.

Gentlemen,—It is my painful task to announce to the merchants and h. m.'s citizens in general that sudden and severe illness has this day led the hon. the rear admiral to resign the command of the expedition into the hands of commander Mr J. J. Gordon Bremer.

The sure demonstration of J. B. McMillen (so recognized with his calmness and wisdom) will be the attributes of his character, will be unaffectedly felt by every person employed on these services, from the gallant and accomplished officer who succeeds him, to the humblest individual in the force capable of understanding the high needs of and engaged in the discharge of public duty.

It would be intrusive to dwell for our mother upon my own feelings of deep private distress on this occasion. And I hope I need not trouble you with extracts from the "been fore" observations on the subject of our shared calamity, especially

It remains to say that I have been trained in too long a course of anxiety and trial in this country. I represent steadily a population in the maintenance of every kind by which I am surrounded, to have heart under the weight of this serious aggravation of responsibility and this heavy potential blow. My firm reliance on the plain good sense of all classes of human subjects, and their ready co-operation for the orderly of the public business and tolerance in any additional support to me.

Q: When did you see Edna Vance?—On Friday  
in town in the morning  
with what did he do then?—He was with the re-  
served g in the company's hall and he said to them that  
he was going to be away a few days and  
that they should do nothing.







SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, THURSDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1840.

"The confidence in the assistance of every kind by which he is surrounded" is conceived in the style of a speech from the throne: can he command that assistance?

How utterly encooenable are the proceedings of h. m.'s ministers in their communications with China! a powerful land and sea force is despatched, an admiral is removed from his station, India, and other parts of the world, where it is requisite that a British naval force should be protecting British interests, are left without a British presence,—the anxiety of the country is expressed in numberless questions asked of h. m.'s ministers in both houses of parliament—the prime minister gave a distinct reply to a distinct question—"to whom is the command of the expedition to be given?"—"to a naval officer I apprehend;" "to captain Elliot?" "No."

We, therefore, think, lastly, that captain Elliot cannot succeed in the command of the expedition—consequently the civil and military power is now divided, and captain Elliot cannot be the sole plenipotentiary, for to prevent the division of opinion it was the especial object of the ministers to appoint the commander in chief as the first and responsible plenipotentiary.

2.—With the knowledge that the rear-admiral is going home in the *Volage*, captain Elliot addresses h. m.'s subjects as one of h. m.'s plenipotentiaries; yet in the tone that the whole of the responsibility of the civil duties and military operations are on his shoulders: can this be? Captain Elliot has been most foolishly disgraced by his own government, in their rejection of his opium receipts and bills on the treasury; under these stigmatory circumstances not a power in Europe would acknowledge captain Elliot in a public character: and will not Keeloo feel the strength of his position, possessing the full confidence of his emperor, as compared with captain Elliot's? but all speculation on such proceedings and circumstances is useless; and we must wait for time to discover what will be the future fate of British commerce with China.

The alarming state of the rear-admiral's health precludes any further remarks.

**KESHEN.**

The imperial commissioner entered Canton at 10 A. M. on the 29th ulto. He has not received the usual congratulatory visits of any of the officers. There is a report that he has submitted certain questions to the hongmerchants for consideration and to be replied to; but this report is unfounded. He has declined to accept the oath of the governorship of the two Kwang provinces, having remarked to the Governor, the acting governor, that his desire is to settle the matters with the foreigners and then receive them.

He will proceed forthwith to the Baguo, whence he will come on—report says—to Macao. The natives generally look crest-fallen, seeming to admit that the emperor and his officers have lost face; more especially in *Shi-poo's* paper, which is in circulation and mentions the English and the admiral in terms of equality with themselves. This feeling is, however, confined to the richer classes, the poorer despise their visitation to any foreigners they deprecate passing up or down the river in

terms of mutual bitterness and animosity.

We have quoted part of the evidence of Mr. Thacker, to prove what is to us an extraordinary circumstance, that there was no combination of the British merchants to surrender their's and other's property—we mean that, when the public notice of the 27th of March was circulated, they, the British merchants, never met and talked over captain Elliot's circular: but without any private communication with each other acted at once upon its terms: this fact evinces in the strongest manner the confidence they had in captain Elliot and their government: for as to the propriety of the surrender under the terms of captain Elliot's circular there does not appear to have been any division of opinion.

The correspondence between h. m.'s subject in Macao with admiral Elliot, evinces, in our opinion, a proper state of feeling on the important subjects by which it refers: but we cannot think the rear-admiral's replies in either case satisfactory: there can be, in our opinion, but little doubt of the intentions of the Chinese government: that it intends to maintain its haughty supremacy—and can the objects of the expedition be attained if such suicidal supremacy is admitted by the English plenipotentiaries? but there appears to be slight yielding in *Elleopee's* document, which we have not seen, though it is in circulation, as we have stated above.

On Monday last, the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland, Mr. Matheson entertained his countrymen at a magnificent dinner, to which about eighty guests sat down.

In giving the first toast, the pious memory of St. Andrew, Mr. Matheson alluded in a feeling manner to the gloom which had been cast over the meeting by the illness and resignation of the rear-admiral; and to the absence of many of the naval officers who had been prevented from joining the party by the state of public affairs; that they were about under the expectation of being employed in the service—the active service of their country: but to despair was no part of a Seaman's character and that despite present appearances he trusted the day is not far distant that will dawn with brighter hopes for British interests in China. Mr. Matheson made many pertinent observations, which have escaped our memory; but in proposing her majesty's plenipotentiaries in China he remarked that he was doubtful whether the unfortunate resignation of to day rendered the designation any longer applicable; he therefore explained that the toast was meant to apply to admiral Elliot and his colleagues the chief superintendent, captain Elliot. What little we knew of the admiral must occasion the liveliest regret that we are not to know more of him. We had heard of his humane ly visiting the hospitals at Chusan, and having ordered every sort of comfortable relief to the sick that money could procure. In like manner, when he went on shore to see the sepoys at Swatow, he learnt that government had sent on some warm clothing to be sold to each of the men as should feel disposed to buy them; but the admiral ordered them to be distributed gratuitously, and this instance of considerate kindness will

thus it is hoped be the means of preventing sickness and mortality among the sepoys. The chairman concluded by drinking h. m.'s plenipotentiaries in China, the speedy restoration of admiral Elliot's health and a pleasant voyage to England.

Appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. Larroche, G. H. F. Stewart, &c. and the festivities were held through the long night until the dawn of day.

The following is a list of the toasts and toasts.

*Toasts*

- 1 The pious Memory of St. Andrew, *Lock & Rochdale*
- 2 The Queen and Prince Albert. *God save the Queen*
- 3 The Queen Dowager and Royal Family.
- Hail! smiling morn*
- 4 The Navy and Army *Rule Britannia*
- British Grandees*
- 5 The Governor General of India and prosperity in our Indian empire. *Up and war them a Willis*
- 6 H. M. Plenipotentiaries in China, *March! March! Elrick and Tordella*
- 7 Mr. Johnston and the rest of H. M.'s establishment in China.
- 8 The Kirk of Scotland, *Lochaber no more*
- 9 Our fair countrymen, &c., by Mr. Bell. *Heres a health to all good laws*
- 11 The Loyalists, &c., by Mr. Robertson. *Auld Langsyne*
- 12 England the Land of Beef, *The Roast Beef of old England*
- 13 Ireland the Land of Potatoes, *St. Patrick's day in the morning*
- 14 Mr. Justice, by Mr. P. Stewart
- 15 The Queen of Spain, represented by Mr. Larroche.
- 16 The Queen of Portugal, represented by Mr. Barretto.
- 17 The Duke of Wellington. *See the conquering hero comes*
- 18 The Government of Macao.
- The last-mentioned toast prevented other appropriate toasts.

Just as we were about sending this supplement to press we received a copy of the following circular, with liberty to publish it: and we avail ourselves of this permission, as it contains the opinions of an old resident in China.

**CIRCULAR.**

Macao, 2d December, 1840.

Dear Sir—I have now the pleasure to convey to you the annexed documents.

My view as to partial, temporary opening of the trade during negotiations, remains unaltered, though on this point, it is fair to say that one of our highest old foreign authorities differs from my opinion.

Opium is slow of sale and dull: a slight desire has been shown there last two days by foreigners, to hold Patna at \$100; at which I am shy of sales. New Benares, very heavy, 47 taels per ball is in request at Patna. No serious interference of mandarin on any part of the coast. These prices induce me for myself and constituents to try the coast coast, about middle of the month.

In British manufactures or Indian produce, at present good Bombay cotton has sale by

retail, and cotton yarn, chief quality, Nos. 30 to 30, with a few bales above and below these numbers.

Exchange on London, six months' sight, 4s. 7d. a 4s. 7½d. Tea, should trade be opened, must be one third under a usual year's supply of staple teas such as congou.

No private letters have reached us by August mail, though we have London papers to ourselves of 4th August.

The stock of gray and white shirtings here, at Chusan, & at Manila, is very large, besides which, large shipments are on the way from England, and were the Canton market opened I should fear an over supply of these just at first.

On the 29th November, admiral Elliot resigned his command on the plea of bad health; he has been laboring under palpitation of the heart for months, and allowed all the negotiations with the Chinese to be solely conducted by captain Charles Elliot, who succeeded him as plenipotentiary, thus virtually doing what lord Melbourne the premier of England said in his place in the house of lords, should not be done, namely, captain Elliot places in the direction of the expedition. The result all can read as they run—a season lost; 6 months wasted; vast expense incurred; 500 gallant soldiers buried, and the settlement not advanced one step! Not even a promise offered by our cautious enemies, many of whom know well how to baffle captain Elliot. Sir Gordon Bremer succeeds to the command of the expedition, but whether he is plenipotentiary here or not, we are left in ignorance.

To ascertain this, and one or two important facts, a merchant yesterday addressed to admiral Elliot a respectful private letter, which was returned unopened with the annexed note from captain Elliot, in whose house he lives; the note speaks for itself!

#### C o p y .

Mr. ——— will hear with concern that the admiral is distressingly ill this morning, and unless the private letter herewith returned is very urgent captain Elliot hopes that Mr. ——— will be so good as to retain it.

Macao, December 1st, 1840.

#### Extract of Correspondence

with H. E. rear admiral the hon. George Elliot, relative to British trade with China.

"We hope, therefore, we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate

duties in submitting to your excellency the following inquiries:

1. "Whether it is contemplated to remove the blockade of the port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the trade reported in a public notice issued at Chusan applies solely to that quarter.

2. "Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bocca Tigris, or if it is contemplated that under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

"And in case your excellency cannot at present reply directly to the inquiries, (which however we anxiously hope your excellency will be enabled to do), whether, in the opinion of your excellency, it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ship at the other anchorage, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese government.

"The importance of the interests under our charge, and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty to the parties concerned, will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your excellency's time at this period.

(Signed) "Dent & Co., Macvicar & Co., Pollack & Co., Dimsie & Co., Gribble, Hughes & Co.

"Melville", Tongkoo Bay, 30th Nov., 1840.

"In answer to your letter of yesterday, I regret to say, I can only give you an answer to one of your queries, namely, with regard to the trade agreed to at Chusan. It was entered into with the governor-general of that province, and does not extend farther.

"I am perfectly aware, gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of anything bearing on such interests, but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hope that your suspense will now be of short duration.

(Signed) George Elliot,

Rear admiral, & commander-in-chief.

Printed and published at the  
Canton Register Office.



# CANTON REGISTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

Some very obedient and faithful servants.

1948

1940-1941 - 1st year

[illegible]

The caters in this line of the illicit manufacture would, therefore, have the experiment of supplying the Chinese market with opium, and every article of this sort, where realization of responsibility is uncertain. The Chinese speak up these goods with a couple of ivory sticks; and by exhibiting their English friends, they begin to set forth the knife and fork. It is in this manner that become numerous, the English will uniformly suppress the native principle. Foreign countries would open by introducing their goods, and make a market for our manufactures. China is the great enemy of our justice. The English people should look to this, and instead of listening to groans partially, imagine it, the continuing ministers for taking profit, prepared with the (bitter, down them with) of new and and (p. 2, as men who are anxious to open to the gates, from of Britain, the most extensive commercial market in the world.

## No. VI.

[illegible]

1463 Mr. K. Buller. Did the prince Bertando on account of the flames being in the empty and damaged by lightning, or did they distribute on account of the provisions of the Chinese government? - A little of both, the Chinese government used to collect provisions every now and then by brig more string-m, and returning the regular, three; and then they used to rob, and the prince got up a little.

[illegible]

100. Two more boxes of my own being delayed from reaching the train, either on account of the







advance our cause a step—the possession of the *Bogue*—that *Gibraltar of China*—must be followed up by taking possession of the provincial capital of the two Kwang provinces, and assuming the civil and military government of about 25 millions of the flower-sons of *Han*: then, when the emperor finds that we have with him divided rule, the seven *sin* *gun* *non*, and the *desiderata* of the British government may be granted.

But military operations were commenced, surely the commander in chief must be the foremost Englishman here: he, a long senior and a distinguished officer, will not be guided by the opinions of a junior: with the first shot then the office of the civil plenipotentiary is blown to atoms: the transforming of a chief superintendent of trade and a British plenipotentiary into “a Dutch deputy” would be too great a juggle—too much of a *Barbadoise*, even for the China stage.

It is said that the high commissioner, immediately on his arrival, wrote *autographically*, to admiral Elliot, congratulating him on his presence in the waters of Canton—a much more congenial thing than the latitude of the frame north—for though no doubt, in the galaxy of his court, it may be said to be the *chancy* as it was to the roman emperor—

*Instar veris enim voluit tunc  
Affluat populo, gratior ite dicit,  
Et solus archæ nuntius.*

still a barbarian plenipotentiary could not expect to be thawed by such beams: but he was told he would feel equally as warm and comfortable in the far south—and, as he appeared to think so too,—there is some ground for *Keshen's* congratulations. These congratulations were accompanied by an apology for the insult made on a British flag of truce, with which apology the British admiral was satisfied!

Now no apology can be satisfactory in this case, for it is glaringly evident that the insult was premeditated, and, practised in utter contempt and in defiance of the emperor's orders! The fire of the forts was returned by the *Queen*; a proceeding, in our opinion, wholly unjustifiable in any,—most to be condemned in this case: for, if the proceeding is justifiable, the instant capture of the forts, by a necessary consequence, would have been justifiable,—without a demand of explanation or apology.

On our first page our readers will find a copy of a letter from the chief superintendent to h. m.'s subjects engaged in commerce at *Chusan*.

So, the haberdashery pedlars at *Chusan* are so miserably unfortunate as to fall under the infliction of a public notice of their small doings by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China! while the British merchants in *Macao*, whose commercial enterprise and capital have come from the shores of China, *malgré* the mighty emperor, his commissioner, *Lia*, and the chief superintendent of British trade, captain Charles Elliot, v. n., 30,000,000 lbs. of tea since June 30, 1839—*albeit* intensely humiliated in so doing—have happily escaped a similar visitation! But trade, although but pedlery, is a practical matter, and should be practically treated; but the chief superintendent of trade does not tell h. m.'s subjects at *Chusan* what are the grounds on which his hope is founded that the trade there may gradually extend, and so practically encouraging their importation and initiating them in the course of future speculations.—But, knowing that they know that his opinion respects and treasury bills have been unanxiously, have fallen under the particular contempt of h. m.'s government, he tells them he feels that it may be satisfying

to them to know that they are still under his careful and judicious superintendence! what a wonderful idea of paternalism! They are also told that their interests have been submitted to the attention of their excellencies the admiral and the governor of *Chusan*; now we all too well know the attention h. m.'s plenipotentiaries and the governor of *Chusan* have bestowed on the comforts, on the food, on the interests, on the health, on the wishes of the gallant Cameronians and the sons of *Rajahpootana*: is it probable that high excellencies will have more care of the snobs of *Chusan*, than they have had of their fellow-soldiers?

The letter is dated on the 9th of November, the admiral resigned the command of the expedition twenty days after: now the world will ask, if we do not, and the world will doubt, if we do not, not only whether the admiral had at that time any intention of resigning, and if his intention was known to captain Elliot, but whether he was appointed to the command of the expedition for the sole purpose of resigning it—at a proper moment? We do not say there has been such base collusion on the part of h. m.'s ministers, it is impossible that such base collusion could have been, but the facts of captain Elliot having conducted, in the province of *Peking*, the preliminaries of the intended negotiations to be commenced in the province of *Canton*, the admiral's resignation and the tone of captain Elliot's letter of the 29th ulto, would almost justify the suspicion of such collusion by one of h. m.'s opposition.

Englishmen have seen in captain Elliot a countryman, a sailor, an officer, a post-captain, a chief superintendent of trade, a British plenipotentiary, who tells them,—O hope for *Keshen*!—because he has confidence in the overpowering assistance by which he is surrounded, he will not lose heart! what a profession, what a confession for a British officer! to say that you will not do is to suppose it possible that you can do: but an English gentleman, a British officer never, under any possible combinations of circumstances, loses heart:

*Justum et tenax propositi virum  
Non civium ac foris prava jura virum,  
Non tu 'tis orientis tyranni,  
Mente quatit solidæ—  
Et fractus illeborator orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruina.*

We learn from the *blue book* that h. m.'s ministers have approved captain Elliot's conduct on three occasions: namely: on his proceedings in execution of his instructions relative to the manner in which he should send communications to, and receive them from, the Chinese authorities at *Canton*; and his retiring from *Canton* to *Macao* in December, 1837, (p. 254); on the proceedings which took place between himself and admiral Maitland on the one part, and the Chinese authorities on the other! (p. 316).

Here is the running ear's avall  
Did the gallant Methusd gal!

and on the steps which he took with a view to the re-opening of the trade, and to the re-establishment of his official communications with the Chinese authorities, in December, 1838: his conduct on these latter matters was entirely approved by h. m.'s government! (p. 319). those and steps having led us into our present difficulties, and are the proximate cause of Lord Palmerston's communications with China!

On all other points, on his opinion of his own authority and responsibility—on his thinking he should make Mr. Keating a debtor to the crown, on his use of the character, pin, on his establishing a maritime police at *Whampoa*, his conduct has been disapproved by h. m.'s government; and on his putting his men on their

trial in August 1839, drew what he says himself.

“I proceeded, my lord, to the very utmost verge of my powers (and probably exceeded them) by setting in motion the criminal jurisdiction &c. (p. 423.)

Now when captain Elliot doubts his own course of conduct, need we say it must be wrong?

But we have mentioned this last proceeding, not to disapprove of it—for captain Elliot's motives were good, and in that instance comprehensible:—but in all—or most of his other proceedings, we can discover nothing but great ignorance of the laws of England and China, of the rights of his fellow subjects, and, if neglect the too harsh a word—an injudicious care of the honour and interests of his country.

To captain Elliot may be applied the words of the general confession of the church of England service—he has left undone those things which he ought to have done; and he has done those things which he ought not to have done. Immediately he was promoted from the master-attendantship to be secretary, he began with his pen—protesting: vide C. R. Nov. 14, 1834, for the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Nov. 18, 1834.

## Captain Smith and captain Warren.

Hospitality and gratitude are Christian virtues which are seldom found wanting in British merchants: it is with great pleasure that we refer to the exercise of the last named ornament of the Christian and of the national character in the letters from the British subjects now residing in *Macao* to captain Henry Smith, of h. m.'s *Dread*, and captain William Warren, of h. m.'s *Acorn*.

The services of these officers have been arduous and untiring, and accompanied with a much greater degree of anxiety than those in which the brilliancy of victory enchants as it seduces the enemies of our country.

To the services and protection of the commanders, officers, and crews of others of h. m.'s ships which have been employed in China, and those more directly in *Toukoo* bay & *Macao* roads, the *Volage*, *Larne*, *Alligator*, *Columbine*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, as well as the h. c.'s, *steamers*—we are confident that we express the sincere feeling of the British subjects now residing in *Macao*, in including the captains, commanders, officers, and men of their ships in the scope of the terms of their warmest thanks as particularly expressed towards captain Smith and captain Warren.

It is our most pleasing duty to announce to the service and to h. m.'s subjects generally in China, that captain Henry Smith was gazetted a C. B. in August; we have not seen the number of the gazette, but we presume this honour has been bestowed on captain Smith for his services at the capture of *Aden*, when he was the commanding officer.

Our local readers will be glad to know that Mr. H. H. Lindsey—formerly designated the *h. m. High Landy* in the extract from the *Times* of August 4, is going to start as corresponding member for *Aberdeen*. We go from the initial letter L, that Mr. Lindsey is the writer of the article published in the *London* papers under the head of—“China—viewed with its relation to its domestic and political character.” The number vi, in a preceding column, which we extracted from the *Globe* of August 8, is the only one we have yet seen. Mr. Lindsey, when speaking of the cotton goods of *China* as being “wretched in appearance and dear in price, must have forgotten the excellent manufactures of *Nankin*; the manufactures of *China* are very valuable, and

...once thought handsome in appearance and wore a fashionable wig.

We request that an "undispatched drama" may be continued; when long merchants, linguists, pilots, British superintendents of trade, and plenipotentiaries are the dramatic persons, the writer may disregard the audience, annihilate time and space, carry his drama through five hundred acts, and yet not embrace all the absurdities that have been acted.

The winds have wafted to us a Chinese document, our intended for barbarian eyes, in which the emperor's orders to Keshen to proceed to Canton, and that officer's report of the departure of the British squadron from off the mouth of the Priolo, are embodied; and they do not differ from those copies which we have procured from native, translated, and published in the C. B.: the fair inference is that all other papers—even Lord Mornley's letter—thus obtained are, in some degree, authentic, or rather not entirely spurious.

As a British subject—whose letter we published in our number of November 24—has not favoured us with his name, we conclude that he is ashamed of his production.

The report that the h. m. s. cruiser Elphinstone engaged the French corvette "Dunquerque" in the red sea, in our opinion, he founded an error. We have heard that a private armed French vessel, which was on board for disposal to the Arabs, was in that quarter, and it is quite possible a collision may have occurred between the Elphinstone and her; but it is altogether impossible that a French ship of war could be engaged in such transactions: it must be a private speculation.

The undecided result of the contest is remarkable, for we suppose the Elphinstone's crew to have consisted principally of Europeans, Africans, Manila men, with but few Englishmen among them.

Arrived.—7 *Sanderson*, Bushby, from Singapore. *Oncida*, (U. S.) Swift, from New York. 8 *Governor Doherty*, Foulton, from do. and Calcutta. *Konkassat*, (U. S.) Waterman, from Singapore. *Hooghly*, Bayley, from Chusan.

Passengers.—per *Konkassat*, Mr. Rothe, per *Hooghly*, Mr. Mackran, per *Oncida*, Mr. Gillespie.

Postscript. News Office, Oct. 12. 12 a.m. Arrival of the overland mail. The Victoria steamer with the overland mail came into harbour this morning at five o'clock. She left Hong Kong at 11 o'clock p.m. on the 25th, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 1st, & after a delay of 17 hours in coaling, left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 2d. She thus accomplished the voyage from Hong Kong in 14 days 16 hours including all delays.

The cause of the delay of the Victoria's arrival was the detention of the mails four days at Malta, the packet agent not knowing whether to forward them with the probability in view of their being delayed at Alexandria.

But for this the present packet arriving it would have done at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and after that time it would have been a day later from Hong Kong. Our latest letters are dated Cairo 2d, at which time all was quite in Egypt.

Cairo 25th Sept. 1860. From Constantinople I am informed, that the action, upon the return of Effendi Bey from Alexandria with the pasha's reply to the ultimatum, immediately caused the same and title of Mahomet Ali to be ordered from the public

records—as official notice of this has reached the pasha, and he is fortiss.

It is possible that this may be the last overland mail as the pasha is said to have granted permission for the passage of the "Oriental's" mail, after much hesitation and reluctance.

Mr. Wagborn has been severely beaten by order of Achmed-el Garbi, pasha of the national at Alexandria, and one of Mr. W.'s employers coming to his relief was treated in like manner, the dispute is said to have arisen from Mr. Wagborn's interfering to stop a postmaster's attempt to be inflicted on an Arab—the pasha Mahomet Ali ordered Mr. W. to quit the country, but the affair was compromised by Mr. W. apologizing.

## THE LONDON MAIL, Sept. 4, 1860.

### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India, via the Persian Gulf, reached London on the 4th August, with accounts to the following date:—

China	11th April.
Singapore	20th
Penang	5th May.
Calcutta	16th June.
Madras	15th "
Ceylon	15th "
Bombay	22nd "

The mail previously dispatched from Bombay via the Red Sea, did not arrive till several days later.

The Hindon, from Calcutta arrived at Liverpool, spoke the Aden, from China on 27th April, with news eighteen days later than the above date.

The Oriental steamer with the London mail of the 31st Aug. sailed from Southampton for Malta and Alexandria on the 1st Sept. The Great Liverpool is to leave Liverpool (from whence the Peninsular and Oriental company's vessels are in future to be despatched) for Falmouth on the 29th September, where she will take a direct steamer to the 31st.

Sir Colin Campbell is appointed governor of Ceylon in the room of the right hon. Stewart Mackenzie, who retires.

T. R. College Esq. M.D., of her majesty's establishment Canton, China, has been elected a non-resident fellow of the royal college of Physicians of Edinburgh.

A singular event in the commercial world is the return at Swatun in Pomerania from Canton of the first Prussian vessel that ever traded to China. The ship *Hoffnung*, besides its cargo, brought for the Prussian government the following collection of curiosities:—1. Divers Chinese books on agriculture. 2. Eighty vases full of seeds of the most beautiful flowers that are cultivated in the imperial garden at Peking near Canton. 3. A great number of impressions from Chinese seals, very ancient. 4. A printing-machine with its types engraved on wood in relief; printing-ink of divers colours, silk paper, &c. 5. A collection of woolen leaves, on which is engraved, in relief, an historical work, of which copies may be drawn off on Chinese paper by the pressure of the hand alone.

### PRECIS.

London, from 5th to 9th of August.—The admiralty court bill excludes Dr. Lushington from re-election to the house of commons.

The damages awarded against Dr. Lushington for criminal conversation with the wife of Capt. Haywards, are £4000. It is said that a special clause will be introduced in the act of divorce, prohibiting union between the lady and the Dr., and thereby depriving the former of the pecuniary advantage accruing from the lady's marriage settlement, and from pecuniary expectations.

August 12.—The queen went privately to state of the house of Peers and closed the session with a speech from the throne. Prince Albert and the king and queen of the Belgians were present. The speech is principally important because of its omission of any allusion to France, in speaking of the settlement of the eastern question. The queen had been pleased

to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the right honourable Charles Paskevitch Thomsen, governor-general of all her majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, as if the heirs male of his body lawfully be gotten by the name, style, and title of baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent and of Toronto, in Canada. The altered tone of the French press on the eastern question has had a favourable influence on the funds; and now that the preservation of the alliance between this country and France is deemed secure, an elasticity is likely to be experienced in prices, which have been unreasonably depressed, both here and in Paris, by the apprehensions entertained regarding the warlike demonstrations of the cabinet of the Tuileries. It is pretty evident that Louis Philippe was much too cautious to be led into a war with England for an frivolous cause of difference; and that the Journal des Debats merely sailed with the stream for a time, in order to be able to repel it at the proper period with effect. It is now, therefore, believed that the king of the French has put his veto against any act which could lead him into hostility with England; and that the members of his cabinet must necessarily be in unison with this pacific policy. The following is from a Western paper: We have just received a ship letter, purporting to belong to the ship *Ourga*, of and from New York to Canton, laden with dry goods, ginseeng, &c., burden 304 tons per register, John P. Hilbert, master. The letter appears in four languages, viz. English, French, Dutch, and Spanish. It was picked up at sea off Wilford, a few days back, by our respected counterman captain D. Darle of the *hannon*, belonging to this port. It was enclosed in a dressing-box, which was seen floating on the water, and with the document under our notice were also a pocket-book, a case of razors, a watch-key, a clothes brush, and other trifling articles. We greatly apprehend that the unfortunate vessel to which they belonged must have foundered at sea, as we find she cleared out in New York so far back as June 1, 1859.

August 14.—The earl of Durham was buried with Masonic honours on the 10th.

August 17.—Lord Falkland is to succeed Sir Colin Campbell in the governorship of Nova Scotia. Sir Edward King's command is to extend four or five degrees south of the line, round the cape, including the Mauritius, and then over to the Brazils with Rio de Janeiro. The northern part of the African coast is to be entrusted to a commodore or senior officer from England, whose broad pendant will be hoisted in a donkey frigate.

August 21.—Dr. Southey, the poet laureate, is in such delicate health that he is obliged to abstain from all literary labours. He is stated to be labouring under a complete prostration of mind, without the least hope of recovery.

A grandson of the late Sir Philip Francis, and his widow, lady Francis, are each of them said to be preparing a life of that accomplished statesman, in which the identity of the author of Junius's letters will unquestionably be established. The box or trunk, so frequently alluded to in the investigation of this subject, and which was always reported to contain undoubted testimony of this author's name, has, we are told, been discovered by the grandson of Sir Philip Francis.

### PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hume then called the attention of the house to the state of our foreign relations as regarded France and the Egyptian question.

The honourable gentleman then called the attention of Lord Palmerston to a letter from Alexandria of the 2nd July, in which it was stated that the British had just been a vessel of force, who had arrived in the "Albatros" from Beirut, who informed him that certain Messrs of the "Ponard" had said, that if he had arrived there at that time he would have prevented Mr. Hume's troops from landing.

An offer had been made by Mahomet Ali which would have procured peace but for the interference of the four powers; the offer was to give up Candia with other possessions, except Syria, as he found that it was necessary to the

**Security of Egypt.** The honorable gentleman spoke last night making that admirable address to your majesty, playing that she would be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the house copies of our conventions entered into between the four great powers—namely, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and this country, with reference to the affairs of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston said, the Russian expedition did not reach Kiva, but on their advance they met with so many difficulties in their way that they were obliged to retire to the set of a. With respect to Syria, the noble lord contended that his hon. friend had drawn an erroneous conclusion from the documents to which he had referred. His hon. friend had spoken as if Egypt was regarded by this country as an independent state; whereas our consul-general in Egypt acted and was appointed under an ex-quantor from the Sultan as sovereign of Egypt and Turkey, and therefore it was the Sultan and not Mehemet Ali who was regarded by this country as sovereign of Egypt. The revolt, as it had been termed, in Syria, took place against the local authorities now in possession of the country, and was not a revolt against the sovereign. He could also assure his hon. friend that whatever might have been the cause of the revolt, it was not caused by the instigation of British authorities or by British officers.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

August 11.—At ten minutes after two, the discharge of guns and the merry peal of the bells of St. Margaret's church without the building, announced the arrival of her majesty, and in ten minutes afterwards the procession entered the house.

Princess Albert accompanied her majesty, who was led to the throne by her royal consort.

The speaker then addressed her majesty in the usual terms; after which the lord Chancellor knelt at the foot of the throne and presented to her majesty the copy of her speech, which

Her majesty was pleased to read as follows:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to discharge a session of parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace.

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1854 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the king of the French.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you that the government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the emperors of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and the indignities offered to a agent of my crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the ecclesiastical commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the established church and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people."

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my north American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of a colony. Some of these laws require revisions and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the west India has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a praiseworthy demeanour in all the minutiae of social life.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective countries, you will resume those duties which yet perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country and the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unflinchingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of divine providence."

The extreme distinctness with which her majesty read this speech, rendered every word of it perfectly audible in the most remote corners of the house; her majesty appeared once to falter slightly, but immediately recovered her self-possession, and concluded her task most admirably.

The lord Chancellor then said: it is her majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, 8th of October, to be then here holden and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 8th day of October next.

**FRANCE.**—There will be no war with France, and notwithstanding all the vapouring and bombast of the press, neither king nor minister ever seriously contemplated hostilities, though some appearances were necessary to soothe the national self-importance of the French people, so deeply wounded by the independent conduct of the four powers upon the eastern question.

The following note from lord Palmerston to M. Guizot is explanatory of the motives which induced the foreign powers to enter into the treaty of London:—

"Foreign office, 15th July, 1840.

"The French government has received during the whole course of the negotiations, which commenced in the autumn of last year the most reiterated, manifest, and incontrovertible proof, not only of the desire of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which these courts have never ceased to attach to the moral object that the union and concurrence of the five powers would produce in an affair so seriously and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The four courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain this object, have been fruitless; and not

withstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali based on ideas announced towards the end of last year by the French ambassador in London, still the French government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other powers dependent upon conditions which those powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

"In this state of things, the four courts had no other choice than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they had engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency, and to expose the peace of Europe to daily increasing dangers; or, on the other hand to adopt the resolution of proceeding without the co-operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the four courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a future to insure future peace.

"Placed between these two choices, and persuaded of the urgency of an immediate decision, and in conformity with the important interests involved therein, the four courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives: and they have, consequently, just concluded with the Sultan a convention destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications actually existing in the Levant.

"The four powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French government has made to them, that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the four powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose measures which the four courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the pacha of Egypt; and that the only motives which has prevented France from uniting with the other powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

"The four courts entertain, then, the well grounded hope, that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and, moreover, that they anxiously address themselves to the French government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operation.

"The influence of the French government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the four courts hope and even demand the friendship of the French government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali with the view of inducing the pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed to him by the Sultan?

"If the French government could by these means efficaciously contribute to put an end to the complications of the Levant, that government would acquire fresh title to the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of peace."

The Arabs on every day showing fresh activity in the region of Aleppo, Thour and elsewhere of the detachment of 120 men the other day, have given them courage. They have besieged Chertak and killed the captain, who had just come to the command, with a detachment of his own. One of the French journals speaks of a further expedition of 15,000 men, which is to proceed

security of Egypt. The honorable gentleman preceded it with a moving that an humble address be presented to her majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the house copies of any conversations entered into between the four great powers—namely Austria, Russia, Prussia, and this country, with reference to the affairs of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston said, the Russian expedition did not reach Syria, but on their advance they met with so many difficulties in their way that they were obliged to return to the sea of An. With respect to Syria, the noble lord contended that his hon. friend had drawn an erroneous conclusion from the documents to which he had referred. The hon. friend had spoken as if Egypt was regarded by this country as an independent state, whereas our consul-general in Egypt acted and was appointed under an extradition from the Sultan as sovereign of Egypt and Turkey, and therefore it was the Sultan and not Mehemet Ali who was regarded by this country as sovereign of Egypt. The result, as it had been termed, in Syria, took place against the local authorities now in possession of the country, and was not a revolt against the sovereign. He could also assure his hon. friend that whatever might have been the causes of the revolt, it was not caused by the instigation of British authorities or by British officers.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

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The speaker then addressed her majesty in the usual terms; after which the lord Chancellor knelt at the foot of the throne and presented to her majesty the copy of her speech, which

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"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the parliamentary commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the established church and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people."

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my north American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revisions and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and of raising the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the west India has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To those objects, so essential to the interests of this country and the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and omniscient protection of divine providence."

The extreme distinctness with which her majesty read this speech, rendered every word oft perfectly audible in the most remote corners of the house; her majesty's appearance once to falter slightly, but immediately recovered her self-possession, and concluded her task most admirably.

The lord Chancellor then said: it is her majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, 8th of October, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 8th day of October next.

FRANCE.—There will be no war with France, and, notwithstanding all the vapouring and bombast of the press, neither king nor minister ever seriously contemplated hostilities, though some appearances were necessary to soothe the national self-importance of the French people, so deeply wounded by the independent conduct of the four powers upon the eastern question.

The following note from lord Palmerston to M. Guizot is explanatory of the motives which induced the foreign powers to enter into the treaty of London:—

"Foreign office, 13th July, 1840.

"The French government has received during the whole course of the negotiations, which commenced in the autumn of last year, the most reiterated, manifest, and incontestable proofs, not only of the desire of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which those courts have never ceased to attach to the moral effect that the union and concurrence of the five powers would produce in an affair so seriously and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The four courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain their object, have been fruitless; and not

withstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali based on ideas announced towards the end of last year by the French ambassador in London, still the French government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other powers dependent upon conditions which those powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

"In this state of things, the four courts had no other choice than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they had engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency, and to expose the peace of Europe to daily increasing dangers; or, on the other hand to adopt the resolution of proceeding without the co-operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the four courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a nature to insure future peace.

"Placed between these two choices, and persuaded of the urgency of an immediate decision, and in conformity with the important interests involved therein, the four courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives; and they have, consequently, just concluded with the Sultan a convention destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications actually existing in the Levant.

"The four powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French government has made to them, that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the four powers desire to make. Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the four courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the pacha of Egypt; and that the only motives which has prevented France from uniting with the other powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

"The four courts entertain, then, the well grounded hope, that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and, moreover, that they anxiously address themselves to the French government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operation.

"The influence of the French government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the four courts hope and even demand the friendship of the French government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali with the view of inducing the pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed to him by the Sultan?

"If the French government could by these means efficaciously contribute to put an end to the complications of the Levant, that government would acquire fresh titles to the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of peace."

The Arabs are every day showing fresh activity in the region of Algeria. Two expeditions and slaughter of two detachments of 125 men the other day, have given them courage. They have burned Cherchell and killed the garrison, who have just come into the command, with 1,000 men of his corps. One of the French generals has ordered a greater expedition of 1,500 men, which is to follow.



among the considerations of Scotland, but it is sufficiently expected that some serious concessions will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.—Times, Aug. 4.

London, 31st August, 1940.

PRICES CURRENT OF CHINA PRODUCTS IN LONDON.—London, 31st August, 1900.  
The London charges (with the exception of freight and insurance) including landing charges, warehouse rent, brokerage, commission, &c. may be estimated as a general rule, but vary in  
SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

We have been requested to contradict a statement which has been very generally circulated to the effect that the Hon. Hugh Lindsay has resigned his office in order to consider the great vacancy for Attorney-General. The gentleman has by no means relinquished it.



# CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
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**VOL. 13.**

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16<sup>TH</sup>, 1900.**

**NO. 50.**

**FOR LONDON, DINE 7.**  
THE NEW A. J. BROWN TOBACCO  
Company Warehouse, will be delivered  
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**WOMAN'S CLUB, CANTON, WHITE AND UNBLENDED LARD.**  
THE NEW A. J. BROWN TOBACCO  
Company Warehouse, will be delivered  
at the 10 last. For freight apply to  
JAMISON & HOW.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of the  
WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm record in the 10th  
June last, and Mr. PETER WALLACE was admitted a  
partner on the 1st July.  
(H. and) LINDSAY & Co.  
Messrs, 100 Broad Street, 1900.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of the  
DAVID BROWN, in our firm, dated the 10th  
June last, and Mr. PETER BROWN was admitted a  
partner on the 1st July.  
(H. and) LINDSAY & Co.  
Messrs, 100 Broad Street, 1900.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—For advertisement apply to  
JAMES WALLACE & Co.  
CANAL—In the 10th June last, and Mr. PETER WALLACE was admitted a  
partner on the 1st July.  
(H. and) LINDSAY & Co.  
Messrs, 100 Broad Street, 1900.

**JUST RECOVERED AND FOR SALE**  
A large quantity of FRENCH LARD, in 100 casks  
Lard in 1 & 2 casks, and Lard in 1 & 2 casks.  
Messrs, 100 Broad Street, 1900.

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(H. and) LINDSAY & Co.  
Messrs, 100 Broad Street, 1900.

It is reported that the vessel in Lodon would have been  
delivered by an outbreak in various parts of the country,  
and a large amount of the cotton would have been  
lost.

A vessel from New York on the 10th August.  
The British vessel reached Canton on the 10th August,  
and the British vessel reached Canton on the 10th August.  
The British vessel reached Canton on the 10th August,  
and the British vessel reached Canton on the 10th August.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives  
for the purpose of a survey of the proposed railway  
between the United States and the British provinces.  
The bill was passed unanimously, and without the slightest  
opposition.

On the 10th of April the British and American  
vessels arrived at Canton, and the British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April. The British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April, and the British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April.

Barrett Anderson.—The latest intelligence from  
Canton is that the British vessel reached Canton on the  
10th of April, and the British vessel reached Canton on the  
10th of April.

On the 10th of April the British and American  
vessels arrived at Canton, and the British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April. The British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April, and the British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April.

Five thousand tons of the United States have  
been landed at Canton, and the British vessel reached  
Canton on the 10th of April.

CHINA.  
The British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April,  
and the British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April.

The British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April,  
and the British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April.  
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The British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April,  
and the British vessel reached Canton on the 10th of April.

[illegible][illegible]

14th December, 1960.

And yet keep the surge of the storm that he did on.

[illegible]

The way that you are in to with China Gates,  
To make her a very old of Imperial -  
A question of Q - M and P -  
The Chinese gate - remember in S.  
And we are going to be under the  
People, help anyone and more than Q.  
And they would be very different things in  
Literary Chinese.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. Daily recorded 1-20 are

Received May 1999

LATEST DATES			
England	4th Sept.	Rangoon	24th Nov.
U. States	13th July	Java	2nd Oct.
Calcutta	24th Oct.	Manila	20th Nov.
Bombay	10th Sept.	Andam. Ad.	2nd Oct.

On 7. BANGKOK, Siam, Singapore  
7. Queen of the West, New York  
8. The DUBOIS, Pacific, King & Company  
8. KONGKONG, U.S. Westman, Singapore  
8. The DUBOIS, Pacific, King & Company

PARSONS — Gillette, 100  
Per Kinsinger, — a Bush, 100. Per Thomsen, 100  
Hochman, 100

Don. M. Eusebio, Mene, Singapore.  
SINGAPORE, (Sp) Fopura Mene.  
UNDER DISPATCH

The ship will be ready to sail in a few days.  
For Chicago and Co., Boston, Mass.

For London.—Bremen.  
For Calcutta.—Ternsted, Java, City of Barry.  
For Swatow.—Aber, Amoy to (Port)  
For the Straits.—Amoy to (Port)  
For Batavia.—Aber, Amoy to (Port) (Port) (Port) (Port)  
For the East.—Aber, Amoy to (Port) (Port) (Port) (Port)

VERBODEN TOEGANG  
Aan de afgevoerde goederen  
van de afgevoerde goederen  
van de afgevoerde goederen

From Liverpool.—Colerick, Chester.  
From de. via Birmingham and Truro; Wells, Marnock.  
From de. via Bristol.—Lodell.  
From Colerick.—

From Madison--Belmont. Charles Hasty, Linn.  
From Thompson--John. Chatham, Virginia, 25 11

• From Lister - (from Port.) Yucca Port.  
 44. M. S. Harvester Wanderer M. Green

















